



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**POKOT CENTRAL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012**

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

ARMY OFFICIAL

UNITED STATES ARMY



POKOT CENTRAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION.....	vii
FOREWORD	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE.....	xix
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units	3
1.1.3 Settlement Pattern.....	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	5
1.2.1 TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	5
1.2.2 CLIMATIC INFORMATION.....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS	5
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE	9
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development.....	9
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry	9
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure	9
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	10
1.4.5 Human Resource Development.....	10
1.4.6 Governance, Justice, Law and order	10
1.4.7 Special Programmes Sector	10
1.4.8 Public Administration	11
1.4.9 Research, Innovation and Technology.....	11
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	11
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS.....	17
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	19
2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	19
2.2 CONSTRAINTS	20
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT.....	21

2.4	LINKAGES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH VISION 2030, MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	21
2.5	MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	22
2.5.1	DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	22
2.5.2	CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	23
2.6	ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES	27
	CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	33
3.0	INTRODUCTION.....	35
3.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	35
3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	35
3.1.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	35
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	35
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders	36
3.1.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	37
3.1.6	Project/Programmes Priorities.....	38
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	42
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream of Cross-cutting Issues	42
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	42
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	42
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision.....	42
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	42
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders of the Sector.....	43
3.2.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	43
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	43
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	44
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues	44
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	45
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	45
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	45
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	45
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	45
3.3.5	Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	46
3.3.6	Projects/ Programmes Priorities	46
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	47
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	47

3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION	47
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	47
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	47
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	47
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	48
3.4.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	48
3.4.6	Projects/ Programmes Priorities	48
3.4.7	Cross sector linkages.....	52
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	52
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.....	52
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	52
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	52
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	53
3.5.4	Role of the Stakeholder in the Sector.....	53
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	53
3.5.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	54
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	56
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.....	57
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	57
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	57
3.6.2	District Response to Vision and Mission.....	57
3.6.3	The Importance of the Sector in the District	57
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	57
3.6.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	58
3.6.6	Project/Programmes Priorities.....	58
3.6.7	Cross sector Linkage.....	58
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues	59
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	59
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	59
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	59
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	59
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders	60
3.7.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	60
3.7.6	Project /Programmes Priorities.....	61
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	61

3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues	62
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	62
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	62
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	62
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector to the District.....	62
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	62
3.8.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	63
3.8.6	Project/Programme Priorities	64
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	64
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	64
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	64
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the Sector in the District.....	65
3.9.4	Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	65
3.9.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	65
3.9.6	Project/ Programmes Priorities.....	65
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	66
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues	66
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....		67
4.0	INTRODUCTION.....	69
4.1	INSTITUTION FRAMEWORK FOR M& E IN THE DISTRICT.....	69
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	69
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	69
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector.....	72
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure Sector.....	73
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector	73
4.2.5	Human Resource Development Sector	77
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology Sector	79
4.2.7	Governance, Justice Law And Order Sector.....	79
4.2.8	Public Administration Sector.....	80
4.2.9	Special Programmes Sector	81
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES).....	81

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To achieve an improved standard of living for all the residents of the district

Mission

To improve the standard of living for all the residents of the district by reducing poverty to 43 percent through increased accessibility to water for both human and livestock, enhancing security, promotion of education, ensuring food security, improvement of infrastructure and increasing employment opportunities.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division.....	3
Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts.....	6
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups.....	7
Table 4: Population Distribution and Density by Division.....	8
Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency/Division.....	9
Table 6: 2002-2008 District Development Plan Implementation Status.....	20
Map 1: Location of Pokot Central District in Kenya.....	2
Map 2: Pokot Central District Administrative Boundaries.....	4

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Program
ART	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CBAHWS	Community-Based Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CLRCS	Community Learning Resource Centres
DIO	District Information Officer
DO	District Officer
DPO	District Probation Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Center
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy & Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Societies
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	Foot and Mouth disease
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Program
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KFS	Kenya Farmers Society
Km	Kilometres
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce Industry
KPCU	Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAO	Land Adjudication Officer
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOC&M	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MORPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Program
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NYC	National Youth Council
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAVE	Pastoral Veterinary Systems
PHO	Public Health Officer
PIP	Pokot Integrated Program
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Treatment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTAs	Parents Teachers Association
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SIDA	Sweden International Development Agency
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TIVET	Technical Industrial Vocational Entrepreneurship Training
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing Center

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pokot Central is one of districts that form the Rift valley Province. It is situated in the North Rift and borders Turkana South District to the East, Marakwet to the South, TransNzoia to the South West and East Pokot to the South East. It lies within longitude 35° 10' and 35° 49' east and latitude 1° and 2° north. The district covers an area of about 3134.8 km². The District is divided into 4 administrative divisions, 19 locations and 72 Sub- locations. Its headquarters is situated at Sigor. The district has 155,082 people at the start of the plan period. This population is projected to increase to 165,002 in 2010 and to 175,556 in 2012.

