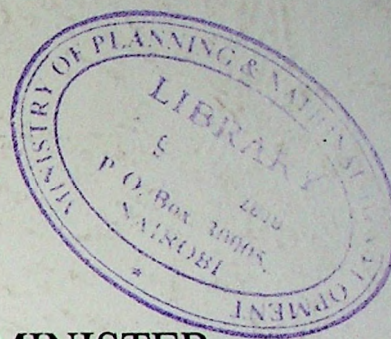




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

WARENG DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008—2012



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

WAR

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION

To be a leading and dynamic district in the utilization of both natural and human resources in a peaceful environment for sustainable development.

MISSION

To provide residents with conducive and equitable opportunities for economic, social, and political development while enhancing and promoting environmental conservation efforts.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the defining 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 state focus on a leadership from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development modifications.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hence 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.

It is a joy 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 Honorable 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 defined vision and future of their districts that spurred the completion of these plans.

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

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.

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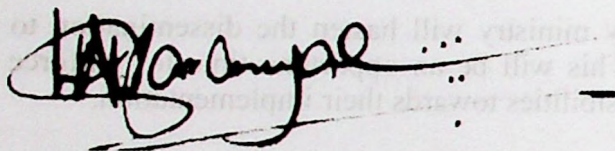
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives 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.

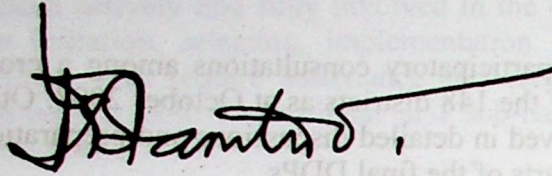
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment programme
AP	Administration police
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BOG	Board of Governors
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBF	Constituency Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDFC	Constituencies Development Fund Committee
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CoDC	Community Development Committee
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Board
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMC	Eldoret Municipal Council
EMCA	Environmental Management Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPE	Free Primary Education
GHG	Green House Gases
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Internationally Displaced Persons
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOYA&S	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NAAIAP	National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Project
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSEC	National Social and Economic Council
OOP	Office of the President
PC	Project Committee
PEAP	Provincial Environmental Action Plan
PESTLE	Political, Economic, Social, Technological and Legal Environment
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes

SLDC	Sub Locational Development Committees
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCC	Wareng County Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wareng District is one of the thirty three districts in the North Rift Region of Rift Valley Province. The district has a total area of 989.1 Km². Administratively; the district is divided into two divisions namely Kapseret and Kesses. It is further divided into fourteen locations and twenty three sub-locations. Rainfall in the district is high and reliable and evenly distributed. An estimated 90 percent of the land in the district is arable and can be classified as high potential.

The 1999 Population and Housing Census estimated the district population at 175,549. With a population growth rate of 3.3 percent per annum, the 2008 projection of 239,362 is expected to rise to 270,678 in 2012. This high population growth rate is mainly due to natural increase and immigration from places outside the region.

A detailed fact sheet presents a snap shot of key factual district information. The statistics provided reflect the status of the district at the beginning of the plan period. Information covered in the fact sheet includes; the district area, topography and climate, demographic profiles and socio – economic indicators such as for health, education, agriculture, infrastructure, water and sanitation and environment among others.

An overview of the implementation status of the 2002-2008 DDP whose theme was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. Strategies” was carried out. The strategies contained in that plan were geared towards spearheading effective management of resources so as to enable sustainable economic growth. The previous plan had proposed a total of 68 projects for the Two Divisions now constituting Wareng District. Out of these, a total of 33 projects were implemented.

Some of the constraints faced in implementing the projects in the previous plan include; poor road conditions especially during the rainy seasons thus affecting movement of goods and services in the development process; low institutional capacity in the local authorities to collect taxes to facilitate service delivery and development;. Limited number of Agricultural Extension Agents to enhance agricultural productivity and inadequate market structures for the large amount of agricultural produce such as maize, wheat and Irish potatoes

A number of lessons were learnt during 2002-2008 plan period which have informed the current plan. Among others, the most important lessons learnt included the fact that development planning for the plan period 2008-2012 should be as participatory as possible for ownership and the real benefits to reach the targeted communities; secondly, there is need to reactivate Sector Working Groups at the district level to ensure that planned priorities are funded; thirdly while it is acknowledged that devolved funds have supported a substantial number of development activities in the district, there is however need for a policy and legal framework to harmonize the various devolved funds for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact.

The 2008-2012 Wareng DDP has been formulated within the framework defined by key short, medium and long term policy documents. These policy documents include Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan, MTEF, MDGs, among others. It is envisaged that the DDP will be implemented to realize the strategic objectives of these policy documents.

The district will put premium weight on strategies that aim at improving the welfare of residents of the district through expanding the economic, social and political opportunities and choices.

The programmes and projects were developed through a participatory process during District Development Analysis workshops and are presented along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes. Additionally, citizenry participation and their direct input into the management of the development process including project identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation will be enhanced. This will enhance accountability and transparency in the use of public funds and also in the delivery of public services to *wananchi*.

To effectively monitor the implementation of the projects and programmes in the 2008-2012 DDP, The district will adopt a participatory process through well defined organs at the district devolved structures for M & E. The system will be expected to boost efficiency and to ensure that project are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes as set out in the Development Plan. The Monitoring and Evaluation System will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed interventions through participatory M & E methods.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the district in terms of its location and size, administrative structure, economic settlement patterns, and the major geographical features, which have all had an impact on the development of the district. To facilitate the development of various strategies, the chapter also provides a detailed fact sheet concerning information on the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides details on the location and size of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other information crucial for the identification of welfare improvement strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Location and Size of the District

Wareng District is one of the thirty-three districts in the North Rift Region of Eldoret Valley Province. It extends between longitudes $34^{\circ} 30'$ and $35^{\circ} 37'$ east and latitudes $00^{\circ} 02'$ and $00^{\circ} 50'$ north. The district shares common borders with Eldoret West District to the north, Eldoret East District to the east, Kericho District to the south east, Kisumu District to the south, Marsabit District to the south west and Mandera North District to the west.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives background information of the district in terms of its location and size, administrative set-up, climate, settlement patterns, and the major geographical features, which play a crucial role in the development of the district. To facilitate the development of focused strategies, the chapter also provides a detailed fact sheet containing information on the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

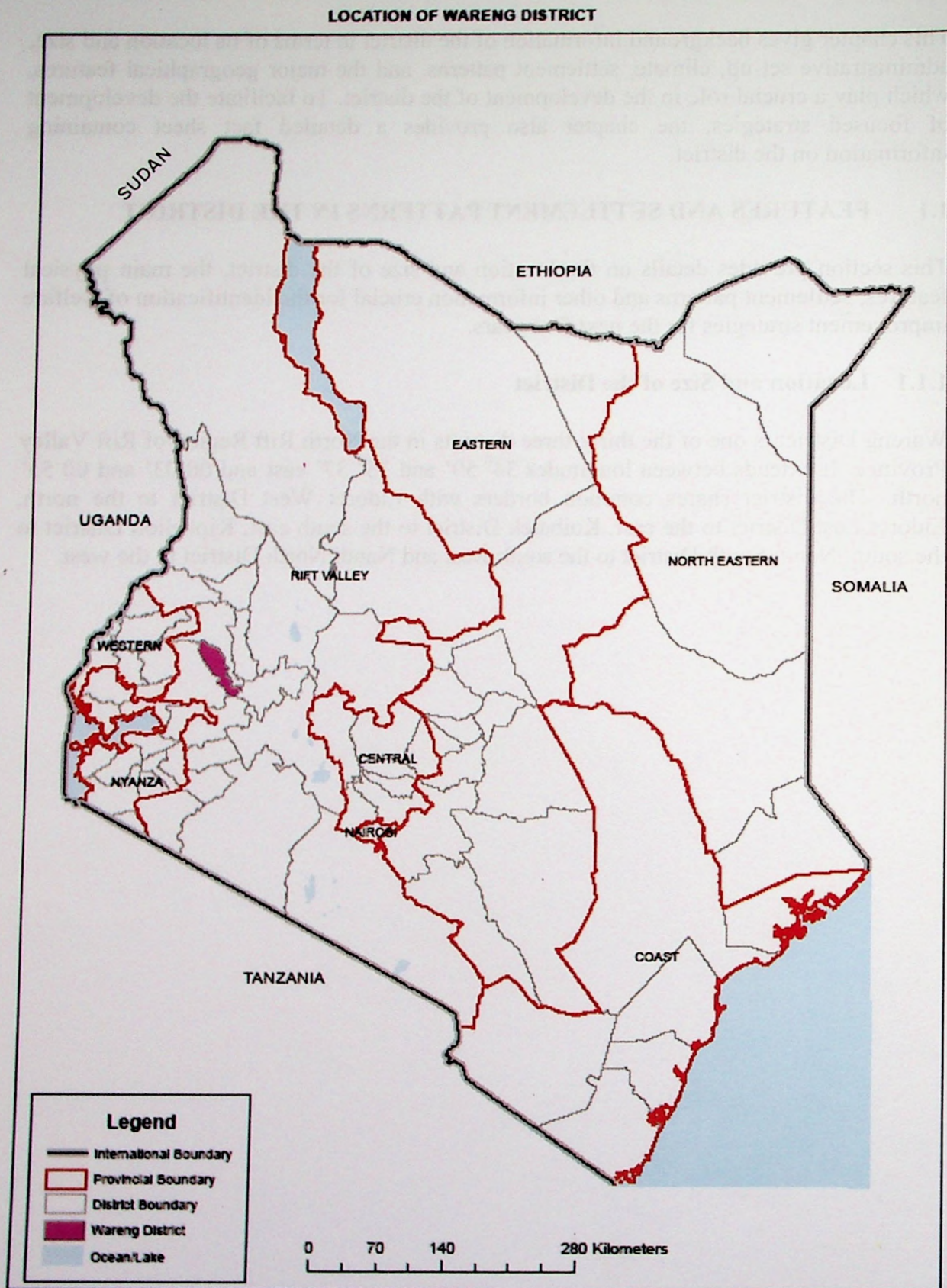
This section provides details on the location and size of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other information crucial for the identification of welfare improvement strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Location and Size of the District

Wareng District is one of the thirty three districts in the North Rift Region of Rift Valley Province. It extends between longitudes $34^{\circ} 50'$ and $35^{\circ} 37'$ east and $00^{\circ} 03'$ and $00^{\circ} 55'$ north. The district shares common borders with Eldoret West District to the north, Eldoret East District to the east, Koibatek District to the south east, Kipkelion District to the south, Nandi South District to the south west and Nandi North District to the west.



Map 1: Location of Wareng District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district has a total area of 989.1 Km². Administratively; the district is divided into two divisions namely Kapseret and Kesses. It is further divided into fourteen locations and twenty three sub-locations as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Kesses	692.1	10	17
Kapseret	297	4	6
Total	989.1	14	23

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

The district has only one constituency; namely, Eldoret South. The district is also covered by three local authorities namely Wareng County Council, Eldoret Municipality and Burnt Forest Town Council.

Table 2: Political Units

Political unit	Number of Electoral Wards
Constituency (Eldoret South)	1
Eldoret municipal council wards	5
Wareng county council wards	8
Burnt Forest Town Council wards	2

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

Map 2: Wareng District Administrative Units

WARENG DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 3 shows the population density of the two divisions in the district. Kapseret Division is more densely populated compared to Kesses Division. This is attributed to its high urbanization rate due to its close proximity to Eldoret Town which avails relatively developed infrastructure and other social facilities such as schools. There exist some pockets of poverty in the highly populated areas of Langas (Kapseret Division) where urbanization has led to emergence of slums.

Table 3: Population distribution and density by Administrative Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Kapseret	99,224	334	126,267	425	132,576	446	141,624	477
Kesses	84,038	121	113,095	163	120,810	174.5	129,054	186
TOTAL	183,262	185	239,362	242	253,386	256	270,678	274

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2008

The migration patterns are such that there is movement of people from the rural setups to urban centers and people moving from other regions to the district in search of employment opportunities. There has been observed movement for unskilled labour moving into the interior parts of the district for casual jobs.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

This section provides a brief description of the topographic features and climatic conditions in the district.

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Wareng District is a highland plateau. Altitudes fall gently from 2700m above sea level at Timboroa in the east to about 1,500m above sea level at Kapseret in the west. The topography is higher in the east and declines towards the western borders. The plateau terrain in the district allows easier construction of infrastructure such as roads and use of modern machinery for farming.

The district is in the Lake Victoria catchment zone. All the rivers drain into Lake Victoria. Major rivers in the district include; Sosiani, Kerita, Chepkoitel and Tarakwa. The rivers provide water for livestock, and domestic use. Underground water has not been exploited and thus, together with harnessing of water for industrial/irrigation use, remains great potential that needs to be tapped to enhance fast tracking of socio-economic development of the district.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Rainfall in the district is high, reliable and evenly distributed. The average rainfall ranges between 900mm and 1200mm. It occurs between the months of March and September with two distinct peaks in May and August. The wettest area is Kapsaret Division. The dry spells begin in November and end in February. Temperatures range between 8.40 and 26.1⁰C.

An estimated 90 percent of the entire land area in the district is arable and can be classified as high potential. There are four major soil types in the district for agricultural production. These include red loam, red clay, brown clay and brown loam. A total of 29,801.92 hectares is gazetted forest. Out of this, 13,183.54 hectares (44 percent) is under plantation, while, 16,618.38 hectares (56 percent) is under indigenous forest cover. There are woodlots scattered across the district through the rural afforestation programme,. The climatic conditions impact substantially on the Districts Development.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The estimated district population for the year 2008 was about 239,362. According to the KDHS Report (2005), the total fertility rate in the district is 7 children per woman. The population growth rate is 3.3 percent which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 2.5% and the national rate of 2.9 percent This high population growth rate is mainly due to natural increase and migration from places outside the region notably from the Western, Nyanza and Central provinces. These migrants serve as a source of cheap labor in the district during the farming season.

Table 4 shows the age and sex structure of the population in the district. From this table, the population of the district has been grouped into three broad economic groups: 0-14 years (43.0%) constitute children; 15-64 years (53.0%) the working or economically active group; and, 4.0% constitute the aged of 65 years and above. There is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14, necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, the greater proportion of the population (53.0 %) falls within the working age group indicating a high potential for labor force and a low dependency ratio.

The district does not have any urban centres but four locations in Kapseret Division i.e. Simat, Pioneer and Kapseret Locations are located within Eldoret Municipality. It is worthwhile to note that the population within the Eldoret Municipality is growing at 8 percent per annum, which is the highest rate in East and Central Africa. The challenge facing this urban centre is provision of social services to match the growing population.

Analysis of age-groups is important for planning for the provision of social infrastructure. Table 5 shows the population of selected age-groups in the district. The age-group 15-29 of 74,756 (31%) is vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, thus requiring strategies that target them. Detailed analysis of these age-groups is done in Chapter 2.

Age Group	2008		2011		2014		2017		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
5-9	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10-14	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15-29	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756	74,756
30-39	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
40-49	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
50-59	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
60-69	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
70-79	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
80-89	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
90-99	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Table 4: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	0-4	14,329	14,159	28,488	19,285	19,054	38,339	20,596	20,350	40,954	22,005	21,743
9-Mei	12,587	12,340	24,927	16,941	16,606	33,547	18,096	17,739	35,835	19,300	18,950	38,250
14-Okt	11,526	11,621	23,147	15,513	15,638	31,151	16,571	16,705	33,276	17,701	15,146	32,847
15-19	10,011	10,464	20,475	13,474	14,080	27,554	14,501	15,042	29,543	15,375	16,068	31,443
20-24	9,497	10,088	19,585	12,782	13,575	26,357	13,654	14,501	28,155	14,585	15,491	30,076
25-29	7,883	7,607	15,490	10,610	10,235	20,845	11,334	10,934	22,268	13,472	13,046	23,788
30-34	5,938	5,101	11,039	7,992	6,864	14,856	8,537	7,332	15,869	9,120	7,832	16,952
35-39	4,622	4,101	8,723	6,222	5,517	11,739	6,646	5,894	12,540	7,099	6,297	13,396
40-44	3,322	2,731	6,053	4,471	3,675	8,146	4,777	3,924	8,701	5,102	4,193	9,295
45-49	2,498	2,131	4,629	3,362	2,867	6,229	3,591	3,062	6,653	3,836	3,272	7,108
50-54	1,849	1,533	3,382	2,489	2,062	4,551	2,559	2,202	4,761	2,840	2,353	5,193
55-59	1,285	1,207	2,492	1,389	1,963	3,352	1,847	1,734	3,581	1,974	1,852	3,826
60-64	927	852	1,779	1,249	1,145	2,394	1,334	1,223	2,557	1,424	1,307	2,731
65+	2,711	2,629	10,302	4,121	6,181	10,302	4,402	4,299	8,701	4,703	4,592	9,295
TOTAL	88,985	86,564	180,511	119,900	119,462	239,362	128,445	124,941	253,394	138,536	132,142	267,948

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2008

Table 5: Populations for special Age-Groups

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	3,561	3,560	7,121	4,792	4,791	9,583	5,118	5,118	10,236	5,467	5,468	10,935
Under 5	14,350	14,138	28,488	19,312	19,027	38,339	20,629	2,325	40,954	22,035	21,713	43,748
Primary school age (6-13)	24,113	23,961	48,074	38,344	38,439	76,783	41,028	41,130	82,158	43,900	44,009	87,909
Secondary school age (14-17)	10,011	10,464	20,475	21,685	22,239	43,924	23,203	23,796	46,999	26,048	26,714	52,762
Youth population (15-29)	27,391	28,159	55,550	36,866	37,890	74,756	39,489	40,477	79,966	42,067	43,240	85,307
Repro` age- female (15-49)	-	42,223	42,223	-	56,813	56,813	-	60,689	60,689	-	64,834	64,834
Labour force (15-64)	47,832	45,815	93,647	64,040	61,983	126,023	68,780	65,848	134,628	73,462	70,346	143,808
Aged population (65+)	2,711	2,629	5,340	4,121	6,181	10,302	4,402	4,299	8,701	4,703	4,592	9,295

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

1.4 SECTOR PROFILES

This section gives the profile of the district on sector basis. The sectors are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism And Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water And Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation And Technology; And Governance, Justice, Law And Order, Public Administration; Special Programmes.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development sector

Agriculture and Rural Development sector in the district is characterized by availability of agricultural land and favorable weather, with total arable land covering 766.2km². There are 379,040 livestock in the district, and a total mutton production of 111,048kg; egg production of 192,294 trays; and honey production of 70,795kg. Though there has been improved performance in this sector, recent increase in the cost of agricultural inputs has led to reduction in agricultural productivity. There has been revival of industries that had initially collapsed such as Rivatex. Besides value addition, these and other industries provide ready markets for farm produce.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

The sector is characterized by various retail and wholesale traders within the district in both rural and urban centres, with majority concentrated in Eldoret Town. There are only two commercial banks in the district; National Bank of Kenya and Kenya Commercial Bank of Kenya and its proximity to Eldoret Town makes it easy to access other banking and financial services. There are a number of industries in the district mainly agro-based e.g. Rivatex in the textile industry, Pyramid Industries for plastic bags, Vispa for pipes, and Farm Machinery.

Tourism potential in the district has not been fully exploited. Eldoret International Airport, which is a key facility in the district, should be used to enhance export trade as well as tourism. There is also need to exploit sports (i.e. athletics) and plantation tourism. The district boasts of talented athletes whose performances are recognized in the world. There are also tourist attractions in the district e.g. Kapsururiet Falls and Kesses Dam. Boat riding and fishing are done in Kesse Dam.

So far the district does not have adequate hotel facilities that meet the required tourist standards. There is only one three star hotel in Eldoret town, Sirikwa Hotel. There are indeed opportunities for investments in the hotel industry.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The district is characterized by good road network covering 328.5km of classified roads; 175.3km earth surface; 47.2km gravel surface; and 106km of bitumen surface. There is also an international airport, Eldoret Airport. The road network and the airport, together with mobile network coverage of 95%, facilitate efficient movement of goods and services to markets. There are also three local authorities namely, Eldoret Municipality, Wareng County Council and Burnt Forest Town Council, providing other infrastructural development such as markets and water supply in the district.

Households' electricity connectivity remains low at 15.6%. Households using kerosene as source of energy stand at 5.3% only, yet majority of them (84.1%) use wood fuel leading to negative impact on the environment. During this plan period, measures will be instituted to promote use of alternative sources of energy such as solar and biogas. The sector is also characterized by high cost of building materials, and unplanned settlements leading to emergence of slums.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Wareng District has a fairly good average distance of 0.2km to the nearest water point. It has one solid waste management site, and also 34 hill tops and slopes protected. There is one gazetted forest in the district measuring 29,801ha. However, the district experiences destruction of water catchment areas, and there is also low number of households (10%) with roof catchment systems. There is thus need to reverse the destruction of water catchment areas because the effects would be enormous, even to the entire lake region. A good number of households (94%) in the district also have latrines.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The sector is characterized by availability of 127 ECD centres, 112 primary schools and 33 secondary schools. There is high enrolment rate in primary level of education at 88% for boys and 90.5% for girls, and a low transition rate of 59.9% to secondary school due to high cost of secondary education. There is hope that the transition rate will increase in the plan period because of the introduction of Free Day Secondary Education. The district also has a university, Moi University and a National Polytechnic, Eldoret Polytechnic. The devolved funds such as CDF and LATF have also seen more education facilities constructed and improved. Constituencies Bursary Fund allocation also allowed more students to complete secondary education.

The sector is also characterized by availability of 36 health facilities. 58.2% of community distribution is within 0 – 1km range of the nearest health facility and 19.5% over 5kms. The district has low doctor to population ratio of 1:10,034 and nurse to population ratio of 1:2,331. Under five infant mortality rate is high at 81/1000 against the national average of 75/1000. There is a high fertility rate of 7 compared to the national average of 6. Vaccination rate standing at 78% is fairly high though this needs to be improved. HIV prevalence rate of 7.5% in the district is also high, even surpassing the national prevalence rate. This calls for enhanced efforts to contain the disease and its spread. Life expectancy in the district stands at 65.9 years against the national level of 54 years.

Introduction of devolved funds such as CDF and LATF has seen expansion of health facilities in the district.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The district enjoys 95% mobile network coverage and has 31 cyber cafes. There is also availability of post and courier services in the district. The use of ICT in the district has expanded in the recent past due to improved mobile network coverage, increased computer literacy and establishment of cyber cafes.

The district has a functioning statistics office providing vital statistics at district, provincial and national level. It also has Moi University and Eldoret Polytechnic which engage in research

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

There have been cases of insecurity in the district mainly triggered by the post election violence. However, incidences of insecurity have reduced due to collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders and operational community policing programme. This restores an environment which is conducive for investment and employment creation.

There is also availability of fully fledged police division /police stations /patrol base and fully fledged AP camps and law firms. Being a new district there is need to put in place a district corruption prevention committee, and district corruption prevention plan. Court services can be accessed in Eldoret town where there are law courts. Part of Eldoret town is in Wareng District.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

The sector is characterized by a functioning district planning office. The DDO's office is responsible for, planning and coordinating other government departments and other development partners in the district. There is also functioning District Planning Monitoring Unit.

The Ministry of Finance through the District Treasury provide financial services to Government departments and some Parastatals facilitating prompt implementation and coordination of activities in the district. Devolved funds continue to be channeled to the district to facilitate the implementation of development projects and programmes.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

The district is characterized by availability of human resources and an endowment of talents in sports, and especially in athletics. There is enhanced effort to build communities' capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development through community mobilization and initiating and supporting community based programmes. Introduction of Youth, Women Enterprise and Community Soccer Funds have also encouraged and enhanced the socio-economic status of women and youth and their participation in the development of the district.

Programmes have also been initiated by the government and other relief agencies such as Red Cross to support the internally displaced persons even as they are being resettled.

1.4 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet presents key factual information of the district at a glance. The statistics provided reflect the status of the district at the beginning of the plan period.

District Area:		Statistics
Total area (Km ²)		989.1
Arable land (Km ²)		766.2
Non-arable land (Km ²)		222.9
Water mass (Km ²)		23
Gazetted Forests (Km ²)		29,801.92 Ha
National Parks/Reserves (Km ²)		Nil
Total urban areas (Km ²)		12
No. of towns		1
Topography and Climate		
Altitude: metres above sea level	Highest	2700
	Lowest	1500
Temperature Range °C:	High	26.1
	Low	8.4
	Temperature average	18
Rainfall in mm:	High	1200
	Low	900
Average relative humidity:	2600Z (at 9am)	70
	1200Z (at 3pm)	47
	Wind speed Km/Hr	6.4
Demographic Profiles	Population size in 2008	239,362
Population Structure:	Males	119,900
	Females	119,462
	Sex Ratio: Male/Female	100: 103
Projected Population:	Mid- plan period (2010)	253,386
	End of plan period (2012)	270,678
Infant Population:	Male	4,792
	Female	4,791
	Total	9,583

District Area:		Statistics
Population under five:	Male	19,312
	Female	19,027
	Total	38,339
Primary School age group (6-13):	Male	26,774
	Female	25,994
	Total	52,768
Secondary School age group (14-18):	Male	11,684
	Female	11,343
	Total	23,027
Youths Population (15-29):	Male	30,645
	Female	29,753
	Total	60,398
Labour force (15-64):	Male	64,214
	Female	62,344
	Total	126,558
	Reproductive age group (15-49)	115,726
Aged population (65+):	Male	4,121
	Female	6,181
	Total	10,302
	Dependency ratio	100:89
Eligible voting population (18+, 2007):	Kapseret	69,571
	Kesses	55,657
	Total (District)	125,228
Total registered voters (2007):	Male	44,272
	Female	36,777
	Total	81,049
	Population growth rate (%)	3.3
Population density	Higher density (Kapseret Division)	425
	Lower density (Kesses Division)	163
	Average density	242

District Area:		Statistics
Urban population	Male	38,368
	Female	38,228
	Total	76,596
Rural population (2008)	Male	81,532
	Female	81234
	Total (68% of total district population)	162,766
Information Category		Statistics
Crude Birth Rate		49.4/1000
Crude Death Rate		7/1000
Infant Mortality Rate		54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		37/1,000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		25/1,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		17/1,000
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)		81/1000
Life Expectancy in years		65.9
Total fertility Rate		7
Total number of households		49,056
Average household size		5.2
Number of female headed households		8757
Children needing special protection;	Child labour (%)	19.5
	Orphans	14,559
Number of physically disabled		3,095
Distribution of population by disability type (%):		
Missing:	Hand	None
	Foot	None
	Lame	18.6
	Blind	None
	Deaf	None
	Dumb	None
	Mental	27.3
	Paralyzed	7.2
	Other	58.1

District Area:		Statistics
Poverty Indicators		
	Percentage (%)	49
Absolute poverty:	Number	117,287.40
	Contribution to National Poverty	0.5
Rural:	Percentage (%)	40
	Number	65,106
Urban:	Percentage (%)	54
	Number	41,362
Food poverty:	Percentage (%)	41
	Number	98,138
Sectoral contribution to household income.(%):	Agriculture	35.3
	Rural self-employment	8.8
	Urban employment	No available
	Wage employment	55.9
Number employed per sector:	Agriculture (35.3%)	84,495
	Rural self-employment (8.8%)	21,064
	Urban employment	Not available
	Wage employment (37%)	88,564
	Percentage of unemployed	30
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (small scale) (acres)		3
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		8
Farmers with title deeds (%)		64.9
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		143,978
Total acreage under cash crop		Not available
Total acreage under soil/land conservation Ha (45%)		445.1
Total acreage under farm forest		Not available
Total acreage under organic farming Ha (3%)		29.7
Main storage facilities:	On-farm: Crib stores	Not available
	Off-farm: Silos	Not available

District Area:		Statistics
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches;	Company ranches	Nil
	Group ranches	Nil
	Total	Nil
	Average size ranches	Nil
Main livestock bred (type and number)		
	Cattle (beef)	7,684
	Sheep	40,950
	Goats	7074
	Pigs	6,848
	Dairy	76,728
	poultry	239756
	Total	379,040
	Land carrying capacity (LU/acre)	1
	Bee apiaries	Nil
	Bee hives	22,832
Milk production:		
	Quantity	42,443,526
	Value (Kshs.)	76,650,135
Beef production:		
	Quantity	1,263,333
	Value (Kshs.)	252,666,667
Mutton production		
	Quantity	111,048
	Value (Kshs.)	24,430,560
Egg production		
	Quantity (trays)	192,294
	Value (Kshs.)	38,458,800
Poultry meat production		
	Quantity	52,817
	Value (Kshs.)	9,507,060
Honey production		
	Quantity(Kgs)	70,795
	Value (Kshs.)	14,159,000

District Area:		Statistics
Pork production	Quantity	6,108
	Value (Kshs.)	366,480
Fish farming:	Number of fishermen	53
	No. of fish ponds	90
	Fishing effort (average time spent fishing) Hrs/day	4
	No. of fishing gear:	
	Fishing nets	3
	Hooks	Not available
	Traps	Not available
	Fishing boats	2
	Dhows	Not available
	Canoes	Not available
	Fish harvest:	
	Weight	640
	Value	128,000
	Forestry:	No. of gazetted forests
No. of non-gazetted forests		Nil
Size of gazetted forest (km ²)		29,801.92 Ha
Size of non-gazetted forest (km ²)		Not available
Main forest products & quantities		Not available
Timber		Not available
Firewood		Not available
Logs		Not available
% of people engaged in forest related activities		0.43
No. of seedlings production		Not available
Farms engaged in farm forestry		49,056
Average no. of trees per farm		Not available
Non-timber forest products harvested		Not available
Community forest associations established		Not available
Quantity of timber produced (M ³)	Not available	

District Area:	Statistics	
Environment	Environment	
	No. of EIAs endorsed	1
	Environment audits executed	Not available
	Solid waste management sites	1
	Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	1
		34
Co-operatives	Co-operatives	
	No. of co-operative societies	
	Urban Saccos	1
	Rural Saccos	Not available
	Consumer	1
	Front office (banking services)	1
	Dormant	34
	No. of Members	
	Urban Saccos	3,365
	Rural Saccos	Not available
	Consumer	21
	Front office (banking services)	4,447
	Dormant	470
	Share Capital (Kshs.)	
	Urban Saccos	437,070,110
	Rural Saccos	Not available
	Consumer	3,000,000
	Front office (banking services)	63,775,720
	Dormant	Not available
	Turnover (Kshs.)	
	Urban Saccos	65,819,970
	Rural Saccos	Not available
Consumer	6,500,000	
Front office (banking services)	14,492,470	
Dormant	Not available	

District Area:	Statistics	
Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	
	Number of households with access to piped water	150
	Number of households with access to portable water	1250
	Number of shallow wells	200
	Number of permanent rivers	1
	Number of protected springs	10
	Number of unprotected springs	No available
	Number of pans	No available
	Number of dams	4
	Number of boreholes	1
	Number of household with roof catchment systems (%)	10
	Mean distance to nearest water point (KM)	0.2
	Household distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%):	
	1 – 4	Not available
	5 – 14	10
	15 – 29	15
	30 – 59	25
	60+	35
	No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	15
	Number of households with latrines (%)	94.1
	Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
	Flush toilet	7.8
	VIP latrine	16.4
	Pit latrine	72.1
	Uncovered pit latrine	51.3
	Covered pit latrine	20.8
	Bucket	Nil
Other	Nil	
None	3.7	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%)		
Collected by Local Authority	4.8	

District Area:		Statistics
	Collected by private firm	2.7
	Garbage pit	42.1
	Burning	13.7
	Public garbage heap	17.4
	Farm garden	19.4
Education		
Pre-school:	Pre-school:	
	No. of ECD centers	127
	No. of ECD teachers	267
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:26
	Total enrolment rates by sex (%):	
	Boys	82
	Girls	75
	Gross enrolment rate (%)	73
	Drop-out rates (%):	6
	Average years of attendance	2
Primary schools:	Primary schools:	
	No. of Primary schools	112
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:36
	Total enrolment rates by sex (%):	
	Boys	88
	Girls	91
	Gross enrolment rate (%)	88
	Average years of attendance	8
	Transition rate	69.9
	Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
	0 – 1 Km	49.5
	1.1 – 4.9 Km	21
5Km and more	29.4	
Secondary schools:	No. of secondary schools	33
	Teacher/Student ratio	1:22
	Total enrolment rates by Sex (%):	
	Boys	27.9