Sigor and Lelan divisions have the highest population with 70,314 and 31,499 respectively and a density of 43 and 70 respectively as people are scattered due to the harsh dry climate of the area. The largest population in these divisions relies on the irrigation schemes hence the need to expand the schemes. Highest densities are found at the slopes of Cherangani hills in Tapach and Lelan divisions. These are areas that are endowed with suitable climatic conditions favourable for agricultural and livestock activities. Chesegon lies in the lowlands and has low population density due to erratic rainfall, high evaporation rate and poor soils. This unfavourable climatic condition supports only pastoralism. Sigor has one of the largest irrigation schemes along Wei-Wei River, supported by the Italian government.

The varying settlement patterns and population density corresponds to the varying natural resource endowment in the district. The highlands with high potential for agricultural and livestock activities have attracted more people thus high population density. The lowlands have low population density due to erratic rainfall, high evaporation rate and poor soils. The lowland areas with unfavourable climatic condition only support pastoralism.

The district is characterized by a variety of topographic features. In the southern part of the district are Cherangani hills with altitude of 3,370m above sea level. On the northern and north-eastern parts of the district are the dry plains of Turkana with an altitude of less than 900m above sea level. The landscapes associated with this range of altitude are spectacular escarpments of more than 700m. The high altitude areas represent the largest proportion of the high potential land in the district that includes Lelan and Tapach divisions.

The main forests in the districts are found on Cherangani and Sekerr hills. The gazetted forests, which form part of Cherangani hills, are in Lelan Division. The un-gazetted forest consists of rainfall forest blocks scattered on the hills and river valleys and are under threat of depletion through illegal felling of trees. These natural forests are dominated by tree species like cedar (*Juniperous Procera*) and bamboo (*Aredinaria Alpina*). Plantation forests comprises of indigenous and exotic species.

The district has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains are between the month of October and February. There is however, great variation in the amount of rainfall received in the district with the lowlands receiving 350mm while the highlands receives, 600 mm. The district experiences great variation in temperature with the lowlands experiencing temperatures of up to 35°C and the highland experiencing moderate temperatures of 15°C. These high temperatures in the

lowlands cause high evaporation making these areas less favourable for production of crops. High altitude areas with moderate temperatures experience high rainfall and low evaporation and have high agricultural potential.

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan with the theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" whose strategies were highlighted in the PRSP/ERSW was a well thought and prepared document. Most of the proposed projects were implemented but their impact was not as expected since communities are still desperately poor and illiterate. Line ministries also implemented projects that were not in the plan. NGO's had their parallel development manuals while CDF funded priorities outside the planned ones.

The District Plan should be harmonized and all development agents should complement one another through joint funding to increase the completion rate of projects. Since community driven priorities are included in the District Development Plan, the DDC should approve for implementation only projects in the DDP as this will reduce duplication and increase the percentage of implementation status of the DDP. Government should provide adequate resources i.e. projects should be adequately funded, human resource increased as most department are understaffed and provision of logistical support especially vehicles to officers in district.

District development planning is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in national long term Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides background information of the district in terms of its position, size, and administrative and political units. It also gives demographic profile of the District, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions. It also includes a detailed district fact sheet that has factual data that provides factual socio-economic information about the district at a glance.