District Area:	Statistics	
	Girls	27.9
	Gross enrolment rate (%)	65
	Drop-out rates (%):	17
	Average years of attendance	4
	Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
	0 – 1 Km	38.4
	1.1 – 4.9 Km	17.4
	5Km and more	44.2
Tertiary:	No. of Public Universities	1
	No. of Private Universities	None
	No. of University Campuses/Colleges	None
	No. of National Polytechnics	1
	No. of Science & Technology Institutes	None
	Other Public Colleges	None
	No. of Youth Polytechnics	2
Literacy (Population aged 15+):	Ability to read:	
	Can read (%)	92.6
	Cannot read (%)	7.4
	Ability to write:	
	Can write (%)	91.3
	Cannot write (%)	8.7
	Ability to read and write:	
	Can read and write (%)	91
	Cannot read and write (%)	7.1
Health	No. of Health facilities:	
	Hospitals (public)	
	Provincial	Not available
	District	Not available
	Mission/NGO hospitals	Not available
	Private hospital	3
	Private Nursing homes	2
	Public health centres	Not available

District Area:	Statistics	
	Private health centres	4
	Public dispensaries	19
	Mission/NGO dispensaries	1
	Private clinics	7
	Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)	
	0 – 1Km	58.2
	1.1 – 4.9Km	22.4
	5Km and more	19.5
	Average distance to health facility (Km)	7
	Doctor/population ratio	1:10,034
	Nurse/population ratio	1.660416667
	HIV prevalence	7.50%
	Children vaccination (% under 5 fully immunized)	78
	Contraceptive acceptance	34%
	Antenatal care (ANC)	47%
	Delivery assistant (%):	
	Doctor	1
	Midwife/nurse	33.2
	TBA	54
	Trained TBA	6.4
	Self	1.9
	Other	2.5
	Morbidity rate (%):	
	Male	17.1
	Female	17.9
	Total	17.5
	Malaria control	
	Children under 5 who slept under net (%)	33.6
	Untreated net	41.8
	Treated net	27.6
	Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
	Malaria/fever	43.4

District Area:		Statistics
	Diarrhea	0.1
	Stomach-ache	9.5
	Respiratory diseases	
	Upper	0.8
	Lower	1
	Flu	18.9
Energy	Number of trading centres with electricity	Not available
	Number of trading centres without electricity	Not available
	Health facilities with electricity	36
	Health facilities without electricity	None
	Secondary schools with electricity	43
	Secondary schools without electricity	None
	HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%):	
	Fire wood	84.1
	Charcoal	9.7
	Paraffin	5.3
	Grass	Not available
	Electricity	Not available
	Gas (LPG)	Not available
	Biomass residue	Not available
	Biogas	1
	Other	0.9
	HH distribution by main lighting fuel:	
	Firewood	Not available
	Grass	Not available
	Paraffin	5.3
	Electricity	15.6
	Solar	3
	Gas (LPG)	Not available
Dry cell (torch)	Not available	
Candles	Not available	
HH distribution by cooking appliance type (%):		

District Area:	Statistics	
	Traditional stone fire	84.1
	Improved traditional stone fire	Not available
	Ordinary jiko	Not available
	Improved jiko	Not available
	Kerosene stove	5.3
	Gas cooker	Not available
	Electric cooker	Not available
	Other	Not available
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons e.t.c.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stove	60
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons e.t.c.) using LPG	5
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons e.t.c.) using kerosene	5
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons e.t.c.) using solar energy	3
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons e.t.c.) that have established woodlots	5
	Transport & communication	Road length (km):
Classified roads		328.5
Earth surface		175.3
Murrum/gravel surface		47.2
Bitumen surface		106
Railway line length		Not available
Railway stations		Not available
Number of Sea/Lake Ports		Not available
Number of Airports		1
Number of telephone connections		Not available
No. of cyber cafes		31
Mobile network coverage (%)		95
No. of private courier services		2
No. of post offices		Not available
No. of sub-post offices		2
Licensed stamp vendors		Not available
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (%):		

District Area:		Statistics
	0 - 1 Km	4.8
	1.1 - 4.9 Km	9.6
	5 Km and more	84.8
Wholesale retail trade & industry	No. of trading centers	70
	Registered retail traders	2191
	Registered wholesale traders	56
	Industry	
	Bakeries	1
	Financial services	
	No. of Commercial banks	2
	No. of Insurance companies/branches	1
HOUSING		
HH distribution by main wall materials		
	Stone	16.2
	Brick/block	8.8
	Mud/wood	47.1
	Mud/cement	7.2
	Wood only	20.1
	Corrugated iron sheet	0.6
HH distribution by main floor materials:		
	Cement	49.4
	Tile	0.9
	Wood	2.3
	Earth	46.1
	Other	1.3
HH distribution by main roofing materials:		
	Corrugated iron sheet	86.4
	Tiles	7.3
	Concrete	None
	Asbestos	None
	Grass	6.2
	Makuti	None
	Tin	None

District Area:		Statistics
	Other	None
Community development and social welfare	Community development and social welfare	
	No. of active women groups	101
	Youth groups:	
	Number	471
	Membership	7,065
	Community based projects	45
	No. of Adult Literacy classes	35
	Enrolment: Male	346
	Female	396
	Literacy Levels (%):	
	Male	84
	Female	77.3
Cross cutting Issues	HIV/AIDS	
	No. of VCT centers	3
	Number of institutions offering ARVs	1
Security	No. of police posts and stations	4
	No. of prisons	1
Secondary schools:	No. of secondary schools	33
	Teacher/Student ratio	1:22
	Total enrolment rates by Sex (%):	
	Boys	27.9
	Girls	27.9
	Gross enrolment rate (%)	65
	Drop-out rates (%):	17
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Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	0 – 1 KM	38.4
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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation status of the District Development Plan 2002 - 2008. Emphasis has been laid on the performance of the various sectors whose programmes were included in the 2002-2008 Plan and constraints identified so as to strengthen the preparation and implementation of 2008-2012 Development Plan. The chapter also examines the major challenges, lessons learnt and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 plan period.

2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLAN, 2002 - 2008

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". Strategies contained in the plan were geared towards spearheading effective management of resources so as to enable a sustainable growth in the economy. It was also envisaged at the start of the plan period that a number of poverty alleviation programmes could be established in the district to capitalize on the district potential resulting from its endowment of natural resources. The Plan proposed a number of programmes/projects to exploit the existing potential in order to achieve the district's development goals.

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan had proposed a total of 68 projects for Kwekwe and Karwele Divisions (now **CHAPTER TWO:**
for implementation by various departments. A total of 33 projects were implemented during the plan period. A number of departments, for example provincial administration and prisons, were however, unable to implement their projects. Departments such as health, education and agriculture, for example, were able to implement projects such as lack of funding. A total of 12 project proposals numbering 12 in total.

Table 6 indicates that 68 projects had been proposed during the 2002-2008 plan period. However, only 33 were at various levels of implementation by the end of the plan period. Most of the proposed projects never took off largely due to lack of funding.

Table 6: Implementation status of projects during 2002-2008 plan period

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects implemented	% Implemented
Agriculture	8	8	100
Education	9	9	100
Health	3	3	100
Water	3	3	100
Environment	4	4	100
Forestry	1	1	100
Land and Settlement	2	2	100
Public	3	3	100
Trade	3	3	100
Disaster	2	2	100
Other	10	10	100

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Uasin Gishu District Development Plan had proposed a total of 68 projects for Kesses and Kapsaret Divisions (now constituting Wareng District) for implementation by various departments. A total of 33 projects were implemented during the plan period. A number of departments, for example provincial administration and prisons, were however, unable to implement any of the project proposals during the plan period for various reasons such as lack of funds and late funding. Ministry of Roads had the highest number of project proposals numbering 12 in total.

Table 6 indicates that 68 projects had been proposed during the 2002-2008 plan period. However, only 33 were at various levels of implementation by the end of the plan period. Most of the proposed projects never took off largely due to lack of funding.

Table 6: Implementation status of projects during 2002-2008 plan period

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects implemented	% implemented
Agriculture	8	6	75
Livestock	9	4	44
Veterinary	2	1	50
Water	6	3	50
Environment	4	2	50
Forestry	1	1	100
Land and Settlement	2	1	50
Roads	12	5	42
Trade	4	2	50
Health	2	1	50
Education	3	1	33

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects implemented	% implemented
Social Services	3	2	67
Provincial Administration	2	0	0
Civil Registrar	2	1	50
Children department	4	2	50
National Registration	2	1	50
Prisons	2	0	0
TOTAL	68	33	49

Source: District Planning and Monitoring Unit, 2008

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The district encountered a number of constraints in implementing the 2002-2008 DDP. These included;

Insufficient and irregular funding: funding for development projects and programmes during the 2002-2008 plan period was piecemeal and unpredictable leading to poor implementation

Poor road condition especially during the rainy season: a number of roads in the district do not have tarmac and are not well maintained. During the rainy season some of these roads are impassible thus rendering transport of goods and provision of services difficult and costly and constraining the district overall development process.

Low institutional capacity in the local authorities to collect taxes: the two local authorities, Eldoret Municipal Council and Wareng County council, do not collect adequate revenue to facilitate service delivery and development. The result is that a larger proportion of revenue collected goes into recurrent expenditure, leaving very little to address development needs.

Limited number of Agricultural extension agents: the district being mainly agricultural, there was need to have sufficient extension officers to address the ever increasing demand for extension services. However, there is persistent shortage of these officers in the district necessitating the need to post adequate extension officers to promote enhanced agricultural productivity.

Inadequate market structures: The district produces a lot of agricultural produce such as maize, wheat, Irish potatoes e.t.c but accessing good markets is a challenge resulting into farmers fetching low prices for their produce. There is need to establish markets within the district and also to improve and upgrade the existing ones.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

Lessons learnt during the previous plan period has greatly influenced the identification of strategies, programmes and projects for implementation during the 2002-2012 plan period. Every effort will be made to put in place mechanism that guarantees higher levels of implementation this time around. Among others, the most important lessons learnt included:

Stakeholder Participation: A closer analysis of projects implemented during the plan period indicates that those projects where community participation was high were more successful and sustainable compared to others where participation was minimal. Therefore development planning for the plan period 2008-2012 should be as participatory as possible for ownership and the real benefits to reach the target communities.

MTEF Sector Working Groups: these groups were not effective at the district level during the plan period; hence the weak link between district strategies in form of projects and programmes and budget allocation to the district. Additionally, the missing link meant that sectors and sub-sectors used their own initiatives to secure funding from other sources such CDF and LATF for projects which were mostly drawn from outside the 2002-2008 plan. There is therefore need to reactivate sector working groups at the district level to ensure that planned priorities are funded.

Devolved Funds: the district receives a number of devolved funds including CDF, RMLF, LATF, HIV/AIDS funds, and others. The devolved funds have supported a substantial number of development activities in the district. However, the various funds were not synchronized with the 2002-2008 DDP. Hence most of the activities funded were not reflected in the plan. It is to be noted that CDF which has become the main catalyst for development in the district was introduced after the plan had already been prepared. There will be need for a policy framework to harmonize the various devolved funds for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact.

Disbursement of AIEs: Pre-financing of the AIEs was a positive development that was readily acknowledged. Departments can confidently implement their work plans without hesitation and delay as was the case before. Hence the mechanism should be replicated during the current plan period. Funds should be disbursed half-yearly and in a timely manner to allow for continuity and smooth implementation of planned activities. However, it was learnt that GOK projects are characterized by piecemeal and unpredictable funding leading to poor implementation. This should be avoided during the 2008-2012 plan period.

Performance contracting: officers who had signed performance contracts with their respective accounting officers were more focused in implementing activities under their contracts. This improved service delivery and should be expanded to cover other departments that had not signed the contracts. However, care should be taken to ensure that departments do not operate as "lone rangers", only focusing on their activities with the effect of weakening the collaboration with other departments.

2.4 DDP LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, 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

This section highlights the major developmental challenges the district has experienced and plans to tackle during the plan period so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. The challenges have been identified in consultation with the key stakeholders. They include: Poverty, Population dynamics, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Gender, Youth, concerns of the Persons with Disabilities, Disaster Management and Environmental Conservation.

2.5.1 High Population Growth

Population analysis by age cohorts is crucial for accurate planning for provision of social infrastructure.

Age Group 6-13 years (Primary): In this age cohort there were 48,074 persons in 1999. The children in this age group were expected to increase to 76,783 in 2008 and 87,909 in 2012. The total enrolment rate at primary school level is 99 per cent, mainly as a response to the FPE programme. The provision of learning facilities has not been growing at the same rate and existing facilities have undergone a general decline in condition. This population is therefore expected to overstretch the existing facilities. To accommodate this increase, the district will strive to improve the existing facilities, equip them and encourage parents to maintain the children in school. Dropout rate for girls is at 11.4 per cent, which is higher than for boys at 5.5 per cent and this need to be addressed.

Age Group 14-17 years (Secondary): This population is projected to increase from 20,475 persons in 1999 to 43,924 persons in 2008 and then to 52,762 persons in 2012. This calls for an increase in the number of secondary schools to absorb the projected student population. The challenge however will be the provision of equipment for the set syllabus. Many of the schools lack laboratories and workshops to teach science subjects. During the plan period the district will undertake to improve the facilities and equip the schools as well as to continuously rationalize teaching staff to ensure even distribution throughout the district.

Age Group 15-29 years (Youth): This youthful population projected grew from 55,550 persons in 1999 to 74,756 persons in 2008. The population is further expected to increase to 85,307 by the year 2012. This age group is composed of youths who are in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. This is a dependent age group which is mostly unemployed. The high rate of growth of this age group calls for high investments in employment creation and expansion of tertiary institutions for skills development.

Age group 15-49 years (Reproductive Age): These are females in the reproductive age group. They are projected to increase from 42,223 persons in 1999 to 56,813 persons in 2008. This figure is also projected to increase to 64,834 persons in 2012. This means that with increasingly declining infant mortality rates, the high increase of the females in this age group will contribute to increased population in the district. This in essence calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate.

Age Group 15-64 years (Labor force): This district potential labor force was 93,647 persons in 1999 and was projected to rise to 126,023 persons by the year 2008. This population is also expected to increase to 143,808 in 2012. This indicates that the percentage of the district's potential labor force to the total population is approximately 52.6 percent. For a district whose main economic activity is agriculture, the females mainly provide labor at the farm levels while males may go out of the district in search of off-farm employment. Most of the labor force is unskilled leading to high rates of disguised under employment in the farms. The lack of skills and high numbers has led to high unemployment levels in the rural areas and towns. In the plan period, the district

will strive to encourage intensive agriculture and extension services for optimum production of food and cash crops. It will also encourage the establishment of small scale industries to offer most of the employment. The *Jua Kali* sector is expected to play a key role in providing employment opportunities. Additional tertiary institutions will be established and the existing ones equipped and staffed to provide employment

SWOT analysis – High Population Growth

Strengths	Weaknesses
Regional centre for NCAPD; Existence of population policy.	Low awareness on population policy and other reproductive health services.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of several CBOs, NGOs dealing with reproductive health; Government services addressing population issues are available.	Cultural impediments resulting in unwillingness to campaign for adoption of family planning, especially men.

2.5.2 High Poverty Levels

In Wareng District 49% of the total population lives in absolute poverty. This amount contributes 0.6 percent to the National Poverty level. It is estimated that overall poverty in the rural and urban areas is 40% and 68% respectively, implying that more urgent and dynamic interventions are required to tackle urban poverty.

Those vulnerable to poverty in the district include the persons with disabilities, the elderly, women (particularly female-headed households), the landless, the youth, the unemployed, orphans and children in difficult circumstances.

The major cause of poverty in the district is attributed to high levels of unemployment. Other causes include high costs of farm inputs and poor food storage facilities. The farmers also have limited access to credit facilities and poor delivery of services. Furthermore, high population growth rate has contributed to increasing poverty as social facilities such as health, education, transport etc. have been over burdened. Below is the SWOT analysis of poverty in the district.

SWOT analysis – Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses
Fertile land; High literacy level; Availability of social services from Government and private sector.	High population density; Poor prices for agricultural Produce; Poor attitude towards self-employment.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of women enterprise fund and youth enterprise fund; Several development partners.	Duplication of activities by partners; Tribal conflicts.

2.5.3 HIV/AIDS

The district has a HIV prevalence rate of 7.5 per cent down from 12 per cent in 2000. Since the introduction of ARVs and improved provision of health services, the prevalence rate has been declining.

The main causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district include unsafe sexual behavior, high poverty levels, peer pressure, mother to child transmission and high incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). HIV/AIDS has impacted negatively on the productivity of the labor force due to mortality, rise in medical expenses, and loss of man hours on employment. It has also led to psychological and physical stress due to uncertainty of the future, stigmatization, emotional stress and depression and a tremendous increase in the number of orphans.

To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, the district will focus on, among other things, awareness campaigns, blood screening activities, use of condom promotions, supply of STI drugs and treatment of STI, treatment of opportunistic diseases, intensify voluntary counseling and testing activities; and care and support programmes for the infected and affected.

SWOT analysis – HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of HIV/AIDS policy framework; High awareness level in the community.	Some weak and unaccountable CBOs dealing with HIV/AIDS; Limited funds to support HIV/AIDS initiatives.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of AMPATH programme; MTEF advocates for mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in development projects; Several development partners involved in HIV/AIDS activities in the district.	Unwillingness to adopt safer sexual behavior; High levels of poverty.

2.5.4 Gender Inequality

Gender inequality has far reaching effects on economic development and poverty reduction. This has been perpetuated by society in such a way that women are disadvantaged on the basis of differences in roles and responsibilities between men and women. Both men and women need to be effectively integrated in the development process at all levels. As the roles and activities of each are differently assigned on the basis of gender, it is important that this is taken into consideration if both men and women are to be effectively integrated into and benefit from the development process.

In national development, equality functionally means equality of rights, responsibilities and opportunities for participation of men and women. The attainment of such equality thus implies equality of access to and control of resources and effective participation in decision making at various levels. Gender equity is thus seen as an essential component in every dimension of development. In Wareng District, women continue to take a subordinate position. During the plan period efforts will be made to sensitize Government officers, leaders, NGOs and other stakeholders to improve the status of women and support their empowerment roles in development so as to achieve gender equality.

SWOT analysis – gender inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Fairly high literacy level for women; Existence of department of gender and social development.	Women lack collateral for credit.
Opportunities	Threats
30% participation on committees and employment opportunities directive; Women Enterprise Fund.	Cultural impediments that do not favour women empowerment.

2.5.5 Disaster Management

The district is vulnerable to hazards such as floods, fires and accidents which pose a challenge to achieving the development objectives such as poverty alleviation. If not addressed adequately, the risk of such disasters can have a negative impact on the overall development of the district.

If planned for, the risk of disasters can be sufficiently reduced or instigated. In recognition of this fact, this development plan has made a deliberate effort to come up with ways in which such disasters can be managed. First, the District Disaster Management Committee shall be strengthened at every level up to the location level. The committee will be inclusive; i.e., to comprise all heads of departments at each level, representatives from private sector, NGOs, media, opinion leaders and other co-opted members as and when required. Secondly, there will be an integrated scenario where specific contingency plans are prepared in anticipation of potential disasters. Also,

regular training, drill exercises, rehearsals and practice with members of the public on such updated contingency plans will be encouraged.

SWOT analysis – disaster management

Strengths	Weaknesses
Involvement of other organizations in dealing with disasters; Government involvement and support in disaster management.	Inadequate disaster management skills; Lack of early warning methods; High poverty levels among the people.
Opportunities	Threats
Government programmes on disaster management.	Magnitude of some disasters is beyond human control.

2.5.6 Environmental Conservation and Management Issues

Environmental destruction especially that of land and water catchment areas is largely linked with poverty. Majority of those who degrade land and water catchments are poor farmers whose livelihood depends entirely on direct exploitation of natural resources.

Pollution is an important environmental concern. The district experiences both air and water pollution. Fires, charcoal burning, dust particles and emissions from agro-based industries cause air pollution. Sources of water pollution include silting due to soil erosion and industrial chemical deposits into water bodies. High utilization of plastics still has a scorching effect on plants.

As human population increases, pressure on land increases, pushing people to occupy and utilize all available land including wetlands. As a result, they change the ecosystem and destroy the biodiversity.

Deforestation is another concern in the district. Designated forests are being depleted through encroachment by surrounding communities and excision. Further, illegal logging and charcoal burning are depleting the existing forests.

The issues highlighted above pose a challenge to the attainment of the district development objectives. The district will therefore seek to take corrective measures. Environmental impact assessments shall be carried out to ensure future conservation of the environment.

The district, just like others and indeed our country is now experiencing the effects of global warming. Increase in variability of rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts and flooding have become common occurrences in the district. As a consequence, the district has had poor crop yields and hence famine due to food shortages. In addition, infrastructure has been substantially damaged, which has impacted negatively on all other sectors of the district economy.

The district will put in place measures to reduce garbage, increase reforestation, and promote alternative energy sources that do not emit Green House Gases (GHGs). Such gases include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, methane and hydrocarbons. Possibilities of initiating projects that target carbon trading within the district will be explored.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of the Forest Act and NEMA; Well trained and facilitated personnel.	Weak enforcement of the Acts; Weak political goodwill; Inappropriate farming system/ technologies.
Opportunities	Threats
Possibility for carbon trading; Several partners supporting conservation initiatives.	Population pressure; Food insecurity.

2.5.7 Disability and Development

The main types of disability are sensory, physical and intellectual. Disability is defined in this context as, "the loss or limitation of opportunity to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others" (WHO, 1980).

The needs of persons with disabilities range from prevention of disabilities, treatment of curable conditions, early identification of disabled children, appropriate education and rehabilitation services, and adequate support services for gainful employment in the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

A national report of the survey carried out in 2006 to establish the magnitude of disability, the distribution of people with disability, their sex, age, type of disability or severity of disability is yet to be formally launched. The findings from this survey will inform the policy direction that will guide the formulation of proper interventions for the disabled persons.

SWOT analysis – disability

Strengths	Weaknesses
Survey report on disability launched, disseminated and recommendations implemented.	Few CBOs, NGOs supporting them; No fund for them; Neglect of the mentally challenged.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of CBOs, NGOs, Government services available.	Stigma from members of the community.

2.5.8 Youth and Development

According to the youth policy, youth constitute people aged between 18 and 35 years old. The policy envisages mainstreaming of youth matters in all sectors of the economy.

Achievement of sustainable development requires that all age groups of the population fully participate in the development process.

There has been an increase in the unemployment figures, particularly among the youth due to an upsurge in population and literacy rates, leading to insufficient absorption into the job market. In addition, the rise in the number of street families has also led to a scenario where many young people idle in town and thus an increase in crime as well.

The district experienced post election violence in early 2008 along ethnic lines, a factor considered as reflecting discontent in economic imbalances among various categories – poor, lower, middle and upper income groups. Hence the best weapon to fight negative ethnicity is economic growth and reduction of disparities between income groups.

The district through the Departments of Youth Affairs and Local Authorities will implement youth development policies aimed at coordinating and increasing support to youth development initiatives; facilitating opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of district development and also seeking to improve effective youth participation in all structures of decision-making.

SWOT analysis – Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses
Ministry of Youth and Sports Officers at the District level; National Youth Policy; Youth Enterprise Fund.	Increasing population of youth; high school drop out rates
Opportunities	Threats
Government long term focus on youth; Development partners and CSO's supporting youth initiatives	Tribalism, prolonged unemployment leading to increased crime rates and drug and substance abuse

2.6. ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies			
Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
1. Low levels of income			
Low prices for agricultural produce; High levels of unemployment; High costs of agricultural inputs; Lack of capacity for value addition to agricultural produce; Inadequate income generating activities; Attitude towards informal jobs; Lack of local industries;	Double income levels of households by 2012.	Improve quality of crop and livestock production by 60% by 2012; Improve incentives for industrial investment for employment creation; Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in value addition to farm produce; Increase funding towards IGAs by 50% by 2012.	Initiate a sustainable crop and animal improvement programme; Set up a local entrepreneur development programme; Encourage public /private partnerships in setting up local industries; Initiate an ambitious and sustainable income

Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies			
Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inaccessibility to credit.			generating activity development programme.
2. Lack of clean water and poor sanitation standards			
Pollution; Poor garbage collection; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Limited access to piped water; Lack of treatment plant; High costs of the systems.	To increase access to clean and portable water to households and improve sanitation.	Improve access to piped water by 40% by 2010.	Construction of water treatment lines.
3. High levels of insecurity			
Incidence of ethnic animosity; Ignorance of law; Idleness.	Reduce incidences of crimes by 60% by 2010.	Increase awareness on the need for inter-ethnic harmony; Promote cross-cultural practices; Increase funds to support security by 50% by 2010.	Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme; Initiate community policing programme.
4. High environmental degradation			
Poor farming methods; Poor waste management; Unprotected catchments; Farming along river banks and slopes; Cutting of trees; Rising use of wood fuel.	To reduce environment degradation by 50% in the district by 2012.	Increase tree planting by 40% by 2011; Reduce use of wood fuel by 50% by 2010; Prevent farming along river banks and slopes; Encourage use of renewable energy technologies by 40% by 2010.	Initiate tree planting campaign; Revitalize tree planting days; Initiate proper waste management programmes; Introduce early maturing tree species for wood fuel; Initiate use of renewable energy technologies; Promote energy efficient/ conservation methods; Train farmers on proper farming methods.
5. Lack of office accommodation /housing for civil servants in the District			
Few Government offices / houses in the District; Lack of land; Lack of funds.	Construct offices for government departments and houses for civil servants by 2010.	Provide funds for construction and maintenance; Acquire land.	Construct offices and houses; Lease office space.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the district development programmes and projects aimed at contributing to various national and international development goals and objectives. It highlights the district's response to these goals and objectives, and the role of stakeholders in the district's development. It also discusses the district's progress towards cross-sector linkages, and the district's contribution to the achievement of MDG targets at the district level. It also discusses the district's response to the current MDG targets.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sector is the main driver of economic growth, job creation, and rural development, income and poverty reduction.

3.1.1 Sector vision and strategy

Sector Vision: "An increased and sustainable agricultural production and rural development sector."

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1.2 District Response to national Vision and Strategy

The district is predominantly agricultural and rural. It is therefore used to utilize its potential to produce various agricultural products and to conserve natural resources. This will encompass the government and private sector's participation for enhanced development and hence increase the agricultural production towards realizing the national objective of poverty reduction, employment, development and economic growth. Co-operative societies will be encouraged to improve their productivity and returns.

Transfer of modern technology, extension services, mobilization of foreign investments to enhance and diversify the agricultural production and enhanced liaison with other private enterprise partners, the district's voluntary organizations, dairy cooperatives and NGOs will be encouraged.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector to the District

It is the leading sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well-being of the people. Majority of the people in the district depend on the sector for their livelihood, with 90% directly or indirectly employed by the sector. Maize, beans, wheat, rice, and dairy farming are the main agricultural activities in the district. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and wheat products. About 90% of the production is mainly through small scale farming.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures to be undertaken to achieve the mid-term targets aimed at contributing to making Kenya a newly industrialized country through reducing incidences of poverty and spurring growth. It covers each sector's vision and mission, district response to sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, the role of stakeholders in the sector, priorities, constraints, strategies and programs/projects, cross-sector linkages strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues and localization of MDG targets at the district level. In total there are nine sectors at the district level in line with the current MTEF Sectors.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sectors in this sector include agriculture, livestock, fisheries, co-operative development, lands, and forestry and wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector vision and mission

Sector Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

Sector Mission: "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 is predominantly agricultural and there is therefore need to utilize its potential to produce adequate food, create employment and conserve natural resources. This will encompass the community and the private sector participation for enhanced development and hence increase the agricultural sub-sector contribution towards realizing the national objectives of poverty reduction, food security, development and economic growth. Co-operative societies will be strengthened so that farmers maximize on their returns.

Transfer of modern technology from researchers to farmers, mobilization of farming communities to enhance cost sharing in agricultural extension delivery and enhanced liaison with other private extension providers like breeders, veterinary drugs companies, dairy cooperatives and NGOs will be enhanced.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the District

It is the leading sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. Majority of the people in the district depend on the sector for their livelihood, with 90% directly or indirectly employed in the sector. Maize, wheat, coffee, tea, and dairy farming are the main agricultural activities in the district. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes. About 90% of the production is majorly through small scale farming.

The district is well endowed with rivers, dams and a number of private ponds which provide favourable environment for fish farming. Fish farming has been showing an upward trend in the recent past as more members of the population embrace the consumption of fish, especially tilapia as an alternate cheap source of protein.

There has also been general increase in agro-forestry through the involvement of non-resident cultivators who tend to the trees as they carry out their normal farming activities. The land sub-sector also plays an important role in developing land-use; strategize facilitation of land ownership thereby strengthening the community's ability to acquire such resources as credit. The co-operative sub-sector is important in the marketing of agricultural produce and other products and services. It also assists in the provision of farm inputs, credit facilities and training.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation; adoption of skills and new technologies; Active membership to cooperative societies.
Cooperative societies	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings & credit; Marketing.
CSOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building.
Government Departments	Research and development; Extension and supervision services; Environmental conservation and management; Fish farming promotion; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Livestock and Fisheries Development Sub-Sector		
Vaccination and surveillance of diseases; Meat inspection and Licensing of new slaughter points; Hides & Skins improvement; Tick control; Breeding of high quality breeds (dairy).	Low funding; Low staffing level; Ignorance; Poor CDF management; Hand spraying; Weak DIP committees; Lack of knowledge/ technology on breeding.	Lobby for sectoral funding; Lobby for more recruitment of staff; Increase public awareness on diseases; Proper pricing; Value addition of skins and hides; CDF usage in DIPS construction; Livestock extension services; Sourcing of breeding materials.
b. Forestry and wildlife		
Taking stock of natural resources and their utilization/conservation; Increase forest cover; Empower local communities to manage, conserve and protect forests.	Deforestation; Lack of seedlings; Poaching.	Re-afforestation; Agro-forestry; Enhance natural regeneration; Increase seedlings production; Community participation through community forest association (CFA); Intensify patrols and surveillance.
c. Lands sub sector		
Preparation of regional physical development plan; Development control by approval of building plans, subdivision plans, charge of user/extension of user/extension lease.	Lack of current data; Inadequate /delayed funding; Outdated planning techniques; Extension of improved development – of approved by lands office within the district.	Involvement of the community in the development of the physical development plans; Sensitize the community on the need to use approved building plans
d. Agriculture Sub-Sector		
To increase crop production for food, income generation and employment creation; To promote value addition of agricultural products.	Crop pests and diseases; Poor seeds and planting materials; High cost of inputs; Low soil fertility (acidity); Over dependence on sale of raw materials; Lack of cottage industries; Lack of initial capital to start agro-processing; Lack of ready market for locally processed products; Sub-division of land into very small uneconomic units.	Promotion of tolerance and chemical control; Licensing of reputable stockists to supply seed. Purchase of fertilizers and inputs in bulk to gain through economies of scale; To compute gains and gross margins for selling processed products; Promotion of product development through addressing value chain; Writing of proposals by the groups to source for resources to start value addition as a business venture; Land use map development.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects / Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
a. Agriculture Sub-Sector			
NALEP (SIDA) Phase II (Implemented jointly with livestock sub-sector).	Improve food security and poverty alleviation.	Farmers in the two divisions of Kesses and Kapsaret.	Focal area approach and capacity building for common interest groups.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (implemented jointly with livestock sub-sector).	Address MDG 1	Farmers in the two divisions of Kesses and Kapsaret.	Vetting groups for benefiting from grants: Follow-ups on funded groups: Trainings.
National Agricultural Accelerated Inputs Project (NAAIAP).	Improve food security for vulnerable farmers.	5,000 resource poor farmers.	Provision of farm inputs (Kilimo plus): Follow up on use of the inputs given to farmers: Trainings.
b. Livestock			
Small-holder dairy commercialization program – funded by IFAD (implemented jointly with MOA)	Promote commercialization in dairy industry in the district.	Ensure that all the 32 groups in the 2 DCAs are commercially oriented: Add value to milk produced: Capacity build on the marketing chain.	Community mobilization: CAP development: Group formation and trainings.
Artificial insemination: District wide	Increased milk/livestock production. reduce breeding diseases: Increase farmers' income.	100 heads of cattle form 10 AI schemes.	Encourage use of AI services by training farmers, groups and cooperatives.
Tick control: District wide	Safeguard farmer's income.	Vaccinate 300,000 cattle, 10,000 dogs.	Vaccinating livestock against diseases.
Hides and skin development: District wide	Maintain quality to improve income.	Supervise all slaughter units: Trains all flayers and curers.	Supervision of slaughter units, bandas, stores, training of flayers and curers.
Meat inspection: Municipality	Ensure public consume healthy and wholesome meat	Inspect 30,000 bovines and 50,000 shoats	Extend meat inspection coverage to all parts of the District.
c. Co-operative Development Sub-sector			
Construction of office block	To provide staff with conducive working environment for better performance.	Be ready for occupation by Sept.2008.	Procurement of materials: Construction.