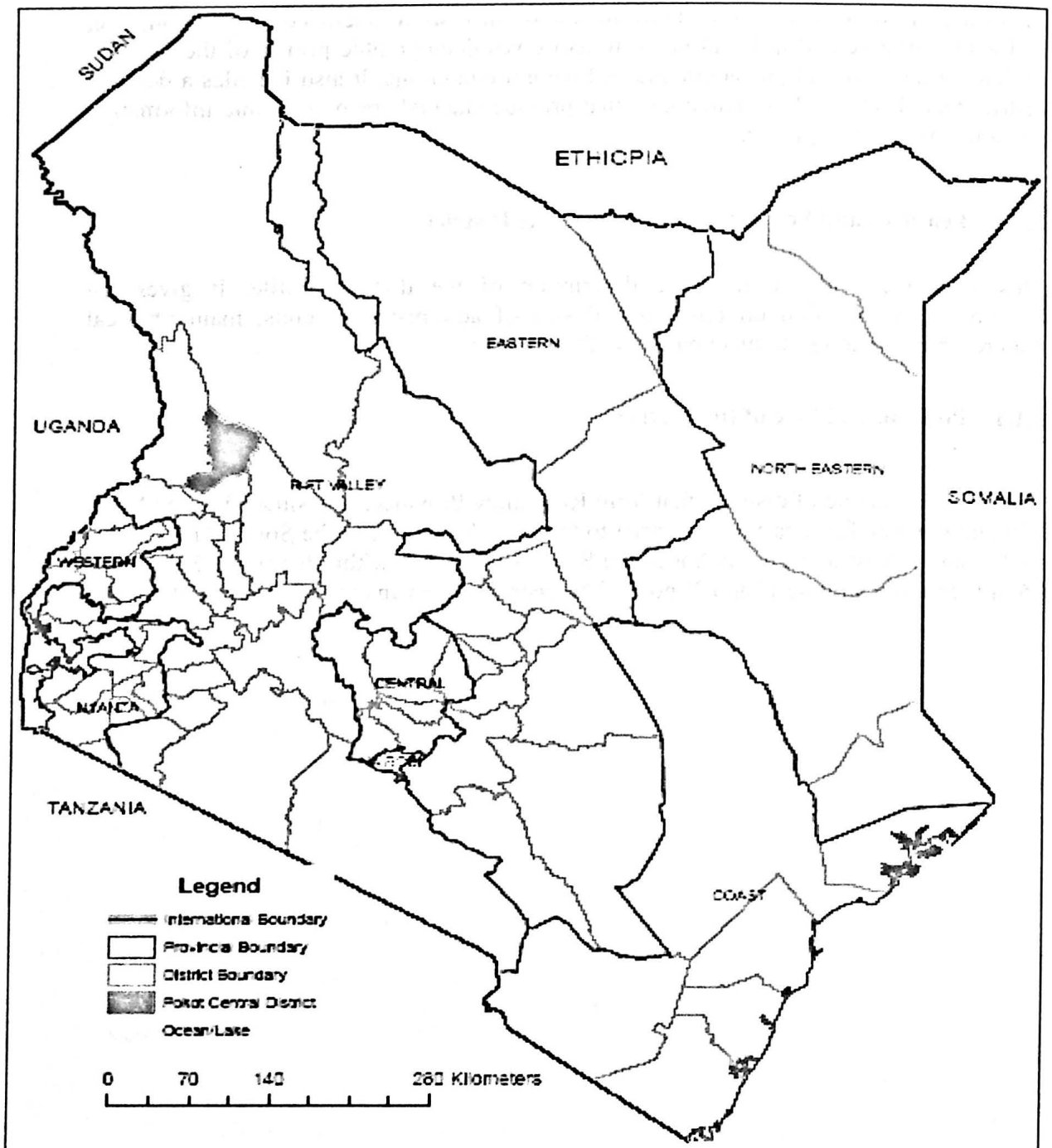
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides a narrative description of the district profile. It gives the background information on position and size of administrative units, main physical features, climate and settlement patterns of the district.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Pokot Central is one of districts that form Rift valley Province. It is situated in the North Rift and borders Turkana South District to the East, Marakwet to the South, Trans Nzoia to the South West and East Pokot to the South East. It lies within longitude $35^{\circ} 10'$ and $35^{\circ} 49'$ east and latitude 1° and 2° north. The district covers an area of about 3134.8 km².

Map 1: Location of Pokot Central District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Pokot Central District is divided into 4 administrative divisions, 19 locations and 72 Sub-locations. Its headquarters is situated at Sigor.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	No. of location	No. of Sub-location
Lelan	450.8	3	13
Sigor	1642.9	8	30
Tapach	232.9	3	12
Chesegon	808.26	5	17
Total	3134.86	19	72