(B) New Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
a. Agriculture Sub-Sector				
National Agricultural Accelerated Inputs Project (NAAIAP)	1	Improve food security for vulnerable farmers	5,000 resource poor farmers	Provision of farm inputs (Kilimo plus): Follow up on use of the inputs given to farmers: Trainings.
b. Lands (Physical Planning) Sub-Sector				
Preparation of local physical Development plans for 200 towns and urban centers	1	To provide guidance to development activities within towns and urban centres.	50	Hold planning forums.
Preparation of 1000 part development plans for public utilities	3	To provide guidance in planning for public utilities.	Prepare 500 plans by 2012	Hold planning forums.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The role of the agriculture and rural development sector is quite significant to the national economy as the sector's main pre-occupation is revitalization of agriculture for food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, developing forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, revitalizing Regional Development Authorities to create regional balance in development and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of natural resources.

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sub-sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in growth of agriculture. For the financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the community is required. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sub-sector in the district is also vital for farmers seeking export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production. The sector is also key in protection of water catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

3.1.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming cross cutting issues, the sector will team up with the Human Resource Development and Special Programmes sectors to provide training for women and youth engaging in the sector related activities. Women and youth in the district are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds respectively. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups carrying out activities within the district. The sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that could benefit the vulnerable including people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition.

HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize them 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 dangers of the blue gum tree, protection of water catchment areas. Additionally, farmers will be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives.

The sector addresses targets under MDGs 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8. Interventions to achieve these targets at district level include implementation of the on-going Njaa Marufuku Kenya (Kick Hunger out of Kenya); National Food Policy; putting in place measures to increase and protect forest cover through reforestation; promoting environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development and promoting access to regional markets like COMESA, taking advantage of the Eldoret International Airport.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The sub-sectors under this sector include Trade, Tourism and Industrialization.

3.2.1 Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

Though the district is predominantly agricultural, there is need to add value to this agricultural produce through processing. This will not only create more employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector but will also improve on the income to the district to facilitate other development interventions. Hence, the district will formulate strategies for adoption of modern manufacturing/ processing technologies; and diversification of manufacturing activities.

In addition, measures will be developed to marshal both the community and the private sector participation for enhanced tourism development by aggressively marketing existing tourist sites and coming up with new products.

The district will work closely with the Investment Promotion Centre, Kenya Investment Authority and Export Promotion Centre to identify investment opportunities; disseminate the information to potential investors; and link the business community to both local and external markets.

Finally, the district in collaboration with other government ministries and agencies will endeavor to provide quality, efficient and reliable roads, electricity and telecommunication services to facilitate activities in this sector.

3.2.3 Importance of the sector to the District

Poverty is a major challenge facing Kenya today. High unemployment level is considered the major cause of poverty currently at 30% in the district. This sector has a huge opportunity of creating employment opportunities both for the youth and women who form the majority of the unemployed. There is also potential for value addition to the agricultural produce which hitherto is sold to deficit regions in raw form.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
CSOs, banks and other financial institutions	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building.
Government	Research and development; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Challenges

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Trade sub sector		
Improvement of business; Management skills; Improve access to credit facilities; Exploitation of local resources for development; Trade information; Export promotion; Business counseling; Business investment opportunities.	Inadequate funds; Lack of tools and standards for doing the work; Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs; Lack of modern management information systems; Un-coordinated sharing of information; Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products more expensive.	Identify training needs; Develop training programmes; Provide credit/information on alternative finance provider up with counseling; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCO's and associations; Carry out in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions.
b. Tourism sub sector		
Develop tourism facilities and diversity tourism products; Enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; Mobilize resources to support conservation.	Competition from other tourist destinations; Post election violence; Lack of investors.	Develop a tourism development guideline; Consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems.

3.2.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
a. Trade Development Sub-Sector			
Business and industrial management skills	Equip traders/industries with modern business	Train 400 traders and industrialists annually.	Identifying training needs, Development of training programmes to train traders;

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
development, District wide	management skills; Provide traders/ industrialists with opportunity to network; Increase capacity to take risks.		Work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing.
Business counselling, District wide	Help the counsellors learn how to tackle and address current and future problems.	To counsel 50 traders and industrialists annually.	Offer counselling service to micro and small scale enterprises.
Joint Loan Board, District wide	Promote the growth of business; Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks and MFI.	To finance 100 traders annually to the tune of Kshs.3m.	Finance eligible micro and small scale enterprises.
Export promotion and marketing, District wide	Increase the market for domestic products; Increase foreign exchange earnings; Enhance competitiveness of export products; Take advantage of the opportunities provided by AGOA, COMESA, and WTO.	Increase export destinations; Increase volume of exports.	Provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials; Assist in product development and marketing.
Industrial promotion, District wide	Attract both local and foreign investors; Promote industrial investment and growth.	To be determined.	Identification of potential projects; Identification industrial investment opportunities; Dissemination of opportunities to investors.
b. Tourism Sub-Sector			
Marketing of tourism products, District wide.	Avail information to potential investors; Publicize new tourist attractions; Diversifying economic activities in the area; planning and resource allocation to priority areas.	To be determined.	Identification and documentation of tourism products.

(B) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
a. Trade				
Trade Development Joint Loan Board; District wide	1	Promote the growth of businesses; Create employment opportunities; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks and MFI loans.	To provide loans to 100 business people by 2012.	Provide loans to MSEs.
Business counseling; District wide	2	Help the counselors learn how to tackle and address current and future problems	Counsel 200 traders by 2012.	Offer counselling services to micro and small enterprises.
Business and Industrial Management skills development; District wide	3	Equip traders/ industries with modern business management skills; Provide traders/ industrialists with opportunity to network.	Train 100 business people by 2012.	Identify training needs; Development of training programmes; Train traders; Emphasize cost sharing.
b. Industry				
Incubators/ industrial parks	1	To encourage innovation.	At least 3 units by 2012.	Acquisition of land; Infrastructure provision.
Livestock based industries	2	To create employment opportunities.	Upcoming industries	Identification of livestock products.
Technology adoption	3	To promote adoption of new technologies in production.	5 technologies by 2012.	Involve technical institutions.
Sub-contracting MSMEs and large industries.	4	To promote outsourcing.	8 MSMSs sub-contracted.	Hold joint workshops between SMSEs and large industries.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of this sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for industrial inputs and produce are reduced. It also facilitates tourism activities. Availability and accessibility of credit, particularly from Youth and Women Enterprise Funds is vital in growth of the sector.

Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as traders can access market information in good time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for traders seeking export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production for manufacturers. Human Resource sector is also key in providing the required labour with the necessary education and skills with good health.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector will team up with the Human Resource Development and Spécial Programmes sectors to provide training for women and youth engaging in various types of businesses in trade, industry and tourism. Women and youth in the district are now accessing subsidized loans from Women and Youth Enterprise Funds respectively to start/expand their businesses. The district will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups carrying out activities within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the business community through KAM and KNCCI (Eldoret Branch) on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. Capacity building modules for business promotion will integrate HIV/AIDS curriculum to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. The business community will be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environment friendly technologies.

The sector will heavily contribute towards achieving targets under all MDGs. However, there will be a direct contribution towards achieving targets under MDGs 1 and 8 through promoting micro and small scale enterprises which will generate employment opportunities and availing information on regional markets like COMESA taking advantage of the Eldoret International Airport, among other interventions.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

This sector consists of seven sub-sectors namely, public works, transport, energy, roads, housing, Kenya Wildlife Services (roads and airstrips), and local authority

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District endeavors to train personnel on resource management and effective service delivery. It will train contractors on appropriate cost effective technologies to apply in infrastructure development; promote use of local resources to minimize costs; and promote intensive technology in road works in order to sensitize beneficiaries on project benefits for sustainability.

District Roads Board will prioritize and monitor the implementation of the roads projects. The Board will also be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and rehabilitating existing road network and construction of selected bridges. Firewood and charcoal being the major sources of energy in the District, efforts will be made to minimize the use of wood fuel and emphasis will be placed on alternative sources of energy and the use of environmentally friendly technologies. Eldoret Energy Centre will play a major role in disseminating the already developed energy saving technologies such as the use of improved *jikos*, bio-gas, and solar energy as alternative sources of energy.

The district hosts Eldoret International Airport. The Ministry of Agriculture and Trade Development will encourage horticultural production for export market.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the District

Being an agricultural District, the sector is of paramount importance. This is because good infrastructure will reduce the cost of production, improve competitiveness and provide access to the markets for both goods and services. Some of the roads in the district are impassable during rainy season because of poor maintenance. This therefore needs to be addressed in order to sustain and promote the economic activities in the district.

The sector will also play a major role in determining the development of urban centers in order to provide efficient market for both agricultural and non agricultural produce.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Public works	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of houses; Supervise and give guidance during construction of houses; Advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of houses.
Roads	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of the road networks and buildings; Supervise and give guidance during construction of roads; Advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of roads.
Ministry of Energy, and KPLC	Accelerate the implementation of rural Electrification programme; Disseminate information on alternative sources of energy.
Donors, NGOs and CBOs	Financing the establishment of physical facilities; Capacity building on participatory development.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Energy Sub-Sector		
Rural electrification; Promotes solar water heaters, solar PV, dryers and cookers for domestic and other uses; Training of artisans and consumers in the construction and use of biogas plants; Promote energy use efficiently and conservation as well as prudent environmental, health and safety practices; Regeneration of wood fuel resources (Agro-forestry).	Inhibitive initial cost of electrification; Inhibitive initial cost of the solar systems; lack of proper dissemination/marketing concepts and lack of proper designed and sized packages; Lack of trained Jua Kali artisans; existing plants lack adequate maintenance; Acceptance of the end use devices due to cultural behaviors (fireless/solar box cookers); Lack of freehold land to plant the seedlings; weather pattern has drastically changed; gender issues; Deforestations.	Rural electrification programme; Increase promotional activities and development of awareness materials; Training of more Jua Kali artisans, to target village polytechnic leavers for the training and technology transfer; Develop proto-type energy conservation devices for promotional activities; Increase seed procurement, seedling production and seedling distribution.
b. Roads Sub-Sector		
Routine maintenance of the classified/unclassified road network (Rural Feeder and Trunk roads); Periodic maintenance of classified/unclassified road network (Rural Feeder roads & Trunk roads); Rehabilitation of classified road network (trunk roads) Construction of new roads.	Poor state of roads; Severe geological and geographical conditions; Lack of adequate funding; Lack of adequate capacity.	Routine maintenance, periodic and spot maintenance; Rehabilitation and construction of roads;

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
a. Roads Sub-Sector			
Roads 2000 – District Roads Rehabilitation Project, District wide.	Facilitate economic activity.	123.3KM.	Partial rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of selected roads in the district to form a vital network.
Routine maintenance- 16%; 57%; and 24%: District wide	To ease transportation and communication within the district.	To maintain 120 Kms.	Partial rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of identified roads in the district.
b. Energy (KPLC)			
Rural Electrification Programme District	To supply electricity to centers and rural	All public facilities including schools and	Design, survey, obtain way leaves and construct the

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
wide.	households: Promote industrialization to create employment and income; Bring supply closer to the people at cost effective tariff: To achieve company target of connecting 120,000 @ annum country wide.	health facilities.	rural electrification projects and those within 600m radius from the proposed transformers.
Solar energy promotion programme; District wide.	To address the issue of lack of electricity in rural areas.	1 solar energy demonstration unit; 500 more solar units installed in households.	Design, construct and maintain the solar energy units.

(B) New Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Renewable Energy Technology Promotion programme.	1	To address the challenge of inefficient wood fuel; To address the issue of alternative source of energy; Conserve the environment; To address fuel wood crisis; Promote use of alternative sources of energy; Dissemination of technology.	Acquire 5 acres of land by 2009; Reach at least 25% of population; Hold 15 seminars; Acquire 10 Ha for demonstration purpose; Hold 20 seminars with stakeholders; Construct 2 kilns by Dec.2009.	Acquire 5 acres of land for renewable energy technology demonstrations; Dissemination of efficient wood fuel conversion and end use devices; Establishment of demonstration plots on 10 Ha for fast growing tree species; Strengthen extension activities through training workshops; Construction of improved kilns at the energy centre.

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the productive sectors of the economy. The sector is also closely related to the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitating production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, and growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destinations. The sub-sector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities.

Energy is a key input in almost all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock, tourism, education, and supports the development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies.

Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds for animals and provide social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas.

Physical Infrastructure sector is thus an important catalyst for private sector activities because of its facilitative role in enhancing the operations of the private sector.

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 women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

With regard to 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. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections. The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy vis a vis alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. 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 the carnage on roads.

This sector plays a facilitative role and hence will contribute towards attaining targets of all MDGs. The sector facilitates access to socio-economic services such as farming, markets, education, health and water. Some of the programmes that will be implemented in the district include rural electrification; slum upgrading and low cost housing; and roads rehabilitation.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sub-sectors include Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to improve environmental regulation in line with EMCA 1999 for environmentally friendly extraction of natural resources such as quarrying activities. Through its NEMA office, the district will ensure that environmental concerns identified in the District Environmental Action Plan are taken into consideration as cross-cutting issues in development planning and implementation.

Efforts will be made to expand and augment water supply and sanitation systems in rural areas as well as in Eldoret Municipality to reflect the expanding population in these areas. Finally, priority will be given to rehabilitation of all existing water supplies and expansion of water supply and reduce the distance to the nearest water point

3.4.3 Importance of the sector to the District

The performance of key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, energy, livestock, manufacturing, and tourism are directly dependent on water supply. Water availability and the level of socio-economic development of the people have strong correlation. Income generating projects like poultry keeping, zero grazing, horticulture and the hotel industry generally require low capital to operate and are ideal for alleviating poverty in both rural and urban areas. These projects need water.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building.
Water department	Hand over major water works to autonomous bodies.
NEMA	Research and development; Environmental conservation and management; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation.
Water users associations	Protection of water catchment areas; Maintenance of water schemes; Capacity building of water users.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Water and Irrigation Sub-sector		
Provide clean, accessible and adequate water; Areas that are water logged to be drained so as to have enough land to raise crop production	Inadequate funding; Inadequate manpower.	Rehabilitate and augment existing water systems; Construct treatment plants; Rehabilitate/ Construct new dams to supplement existing sources; Identify lands that need to be reclaimed.
B. Environment and Natural Resources sub sector		
Identify EIA/EA projects; ensure EIA are conducted;	Inadequate funding; low staffing levels; violation of	Training using media and school programmes; Law enforcement &

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
educate the public, create awareness on environment; draft environmental regulations; taking stock of natural resources and their utilization/conservation; increase forest cover; empower local communities to manage, conserve and protect forests	laws by project proponents; ignorance on environmental issues; deforestation; lack of seedlings; poaching	prosecution: educate the public on environmental issues; advice the government on legislative measures of the environment; preparing and issuing NEAP, PEAPs & DEAPs; re-forestation; agro-forestry; enhance natural regeneration; increase seedlings production; community participation through community forest association (CFA); intensify patrols and surveillance

3.4.6 Projects/Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes:

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
a. Water and Irrigation sub-sector			
Rehabilitation of Kesses Dam.	To rehabilitate the existing dam's damaged embankment.	Make it fully functional and increase on the coverage area.	Supply of enough, clean portable water to the shopping centre and surrounding community.
Water and sanitation. District wide.	To improve the drainage and sewer systems especially in towns.	Minimize cases of typhoid and cholera (water borne diseases); Increased private and public toilets/pit latrines; Environment free from litter.	Create public awareness on personal hygiene; Construction of sewage and drainage system where not in place; Repairing existing ones where necessary; Construction of pit latrines where water borne sanitation is not in place; Construction of dumping pits; Regular collection of garbage.
b. District NEMA Office			
Environmental impact assessment	Environmental protection and conservation.	As per the proponents of new projects.	Site visits, approvals, licensing.
Environmental audits	Environmental protection and conservation.	Operators of ongoing projects/programme/activities.	Inspections; Monitoring and evaluating; Public barazas; World environment Day celebrations.
Environmental education, information & public participation	Enhance environmental education; Promote public awareness.	General public.	Preparation of state of environment reports.

B. New Projects and Programmes

There are no new projects and programmes proposed for the plan period

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large scale industries. Its availability at short distances improves household and other productive activities.

3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to bolster the key role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of water catchment areas and existing water schemes. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for community members. The sector has activities both in urban and rural areas and hence will use these networks in sensitizing community members on prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy vis a vis alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each in an effort to promote environmental conservation. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

This sector will contribute directly towards attaining targets of MDGs 1 and 7 namely eradication of extreme poverty hunger; and ensure environmental sustainability respectively. Some of the programmes that will be implemented in the district include implementation of the on-going and new water supply and sewerage works.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This sector comprises of the sub-sectors of education, medical services, labour and human resources development, and public health.

3.5.1 Vision and Mission Statements

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

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

3.5.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The sector will strive to prepare and equip the children and youth, by ensuring all school age children are enrolled, and the school curriculum is implemented to the full. This will be done by ensuring that all schools are properly staffed and that adequate learning facilities and equipments are available. Proper evaluation of the curriculum will be done in all schools at all levels and stages. The sector will also respond by promoting good

industrial relations and providing technical assistance to the informal sector (the "jua kali" sector).

This sector will also endeavour to strengthen the health institutions and more emphasis will be accorded to preventive health care. The District will further endeavour to reduce the rate of population growth from the current rate of 0.8% to 0.4 per cent by 2012 through family planning acceptance, reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic and mitigating the impact of the scourge; and create an enabling environment where quality, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services will be provided.

3.5.3 Importance of the sector to the District

This sector trains and produces quality labor-force thus offering effective services. A well-educated population has the capacity for adopting innovative approaches to development. The level of business management and the maximizing of returns are determined by the quality of labor force. It provides all other sectors with well trained and skilled labor force thus offering effective services. The education sector therefore plays a key role in determining economic growth.

The sector will further ensure that the community has a continuous supply of healthy labour force for improved productivity. It is also important that the nutrition status of the district remains high, as unhealthy population would require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, and medical expenditure and reduced man-hours occasioned by absenteeism from work by those affected.

HIV/AIDS pandemic has had negative impact on the growth and the development of this sector considering that the prevalence rate is at 5.3% and that the age group most affected is at the prime age in terms of skills and labor supply.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; Provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free tuition in secondary education to all; Provide essential services and drugs to patients; Development of key medical infrastructure; Development of education infrastructure.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and education programs; Compliment government efforts through funding of development of key medical infrastructure and logistics support.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education; Participate in preventive, promotive, rehabilitative medical activities and programmes; Cost share in curative medical services.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of education; Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of education; Provide and increase access to medical services in line with government policies.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Adult Education Sub-Sector		
To eradicate illiteracy; Provide continuing education for school drop-outs.	Few number of teachers; Lack of teachers and material for the programme.	Start (open) adult education centers; Campaigns for learners; Solicit support from formal institutions.
B. Education Sub-Sector		
Construction of laboratories; Infrastructure improvement; Provision of ICT in schools; Improvement of transition rates; Provision of subsidized sec. education; Bursary funds for the needy; Pockets of poverty fund.	Inadequate funds; There are more needy school than funds available; Many needy pupils because of HIV/AIDS; Late disbursement of funds for free day secondary education; Problem in identifying needy students.	Involvement of BOG/PTA/Sponsors; To supplement government funding; Sensitization of stakeholders.
C. Public Health Sub- sector		
Implementation of community health strategy; School health programme; Water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion; Urban planning and highway sanitation; Food quality control; Disease surveillance; Liquor license and clearance of business premises; Quality control; Law enforcement; Tuberculosis management and control; Control of substance and drug abuse; Increase disease detection rate; Enhance referrals; DO Protocol and operational Research; Health Education; Nutrition support; Rehabilitation.	Inadequate funding; Shortage of staff; Shortage of skilled staff.	Involvement of district and division health stakeholders; Selection and training of community health committees and community health workers; Form and rationalize school health clubs; Enhance deworming in schools; Mobilize communities in protection of water sources; Construction of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion; Approval building plans/constructions; Regular food inspection and community sensitization; Upscale IDSR activities; Inspections of all premises and ascertain clearance; Inspection and clearance of private clinics/chemists; Enforce public health law and prosecute defaulters; Health Education and defaulter tracing; Enhance advocacy, awareness creation and campaign to all target groups; Do research to validate health problems.

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
D. Medical Services Sub- sector		
Improve access to health care; Maternal and Child Health Care; Immunization and Nutrition activities; Manage Communicable diseases; Maintenance of health services/facilities.	High cost of drugs; Inadequate facilities; Inadequate funding; Shortage of skilled staff.	The department of public health in the district will increase the immunization coverage and improve maternal and child care; Have a closer working relationship with Kenya medical supplies agency branch in the region; Have an efficient health team to offer quality medical services; Maintain adequate infrastructure.
E. HIV/AIDS Sub sector		
Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDS to prevent new infections; Provide ARVs to PLWAs; Empower vulnerable groups.	High poverty levels; High cost of drugs; Inadequate access to credit for IGAs.	Focus on preventive and mitigation of the impact on both the infected and the affected with particular attention to the vulnerable groups.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
School infrastructure improvement programme, District Wide.	To improve the infrastructure.	Very needy schools in the district – 66 schools.	Construction of classrooms and sanitation facilities.
Free Primary Education, District wide.	To improve access to primary education.	All public primary schools.	Purchase of books and other equipment; Payment of tuition fee.
Free day Secondary Education, District wide.	To improve access to secondary education.	All public secondary schools.	Purchase of books and other equipment; Payment of tuition fee.
Capacity building for science and mathematics teachers in secondary schools, District Wide	To improve performance in sciences and mathematics.	To train 2,000 teachers.	Workshops.
TOWA Project; District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence to 2.5 % by 2012.	Awareness creation; Training of all stakeholders; Data collection.
Malaria campaign; District wide	To reduce incidences of malaria.	Reach all households within the targeted spots in the District	Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) of houses in targeted mapped areas. Supply and distribution of LLITN's in all GoK facilities.
ADB project III; District wide	Provide safe water and sanitation Control	All communities in the district to benefit from safe	Spring & well protection and roof catchments construction

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	communicable diseases Improve capacity in health care governance; Initiate and operationalize community units.	water and sanitation Renovate and equip all health facilities. Improve referral system. Capacity building to all governance structures. Initiate and support six (6) community units.	VIP latrine construction Selection and training of CHW, VHC. Training of governance structures Install communication facilities in all public health facilities. Capacity building of all cadres of health staff
GAVI; District wide	Increase the routine of all KEPI antigens to 90% by end of 2010. The district achieved 80% of the coverage.	All children under one year of age	Social mobilization, outreach services on immunization, disease surveillance.

B. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
a. Education Sub-Sector				
Construction of a District Education office and Teacher Resource Centre.	1	Provide office accommodation for staff.	3 office units.	Procurement of materials; Construction; Equipping the office.
Construction of classrooms in 105 primary and 47 secondary Schools.	2	Create enough classrooms for students.	400 classrooms by 2012.	Procurement of materials and construction.
Construction and equipping of laboratories in secondary schools.	3	To provide quality science instruction to students.	45 laboratories by 2012.	Construction work and equipping of the facility.
Construction of libraries in Secondary schools.	4	To improve standards of education.	45 libraries.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Acquisition of school buses.	5	To support educational and co-curriculum activities.	8 school buses by 2012.	Procurement of school buses.
b. Adult education Sub-Sector				
Construction of office block.	1	To provide office space.	Construct an office of at least 2 offices.	Procurement of materials; construction work.
Construction of classrooms.	2	Provide amble learning environment for learning.	Construct 50 classrooms by 2012.	Procurement of materials; Construction work.
Staff recruitment.	3	To provide teachers in all teaching centres.	Recruit about 100 teachers by 2012.	Advertise for the vacancies; Undertake recruitment.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
c. ECD Sub-Sector				
Construction of a model DICECE Centre.	1	To improve ECD education in the district.	1 DECECE centre by December 2010.	Procurement of materials and construction.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
c. Medical Services Sub-sector				
Renovation of health facilities	1	To renovate existing health facilities.	25	Procurement of materials and construction.
Protection of water springs and wells construction in 15 locations.	2	Provide safe water and sanitation; Provide safe water and sanitation.	75 springs 150 wells	Spring protection: Well protection.
Construction and upgrading of existing maternity units.	3	To expand and equip already existing health facilities.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of sewage works (septic tanks, sewage lines).	4	To improve sanitation.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Installation of water tanks and water goods.	5	To improve capacity of water storage.	In 25 health facilities.	Purchasing and fitting of the materials.
Fencing of health facilities.	6	To secure health facilities.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of staff quarters.	7	To provide housing to staff.	At Matharu health Centre.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Installation of telephones facilities (health).	8	To ease communication.	In 15 health facilities.	Purchasing and fitting of the telephone equipments.
Construction of facility kitchens.	9	To expand and equip already existing health facilities.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of placenta pits in facilities.	11	To improve disposal.	In 10 health facilities.	Procurement of materials; construction.
Construction of incinerators in health facilities.	12	To improve disposal of medical waste.	In 10 health facilities 12.	Procurement of materials; construction.
Construction of minor theatres.	14	To expand and equip already existing health facilities.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of laundries/ cloth hanging lines.	15	To expand and equip already existing health facilities.	In 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of DHMT administration block.	16	To provide office accommodation to staff.	One administrative block in the district.	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of in-patient wards.	17	To expand and equip already existing health facilities.	1 in-patient ward at Kesses Health Centre.	Construction and procurement of materials.

3.5.7 Cross-Sector linkages

A well trained human resource is key to productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labor force working in any sector is well trained and can therefore increase productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology which is fast, efficient and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

A healthy population is also required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. A lot of productive hours can be lost on sick-leaves and money spent on medication.

To achieve a healthy population, the medical services and public health sub-sectors are key in fostering sector wide joint approach to provision of health services. Physical infrastructure remains crucial in provision of services in these sub-sectors.

Human resource development sector is obliged to regulate the agriculture and rural development sector by ensuring safety and health regulations.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behavior change communication. This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly empowerment centers and VCTs. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to appreciate and conserve the environment. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centers is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons. These students will acquire skill to make them productive.

The sector addresses targets under MDGs 2 and 3: achieve universal primary education and gender equality and women empowerment. The MDG target is to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. In this regard, the district will seek to improve enrolment in primary schools by constructing new primary schools and rehabilitating existing ones while at the same time constructing and rehabilitating equipments in those schools. Through the Eldoret South CDF and CBF, the district will provide bursaries to poor students to meet some costs related to both primary and secondary education to supplement the FPE and FDSE programmes. Additionally, the district will implement to the letter, the Children's Act 2001, which provides the framework for enforcing Universal Primary Education (UPE) in the country.

The sector will contribute towards achievement of targets under MDGs 4, 5, and 6 namely: reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Therefore the MDG targets to be addressed under this sector include: reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate; reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate; have by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS reversed and the other diseases halted; and begun to reverse the incidence of

malaria and other major diseases. On-going health programmes in the district such as Expanded Programme of Immunization (KEPI), Control and Diarrhoeal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections, Nutrition, STI/HIV/AIDS, and Malaria will continue to support child health. To improve maternal health and high quality antenatal care, appropriate strategies will be formulated. These strategies will aim at improving access to reproductive health and family planning services, and information to safe motherhood. Concerted efforts will be harnessed and coordinated through the NACC structures (DTC and CACCs) to implement the NACC Strategic Plan 2005-2010 to halt new infections aimed at controlling further spread of HIV/AIDS as well as come up with mechanisms for the mitigation of socio-economic impact at individual, family, community and sectoral levels.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. Men will be brought on board to participate in PMTCT services 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.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, strategies will be developed to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions on various management committees will be reserved for women in line with government affirmative action policy. Further, women and youth will be involved in community trainings and provision of community health services.

The sector will also work with the agriculture and rural development sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects that may arise.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The sub-sectors include Higher Education, Science and Technology; Information and Communication; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, GITS, E-Government, and Research Institutes.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission statement

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will endeavour to provide information to the essential sectors in the District and community on available productive systems, marketing and other relevant global

development issues and strategies. The District will encourage the private sector to take the lead in establishing ICT institutions such as cyber cafes and improving phone coverage, and the maximization of the use of the print media for effective communication. The District will also embrace e-government and ICT villages by the Ministry of Information. Similarly, the district will utilize research findings from various development fields. This will provoke interventions and approaches that are evidence-based in addressing development needs.

However, there is still huge potential that is yet to be utilized particularly in the areas of research and information technology.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information Communication Technology is a growth sub-sector that has immense potential of unlocking many opportunities in business, education, agriculture, industry and security. The development of this sector will play a crucial role in opportunities in business and commerce through easy-access to market information for inputs and outputs. It will also contribute to cost reduction in production and marketing. The sector also provides the kind of information necessary for making informed choices with regard to investment opportunities.

The ICT sub-sector will make immense contribution to education and training. Through online services the population will be able to access tuition and do examinations for curricula of other educational institutions in the outside world. Training and sponsorship opportunities will also be accessed and acquired through the internet. The development of effective and efficient telecommunication network and accessibility to print and electronic media will catalyze the rate at which development information is accessed and utilized.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
GOK	Development and review of policy and regulatory framework for the orderly promotion and development of the sector; Capacity Building e.g. training; Provision of funds and equipment to the public institutions for the acquisition of ICT equipment and technology.
Telkom, Safaricom, and Zain	Key players in telecommunication sub sector in the provision of telephone within and outside the country.
Media (radio / TV stations)	They will be expected to continue to play an important role of educating the community and propagating development messages and thereby act as an important agent of socio-economic development.
Nation, Standard and other daily newspapers	Dissemination of information.
Cyber cafes, NGOs, Churches and the private sector	Computer literacy training, provision of internet, fax, telephone and other telecommunication services.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Modern information communication and Technology Sub-Sector		
Computerize all government departments including public institutions; Encourage use of computers.	High cost of information technology equipment; Lack of skills on information technology.	Lower cost of information technology equipment; Create awareness on modern technology.
b. Training Sub-Sector		
Provide necessary infrastructure facilities to cope with increasing demand for training.	Lack of training facilities; Lack capacity to carry out training.	Encourage private sector participation; Facilitate provision of funds for training.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-Going Projects and Programmes

-None

B. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
a. District Information Office Sub-Sector				
Construction of office block.	1	To provide staff with conducive working environment for better performance.	Complete construction work by June 2009.	Construction work, procurement of materials and furnishing of the office.
ENG Camera.	2	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the ENG Camera by June 2009.	Procurement of the Digital camera.
Mini disk.	3	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the Mini Disk by June 2009.	Procurement of the Mini Disk.
Digital Camera.	4	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the Digital Camera by June 2009.	Procurement of the Digital camera.
PAE (Public Address Equip)	5	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the PAE by June 2009.	Procurement of the PAE.

3.6.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Information and communication technology has continued to contribute remarkably to both economic and social development of the district. In addition to its multiplier effect in spurring growth in all sectors, its contribution to efficiency as an enabler has improved the value-chain in both production as well as service provision. It is now a truism that the contribution of ICTs to production processes as well as delivery systems has improved value for money in all socio-economic sectors. It influences efficiency and increases productivity within manageable cost-effective levels. It leads to development of other sectors through key sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influences the speed at which the sector develops.

Research findings inform interventions that enhance production in the district. Transfer of appropriate technologies to farmers leads to increased food production, increased earnings and general socio-economic development of the population.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The ICT sub-sector is instrumental in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

Again this is a sector that supports the attainment of targets under all MDGs. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes in all sectors and at all levels. The sector therefore is key to education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors in pursuit of sustainable development. Data and research will continue to be important for planning and development in all other sectors.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector comprises of Provincial Administration and internal security, Electoral Commission of Kenya, immigration, registration of persons, probation, prisons and the judiciary.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. One example is the community policing

initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also set up strategies to ensure that various district committees and initiatives work towards achieving the goals of the sector. Such committees and initiatives include the anti corruption committees that have been devolved to the location level. The district will strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district; restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of effective leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for socio-economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating, upholds respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and overall the sector take lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide leadership, and implement government policies; To maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.
Donor partners	Provide funds for reform programmes.
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment, maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provision of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Provincial Administration Sub-Sector		
Disseminate government policy; Coordinate development partners; Maintenance of security.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment; Lack of effective communication and leadership skills; Inadequate office accommodation.	Provide adequate funding; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities; Train community and staff on public relations and communications skills; Construct and expand office space.
B. Probation Services Sub-Sector		
Petty offenders to be dealt with through the CSO system so as to decongest prisons; Involvement of the community in the CSO programme; Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of adequate funding; Lack of reliable means of transport; Shortage of officers; Inadequate institutional infrastructure to oversee the CSO programme.	Provide sufficient funding; Probation length to be increased in order to de-congest prisons.

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
C. Penal Institutions Sub-Sector		
Training of wardens on proper handling of prisoners: Enhance the corrective role of these institutions: Improve the living conditions of the inmates and staff.	Inadequate resources; Limited carrying capacity; Lack of facilities such as workshops and tools; Lack of relevant training.	Provide facilities that help in skill development; De-congest the institutions; Provide training to wardens; Expand and improve the facilities.
D. Civil Registration Sub-Sector		
Improve the quality of services offered to the members of the public by creating adequate office space and improving on data retrieval and processing; Sensitize the general public on the need, importance and benefits of registering births and deaths.	Lack of funds; Use of unreliable and out dated data; Poor filing system; Inadequate staff; Inadequate awareness on the members of the community.	Mobilize financial resources; Provide more staff; Install computers for efficient recording and filing; Organize trainings for local leaders on the role and importance of registration.
E. Prosecution and Administration of Justice Sub-Sector		
Improve speedy execution and determination of cases; Promote community policing; Improve the filing system for ease of retrieval of information; Enhance mobility of staff by providing more transport facilities.	Number of judicial police officer and other staff is insufficient; Poor filing and record keeping system; Inadequate office space.	Deploy more officers; Computerize court registries; Expand existing space.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provincial Administration			
Capacity building in all divisions.	Improve effectiveness and efficiency.	37 chiefs and assistant chiefs; 50 health institutions personnel; 300 location leaders.	Train on law of registration, skills for registration and creation of awareness.

B. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
A. Registration of Persons Sub-sector				
Construction of office block.	1	To provide office space.	Construct one office block by June 2009.	Procurement of materials; Construction.
Computerization Project.	2	To improve on storage and retrieval of information.	Computerized services by Dec. 2009.	Procurement of computers and installation; Training staff.
Awareness creation on registration.	3	Improve effectiveness and efficiency.	Reach out all communities by 2012.	Holding location workshops; Publicity.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
C. Probation Sub-Sector				
Construction of office block.	1	To provide office space.	Construct one office block by June 2009.	Procurement of materials; Construction.
Empowerment programme for CSOs and offenders.	2	To enhance efficiency in the management of offenders and empower offenders with IGA skills.	Empower all CSOs and offenders by 2012.	Hold entrepreneurship training; Provide tools to 100 offenders for self employment; Hold sensitization trainings for CSOs and supervisors; Home visits & writing of progress reports.
D. Provincial Administration Sub-Sector				
DC's residence.	1	To provide housing to DC.	Construct the residence by December 2008.	Acquisition of land; Procurement of materials; Construction.
District Headquarters.	2	To provide administration offices and accommodation to district staff.	Construct the District HQs by December 2008.	Acquisition of land; Procurement of materials; Construction.
Construction of DO's houses at Kapseret and Kesses.	3	To provide housing to Dos	Construct the houses by June 2009	Procurement of materials; Construction.
Establishment of AP line.	4	To enhance staff morale by improving their living conditions.	Establish one AP line by Dec. 2008.	Procurement of materials; Construction.
E. Civil Registration Sub-Sector				
Construction of an office block.	1	To provide office space.	Construct one office block by June 2009.	Procurement of materials; Construction.
Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle.	2	To ease transportation.	Get a vehicle by June 2009.	Purchase of vehicle.

3.7.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector is key to performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. It provides security which is key to the realization of interventions in all the other sectors. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration, and needs reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. It coordinates activities that take place in all other sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 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 it fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance in the district.

The sector will facilitate achievement of the targets under MDGs 3, 6 and 8, namely; promote gender equality and empower women; combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases; and develop global partnership for development. Some of the specific targets include developing and implementing strategies for decent and productive work for the youth; making available the benefits of the new technologies, especially information and

communication; have halted by 2012, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS which has had a negative impact on the labor force.

Provincial administration will ensure that conducive environment prevails for socio-economic activities to take place within the district without interruption. This sector will also encourage public private partnership in matters of development for enhanced welfare of the population.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The sub-sectors under this sector include district planning, district treasury, and NCAPD.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management".

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is responsible for ensuring that sustainable development is achieved in the district. The district development planning sub-sector will ensure stakeholder participation in all planning efforts through active engagement of the various structures under the DFRD such as DDC, DPU and DMEC. In addition, mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as environment, HIV/AIDS, disability and gender in all development programmes will be emphasized.

The district treasury has already introduced ICT in the provision of its services. All sub-sectors have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and trained staff. What is now required is to work hand in hand with the private sector in the spirit of public/ private sector partnership to deepen the ICT utilization in the provision of services. The NCAPD carried a survey on nature and extent of disability in the district. Findings from the survey will be utilized in developing specific projects and programmes to respond to the challenges found. Also, the sub-sector will continue to implement the population policy.

3.8.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector facilitates intra-sector and inter-sector linkages that are important for the achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors. These linkages are crucial for the realization of synergetic benefits that result in greater impact of poverty reduction. Also, the sector through the district treasury facilitates prompt disbursement of funds for projects and programmes to enable their timely implementation. Apart from funds sent to the district through departments, there are a number of devolved funds including the CDF, CBF, RLMF etc that support development projects in the district.

Dissemination of population policy to communities in the district has helped in creating a linkage between population issues and other development efforts. Family planning measures, for instance are seen to have an impact on areas such as environment and

hence the need to begin appreciating the concept of sustainable exploitation of the natural resources in the district.

Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonizing funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; Provide leadership, and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes.
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provision of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

3.8.5 Sub-Sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Development Planning Sub Sector		
Involve communities in development planning; Implementation and management of development interventions so as to bring sustainable development.	Inadequate resources such as funds, technical know-how; Lack of capacity within the community to actively participate in development activities; Lack of know-how on the part of officers on participatory development techniques such as PRA.	Involve stakeholders in participatory rural development; Mobilize local resources; train community and staff on community participatory methods; Establish legal basis for DFRDs; Avail resources to the DDC; Strengthen the sub-DDC to have more autonomy in decision making.
Information dissemination on development related issues; Gathering data relevant to socio-economic development; Processing and storing.	Inadequate funding; Lack of data; Lack of reading culture; Inadequate publicity; Inadequate skilled staff.	Create awareness of the existence and availability of the services offered; Provide more reading material and subscribe to various journals; Computerization of the information materials available.
b. Financial Management Sub-Sector		
Institute high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district; Put in place an effective mechanism for collection of revenue.	Shortage of vehicles and fuel; Inadequate funding; Inadequate training; Poor staffing levels.	Offer training of officers at all cadres; Enforce accounting procedures and strengthen internal controls to enhance financial discipline; Regular and surprise check of all revenue collection centers.
c. NCAPD Sub-Sector		
Advocacy for increased uptake of population programs.	Lack of appropriate vehicle for field work; Inadequate funding; Low staffing levels.	Undertake campaigns; Hold stakeholder workshops.

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NCAPD Sub-Sector			
Advocacy for increased uptake of population programs.	Create awareness on population policy and its benefits.	Reach at least 80% of the community by 2012.	Hold stakeholders forums; Commemorate World Population Day.
Development planning sub-sector			
Participatory Development Planning Program.	To deepen participatory planning processes aimed at achieving sustainable development (including needs identification, project design, planning, implementation, M & E as well as mainstreaming of cross cutting issues).	Establish participatory planning processes in all sectors during the plan period.	Involve stakeholders in participatory rural development; Mobilize local resources; Train community and staff on community participatory methods; Establish legal basis for DFRDs; Avail resources to the DDC; Strengthen the sub-DDCs to have more autonomy in decision making.

B. New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
A. Finance Sub-Sector				
Computerization of Accounts Department.	1	To improve efficiency in service delivery.	All sections to be fully computerized by Dec.2009.	Identification of a contractor; Signing of the contract.
Construction of an office block.	2	To provide adequate office space for staff.	Office block to be ready for use by Dec.2009.	Construction work; Procurement of materials.
Furnishing of Accounts Offices.	3	For efficient service provision.	Furnished offices by Dec.2009.	Procurement of equipment.
Construction of Documents Archives.	4	To improve on the safety of documents.	Establish 2 archives by 2009.	Construction work; Procurement of materials.
District Information Documentation Centre (DIDC)				
Construction of DIDC Block.	1	To strengthen planning and support DPU and provide enough stock of planning information.	A DIDC complex by Dec. 2009.	Construction work, and equipping it with computers, e-mail and internet facilities.

3.8.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector provides coordination of other sectors. It is to be noted that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of proper coordination and timely release of funds for implementation of planned activities. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community to participate in the planning processes. The sector thus coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore it will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the

sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination; dissemination of government development policy and guidance

The sector is important in helping the country reach the targets under all the eight MDGs including developing global partnership for development. For instance, the DDC through the DTC sub-committee was established to coordinate and provide technical backstopping on all HIV/AIDS activities in the district. The coordination role cuts across all sectors and fosters collaboration among government, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sector was recently reconstituted to take care of special interests of the youth, women, children, and other vulnerable groups and areas. It includes such sub-sectors as gender, children affairs and social development, special programmes, youth and sports.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will formulate appropriate strategies for empowering the youth, women and other vulnerable groups of the community through ensuring that devolved funds meant for them are used effectively. Additionally, measures will be put in place to revamp and establish more youth polytechnics, sports academies and stadia in the district. In line with Vision 2030, the district intends to use sports as entry point into deepening social cohesion among the various ethnic, religious and social groups.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district being one of the areas most affected in the country following the post election violence, vulnerable people are enormous especially the IDPs. Special programmes sector will mobilize resources to take care of the needs of the IDPs and to resettle them. The youth and women enterprise funds will be used to empower the youth and women respectively to enhance their participation in socio-economic development of the district. Strategies will also be put in place to develop and nurture talents in sports especially in athletics.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Government Departments	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; To facilitate capacity building and training.
Donors.	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities.
Community.	Participate in development activities.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training.
Private Sector.	Support community initiatives.

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Youth Development sub sector		
Empowering the youth through C-Yes funding.	Negative attitude among the youth; Lack of funds for training.	Hold youth sensitization meetings.
b. Youth Training sub sector		
Revamping of youth polytechnics.	Lack of instructors; Lack of equipments; Low enrolment.	Recruit more instructors; Equip some selected youth polytechnics; Government facilitates free education for youth polytechnic trainees.

3.9.6 Projects and programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
C-Yes youth business projects.	Empower the youth through funding their IGA activities.	Fund 80 youth groups.	Capacity building of youth groups and providing funds.
NFE programme.	Promote literacy and optimal education.	Achieve 100% literacy among community members by 2012.	Teach basic literacy.
Training of leaders of Community Based Development Self Help Groups; District wide.	To improve project performance and sustainability.	Self-help projects/group leaders/ community members.	Identify training needs; Mobilize resources and identify trainees; M&E.
Gender and development; District wide.	To sensitize and train women and other stakeholders on how they	Leaders drawn from women groups and	Identify training needs; Mobilize resources; Establish gender and development

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	can improve the running of their socio-economic projects.	CBOs and community.	committees at various levels; M&E.

B. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
a. Employment Sub-sector				
Community Based employment strategy programme (COBES) for employment creation.	1	Create more employment opportunities and reduce poverty.	Train 5 groups by June 2009.	Formation of groups; Identify target stakeholders; Undertake training.
b. Youth Affairs Sub-Sector				
Electricity supply to Youth Polytechnic.	1	To revamp youth polytechnics.	Connect Lenguse and Eldoret Youth Polytechnics to electricity grid by June 2009.	Connect electricity.
Establish workshops in the Youth Polytechnics.	2	Improve efficiency in training.	Fully equip the two polytechnics by June 2009.	Procurement of materials; Construction work.
Establish the District Youth Resource Centre.	3	Empower the youth through improved access to information.	Establish one youth resource centre by June 2009.	Acquisition of land; construction work; procurement of materials; equipping the centre.
Borehole project.	4	To avail water for use by the two polytechnics.	Functional boreholes by June 2009.	Procurement of materials; Construction work.
c. Sports Sub-Sector				
Establish Sports academies/ youth centers.	1	To identify and nurture young talents.	1 centre/ division.	Acquisition of land; Construction work and equipping it.
Stadia/ Playground development.	2	To encourage sporting activities.	10	Construction work; Procurement of materials.

3.9.7 Cross-Sector linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues concerning community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community.

3.9.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will be involved in 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, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.

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

The sector contributes towards achievement of targets under MDGs 3, 6 and 8, namely; promote gender equality and empower women; combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases; and develop global partnership for development. Some of the specific targets include developing and implementing strategies for decent and productive work for the youth; making available the benefits of the new technologies, especially information and communication; have halted by 2012, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS which has had a negative impact on the labor force.

In order to achieve the above targets, the district is in the process of implementing the e-Government strategy. Departments are increasingly adopting the use of ICT for their operations; both the youth fund and women fund are being disbursed to facilitate the youth and women to engage in productive IGAs. Similarly a special fund for OVCs through the Children's Department has been set up to cater for them.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This section elaborates on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development strategies discussed in Section Three. The various tables outlined in the chapter show details of the implementation plans, monitoring and evaluation strategies.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The district proposes a shift from the old system of M & E to one that is participatory in nature through well defined organs at the district devolved structures. Specifically it identifies the prominent role the PMCs, SLDCs, LDCs, the Sub-DDC will play in bridging the gap that exist in the M & E structures to ensure that this is not left to the implementers alone.

The overall M & E committee in the district shall be the DMEC which shall be mandated and well facilitated to ensure its activities reflect a serious M & E agency. The DMEC shall report to the DEC and to the DDC as well as ensure production of annual DAMER report. The proposed system is expected to boost efficiency and to ensure that project are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes as set out in the Development Plan. To ensure that most of the stakeholders participate in the implementation of plan, clear guidelines on their involvement will be devised. The involvement of all stakeholders in the M & E will ensure that projects are implemented through a harmonious way without deviations.

The M & E System will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed interventions through participatory M & E methods.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The monitoring and evaluation plan includes the project name, estimated project costs, time frame, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies, source of funds, and responsibility for the various stakeholders in the district (refer to Tables below).

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
NALEP (SIDA) Phase II- (implemented jointly with Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development)	7.35052 million.	By 2010	No. of management meetings held: No of BBS carried out: No. of Focal Areas covered: No. of FADCs formed: No. of CIG members: No. of demos held.	Minutes. reports, List of participants, Registration of FADCs formed, Membership lists.	MOA and MOL&FD	SIDA	Provision of labour, M & E activities.
National Agricultural	32.5 million.	By end of 2012	No. of farmers who have	List of beneficiaries:	MOA and MOL&FD	GOK	MOA and MOL&FD to

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Accelerated Inputs Project (NAAIAP) - (implemented jointly with Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development)			benefited from the fund; Procured items.	Copies of vouchers used; Proforma invoices; Reports.			provide extension staff Donors to provide funds Farmers implement project and participate in M & E.
Small-holder dairy commercialization program – funded by IFAD (implemented jointly with MOA.	11.67 million.	By end of 2012	No. of farmers who have benefited from the fund.	As above	MOL&FD and MOA	IFAD	MOL to provide extension staff; Donor to provide funds Farmers implement project and participate in M & E.
Construction of office block for district cooperative offices.	5million	By end of 2012	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	Public Works; Ministry of Cooperative	GOK	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	To be determined	2008-2012	No of farmers groups that have benefited	Periodic reports	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Artificial Insemination	To be determined	2008-2012	No. Of AIs	Periodic reports	MOL&FD	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Tick Control	To be determined	2008-2012	No of cattle dipped per year	Periodic reports	MOL&FD	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Hides and Skins Development	To be determined	2008-2012	No of hides and skins developed	Periodic reports	MOL&FD	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Meat Inspection	To be determined	2008-2012	No of meat inspection reports	Periodic reports	MOL&FD	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Physical Development Plans Preparation for 200 Towns And Urban Centers	To be determined	2008-2012	No of physical development plans produced	Periodic reports	Ministry of Lands	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Preparation of 1000 Part Development Plans	To be determined	2008-2012	No of part development plans produced	Periodic reports	Ministry of Lands	GOK Donors	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Incubators/ Industrial parks	5 million	By June 2010	No. of industrial parks constructed; No. of entrepreneurs trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC and other forums.	Department of Industry.	Under PPP arrangement.	Acquisition of land; Infrastructure establishment.
Livestock based industries	200,000	By June 2009	Develop strategies; Action Plan.	Reports to DEC/DDC and other forums, annual and quarterly reports.	Department of Industries with Stakeholders.	Private sector.	Found the establishment
1. Trade Development Joint Loan Board	7.5 million	2008-2013	No. of loans issued; Total amount disbursed; Total repayments collected.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Trade Development Office (MOT).	GOK	Provision of credit by strengthening the capital base of the board.
2. Business Counseling	1.75 million	2008-2013	No. of traders counselled; Change in business growth patterns; Profitability and credit worthiness.	Reports from counsellors; Reports to DEC/DDC	Trade Dept.: CBOs: Business support programmes: Private training agencies: NGOs	GOK and Private sector	Provide personnel by the GOK and also provide the funds for counselling activities.
3. Business and Industrial Management Skills	2.4 million	2008-2013	No. of traders trained; No. of MSE graduating to higher levels; Reduction in the no. of businesses closing down.	Annual reports; report to DEC/DDC.	Departments of Trade and Industry; NGOs; CBOs; Kenya Institute of Business Training.	GOK and private sector.	Financial and technical support by GOK and other development partners.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Renewable Energy Technology Promotion programme.	24.35 million	Continuous but achieve all targets by 2012.	Size of land acquired; No. of kilns constructed % of target population reached No. of stakeholder seminars held	Progress reports Seminar reports Title deed for the land acquired.	Ministry of Energy, Renewable energy Dept.	GOK Donor partners	MoL (valuation, Survey and title) TBP, KEFRI, (tree biotechnology) AH (extension) Jua Kali (Production) NGO's/CBO (design dissemination)
Rural electrification	100M	Continuous	Number of public facilities connected with power – schools, health facilities e.t.c.	Progress reports	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to connect public facilities; Ministry to supervise.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
ADB Roads 2000	40 million	By 2011	Number of KMs repaired	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	MOR	ADB	ADB to provide funds; ministry to supervise works
Routine Maintenance.	5 million	Annually	Number of KMs repaired	Maintenance report : Financial reports: M & E report.	MOR	MOR CDF	MoR to provide funds and supervise Contractor to undertake construction work.
Construction District Public works Headquarters'	32 million	By June 2010	% of work construction completed	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report	MOR and Public Works	GOK	Ministry to finance the project to completion. Contractors to construct within the contract period Public Works to supervise the project.
Construction of workshop stores & service yard.	12 million	By Dec. 2009	% of work construction completed	Construction reports : Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	MOR and Public Works	GOK	Ministry to finance the project to completion. Contractors to construct within the contract period Public Works to supervise the project.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Rehabilitation of Kesses Dam	45 million	By June 2009	No. of litres disilted: No. of households served by the dam.	Progress reports: MOW supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report	Water Department	GOK CDF World Bank	MOW to supervise the project: Community to monitor rehabilitation work: CDF to provide funds: Contractor to construct project.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Construction of DEO's office and Teacher Resource Centre.	12 million	By 2012	Physical and financial progress made in % (not clear)	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public Works: MOE	GOK	Ministry of Education to provide funds; Public Works to supervise construction.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Construction of model DICECE Centre.	4 million	By 2012	Physical and financial progress made in %	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public Works: MOE	GOK	Ministry of Education to provide funds: Public Works to supervise construction.
Construction of 400 classrooms in primary and secondary schools.	180 million	By 2012	Number of classrooms constructed	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public Works: MOE	CDF MOE EMC WCC	Public Works to supervise: PTA to monitor progress.
Construction and equipping of laboratories.	135 million	By 2012	Number of laboratories constructed	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public Works MOE.	CDF MOE EMC WCC PTA	Public Works to supervise: PTA to monitor progress.
Construction and equipping of 40 libraries.	135 million	By 2012	Number of completed libraries Books	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public Works: MOE.	CDF MOE EMC WCC PTA	Public Works to supervise: PTA to monitor progress.
Procurement of Ministry of Education vehicles.	10 million	By 2012	Number of vehicles procured	Log books for the vehicles acquired.	MOE.	MOE	Ministry to procure vehicles.
Procurement of 6 School Buses.	60 million	By 2012	Number of buses procured	Log Books for the buses acquired.	Board of Governors.	PTA MOE	BOGs to purchase.
Renovation of health facilities.	12.5 million	By 2012	No. of facilities renovated.	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services Public Works	ADB GOK	Public Works to supervise work: MOH/ADB to provide funds: Contractor to undertake construction work.
Construction of wells and springs.	2.25 million	By 2012	No. of wells and springs constructed.	Progress reports.	Public health Public Works	ADB GOK	Public Works to supervise work: MOH/ADB to provide funds: Contractor to undertake construction work.
Construction and upgrading of existing maternity units.	100 million	By 2012	No. of maternity units constructed and upgraded.	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services Public Works	ADB GOK	Public Works to supervise work: MOH/ADB to provide funds: Contractor to undertake construction work.
Construction of sewerage works.	12.5 million	By 2012	No. of sewerage works constructed.	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Public health Public Works	GOK	Public Works to supervise work: MOH/ADB to provide funds: Contractor to undertake construction work.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Installation of water tanks and 2,500,000 goods.	2.5 million	By 2012	No. of water tanks and goods constructed.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Medical Services MOW	GOK	Public Works to supervise work; MOH/ADB to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work.
Fencing of health facilities.	1.25 million	By 2012	No. of facilities.	Progress reports.	Medical Services	GOK	MOH to provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Construction of staff quarters.	24 million	By 2012	No. of staff quarters constructed.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Medical Services Public Health Public Works	GOK CDF	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction.
Installation of telephone in facilities.	150,000	By 2012	No. of facilities with telephones.	Progress reports.	Medical Services Telkom (K) Ltd.	GOK	Telkom (K) to install telephone facilities.
Construction of facility Kitchens.	3 million	By 2012	No. of kitchens constructed at different facilities.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Medical Services; Public Works.	GOK	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction.
Construction of placenta pits in facilities	2.5 million	By 2012	No. of placenta pits constructed	Construction report Supervision reports. Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services; Public Works.	GOK CDF	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction.
Construction of incinerators in health facility.	3 million	By 2012	No. of Incinerators constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Medical Services; Public Works.	GOK	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction.
Construction of Minor theatres.	18.75 million	By 2012	No. of minor theatres construction	Construction reports; Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services; Public Works.	MOH	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction.
Construction of mortuary.	550,000	By 2012	A fully functional mortuary at end of 5 Yrs	Construction reports; Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services; Public Works.	GOK	Public Works.
Construction of laundries; cloth hang line.	13.75 million	By 2012	No. of laundry/hanging lines constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial	Medical Services; Public Works.	GoK	Public Works.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
				reports: M & E report.			
Construction of DHMT administration block.	4 million	By 2012	A fully functional administrative block	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report.	Medical Services: Public Works.	GoK	Public Works.
Construction of in-patient wards.	10 million	2012	No. of wards constructed	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report..	Medical Services: Public Works.	ADB GOK	Public Works.
Construction of major theatres.	3 million	By 2012	A fully constructed major ward	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial rep.	Medical Services: Public Works.	GoK	Public Works.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Construction of office block.	5million	By end of 2012	% of construction work done	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report	Public Works; Ministry of Information.	GoK	Ministry of information to provide funds: MOPW to supervise construction work.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Probation Sub-Sector							
Construction of Probation Office.	2 million	By 2009	Number of office rooms constructed; % of construction work done.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Public Works Department/Probation Department.	GoK	GoK to provide Funds: MOPW to supervise construction work.
Training of C.S.O. Supervisors.	600,000	By 2012	No. of trainings held.	Training reports.	Community Service; Officers Magistrates.	GoK	GoK to provide funds and trainers.
Training of offenders in Entrepreneurship.	900,000	By 2012	No. of trainings held.	Training reports.	Probationer & C.S.O officers.	GoK	GoK to provide funds and trainers.
Empowerment of offenders.	5 million	By 2012	No. of offenders.	Progress Reports.	Director & National Coordinator.	GoK	GoK to provide funds and trainers.
Social inquiries & Present reports.	10 million	By 2012	No. of social inquiries and reports written.	Progress Reports.	Probation Officers, Courts.	GoK	GoK to provide funds; Court referrals.

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Registration Of Persons							
Construction of office premises.	6 million	By 2012	% of construction work done.	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Registration of Persons: Public Works.	GoK	Funding of projects: -Provision of land.
Mobile Registration.	12 million	By 2012	No. of people registered.	Registration reports.	Registration of Persons.	GOK	Funding.
Purchase of a Vehicle.	3.5 million	By 2012	Type of vehicle purchased.	Log Book for the vehicle acquired.	Registration of Persons.	GOK	Government funding.
Computerization.	300,000	By 2012	No. of services computerized.	Purchase documents.	Registration of Persons.	GOK	Government Funding.
Purchase of Photocopiers	100,000	By 2012	Functional photocopier and other machines.	Purchase documents.	Registration of Persons.	GOK	Government Funding.
Civil Registration							
Construction of an office block.	10 million	By 2012	% of construction work done.	Construction reports: Supervision reports: Financial reports: M & E report.	Civil registration: Public Works.	GOK	-Funding of projects; Provision of land.
Purchase of a 4 by 4 vehicle	4 million	By 2009	Type of vehicle purchased	Log book of the vehicle purchased	Civil registration:	GOK	Government funding.
Provincial Administration							
DC's residence.	7 million	By Dec. 2008	% of construction work done	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	OOP: Public Works.	GOK	OP to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
District Headquarters.	15 million	By June 2009	% of construction work done No. of offices constructed.	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	OOP. Public Works	GOK	OP to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Construction of DO's houses at Kapsaret and Kesses.	4 million	By June 2009	% of construction work done	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OOP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Works	GOK	OP to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Establishment of AP line.	3 million	By June 2009	% of construction work done.	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OOP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Works	GOK	OP to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Construction of DIDC Block.	10 million	By June 2010	% of construction work done.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Public Works; MPNDV2030.	GOK	Ministry of Planning to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
District Treasury							
Computerization of accounts services.	7.5 million	By June 2009	% of accounts services computerized.	No. of services computerized.	MOF	GOK	MOF to provide finances and supervise installation.
Construction of an office block.	10 million	By June 2009	Physical and financial Progress made in %.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOF; Public Works.	GOK	MOF to provide finances; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Construction of documents Archives.	1.5 million	By June 2009	Physical and financial Progress made in %.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOF; Public Works.	GOK	MOF to provide finances; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Furnishing of accounts offices.	3 million	By June 2009	No. and type of furniture acquired.	Purchase documents.	MOF	GOK	MOF to provide finances.

4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
a. Sports							
Development of Sports Academics / Youth Centres.	12 million	By 2012	No. of academics established.	Progress reports; M & E report.	Ministry of Youth & Sports; Public Works; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth & Sports; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth & Sports to provide Funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Stadia/Playground Development.	15 million	By 2012	No. of playgrounds graded/ established/ improved.	Reports; M & E report.	Ministry of Youth & Sports; Public Works; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth & Sports; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth & Sports to provide Funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Capacity Building.	3 million	By 2012	No. of trainings conducted.	No. of training reports.	Ministry of Youth & Sports.	Ministry of Youth & Sports; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth & Sports to provide funds; Active participation by sportsmen/women.
Acquisition of Sports equipments.	3 million	By 2012	No. of Equipment acquired.	Purchase document; Assets Inventory.	Ministry of Youth & Sports.	Ministry of Youth & Sports.	Ministry of Youth & Sports to purchase equipment.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
b. Youth Affairs							
Electricity supply to Languse and Eldoret youth polytechnics.	35,000	By December 2008	Estimated cost by KPLC Amount available for payment towards electricity supply.	Reports M & E report.	MOYA S: KPLC.	CDF: PTA.	MOYAS, CDF, PTA to provide funds; KPLC to supply electricity.
Establish workshops in the two polytechnics.	1 million	By June 2009	No. of youth polytechnics established.	Reports M & E report.	MOYA S: KPLC.	CDF: PTA.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Establish a Youth Resource Centre in the District.	2 million	By December 2010	No. of youth polytechnics established; % of accounts services computerized.	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF: Community.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Boreholes.	1 million	By June 2009	% of accounts services computerized	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF Community	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Development of Youth Centres	15 million	By 2012	No. of youth polytechnics established; % of accounts services computerized.	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF: Community.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Subsidized youth development	12 million	By 2012	No. of youth polytechnics established; % of accounts services computerized.	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF: Community.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Capacity building	3 million	By 2012	No. of youth polytechnics established; % of accounts services computerized.	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF: Community.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Acquisition of sports equipment	3 million	By 2012	No. of youth polytechnics established; % of accounts services computerized.	Reports M & E report.	MOYAS: Public Works.	CDF: Community.	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYAS to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

Sub-sector / Category	2008	2010	2012	
	Present Situation	Mid-term	End of Plan period	
Health Indicators				
Infant mortality rate	54/1000	50/1000	45/1000	
Immunization coverage (%)	78	85	95	
HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	7.5	5	2.5	
Doctor/patient ratio	1/195,477	1/120,000	1/100,000	
Nurse/population ratio	1/2,331	1/2,000	1/1,800	
Average distance to health facility (KM)	7	5.5	3.5	
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	34	38	44	
Demography				
Population growth rate (%)	3.3	2.7	2.3	
Crude birth rate	49.4/1,000	47/1,000	45/1,000	
Crude death rate	7/1,000	6/1,000	5/1,000	
Life expectancy	65.9	67	68	
Total fertility rate	7	6.5	5	
Education				
No. of schools	Pre-primary	127	146	154
	Primary	112	125	130
	Secondary	33	40	47
Teacher/pupil ratio	Pre-primary			
	Primary	1:36	1:40	1:35
	Secondary	1:22	1:25	1:30
School enrolment rate	Pre-primary (%)	99	100	100
	Primary (%)	90	92	98
	Secondary (%)	65	70	80
Dropout rate	Pre-primary (%)	6	0	0
	Primary (%)	23	15	10
	Secondary (%)	17	12	7
Literacy level (%)	67	80	85	
No. of adult literacy classes	31	38	50	
Roads				
Gravel and earth	219.2	280	350	
Bitumen	49.9	70	105	
Energy				
Number of households with solar power (3%)	1472	1766	2120	
Number of households with electricity (15.6%)	7652	9182	1019	
Agriculture				
Farmers with title deeds (%)	64.9	70	85	
Total area under food crops: Ha.	29,607.3	32,000	35,000	
Total area under cash crops Ha.	607	800	1,000	
Total area under soil/land conservation Ha.	489.6	650	900	
Total area under farm forestry: Ha.	30214.3	35,000	38,000	
Total area under organic farming: Ha.	32.64	40	60	
Livestock farming:				
Milk production (litres):	42,443,526	45,000,000	50,000,000	
Beef production (KGs):	1,263,333	1,350,000	1,600,000	
Egg production (trays):	147,093	155,000	162,000	

Sub-sector / Category	2008	2010	2012
	Present Situation	Mid-term	End of Plan period
Poultry meat Production (KGs)	30,206	37,000	42,000
Fish farming:			
No. of fish ponds	120	150	200
Fish harvest (KGs):	640	1,000	1,400
Water			
No of households with access to piped water (27.1%)	12,300	16,200	19,150
No of households with access to potable water	24,500	35,300	48,560
Average distance to nearest potable water point (metres)	200	150	100

Indicator	2008	2010	2012
Population (thousands)	11.800	12.300	12.800
Population growth rate (%)	2.3	2.3	2.3
Crude birth rate	42.1	40.4	38.7
Crude death rate	21.0	21.0	21.0
Life expectancy	68	69	70
Total fertility rate	3	3	3
Education			
No. of schools			
Pre-primary	124	127	130
Primary	130	132	134
Secondary	47	48	49
Teacher: pupil ratio			
Primary	1:32	1:30	1:28
Secondary	1:30	1:28	1:26
School enrolment rate			
Pre-primary (%)	100	99	98
Primary (%)	98	97	96
Secondary (%)	80	82	84
Dropout rate			
Primary (%)	10	12	14
Secondary (%)	7	12	17
Literacy level (%)	85	87	89
No. of adult literacy classes	20	21	22
Roads			
Gravel and earth	320	312	304
Bitumen	102	100	98
Energy			
Number of households with solar power (%)	2120	1472	1019
Number of households with electricity (%)	1019	782	612
Agriculture			
Farmers with title deeds (%)	82	84	86
Total area under food crops (ha)	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total area under cash crops (ha)	1,000	607	400
Total area under soil and conservation (ha)	900	489	250
Total area under tree forest (ha)	28,000	302,123	32,000
Total area under organic farming (ha)	60	32,64	40
Livestock farming			
Milk production (litres)	20,000,000	22,443,258	24,000,000
Beef production (KGs)	1,600,000	1,204,322	1,200,000
Pig production (trgs)	162,000	147,092	122,000