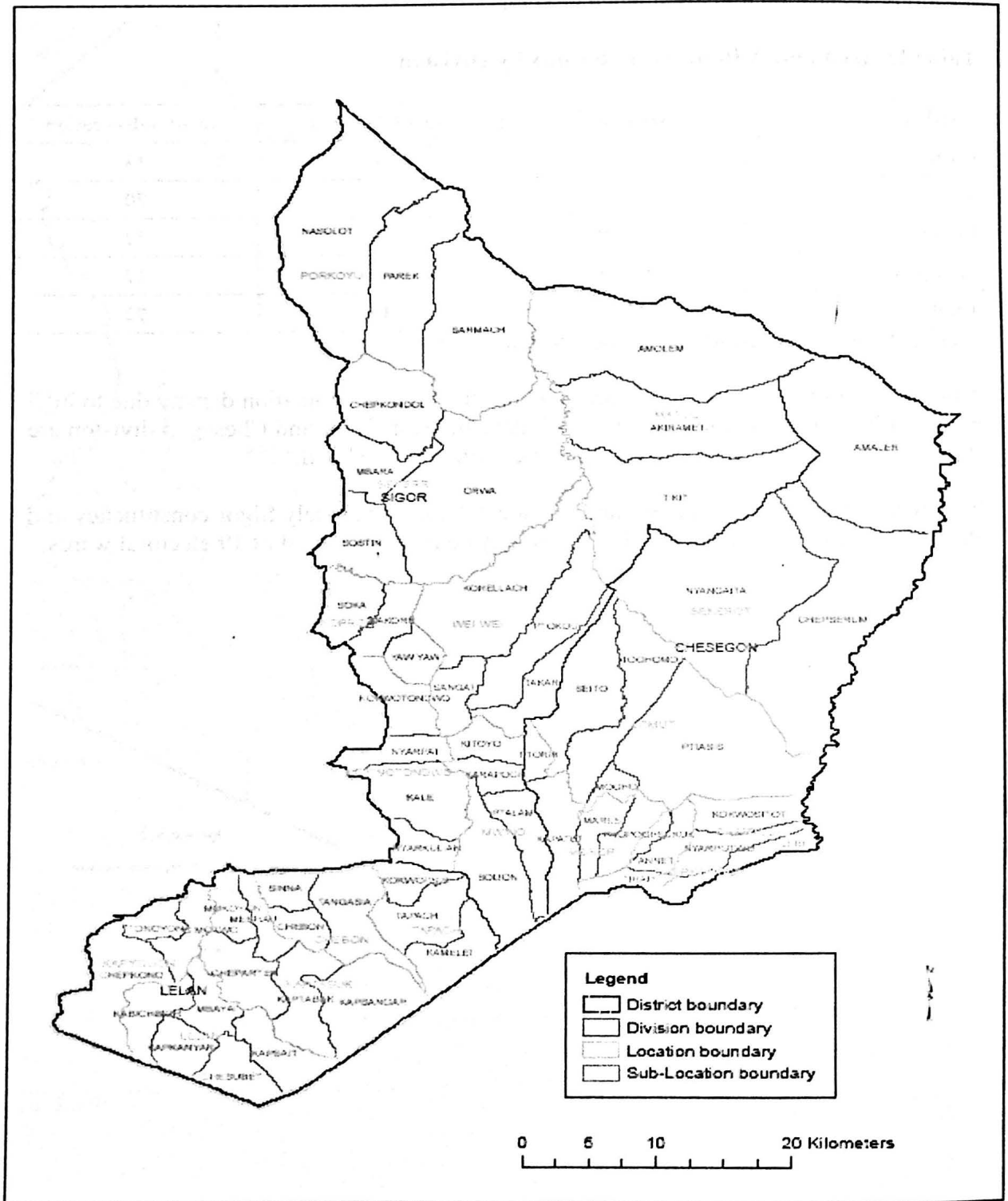
Source: Pokot Central District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Tapach is the smallest division in area and has the highest population density due to high potential in crop production and livestock development. Sigor and Chesegon division are the largest in area but very arid and can barely support live hood.

The district has one constituency and one local Authority namely Sigor constituency and Pokot County Council respectively. The county council has a total of 19 electoral wards.

Map 2: Pokot Central District Administrative Boundaries

POKOT CENTRAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



Source: KNBS

Pokot Central District Development Plan 2008-2012

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The varying settlement patterns and population density corresponds to the varying natural resource endowment in the district. The highlands with high potential for agricultural and livestock activities have attracted more people thus high population density. The lowlands have low population density due to erratic rainfall, high evaporation rate and poor soils. The lowland areas with unfavourable climatic condition only support pastoralism.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district is characterized by a variety of topographic features. In the southern part of the district are Cherangani hills with altitude of 3,370m above sea level. On the northern and north-eastern parts of the district are the dry plains of Turkana with an altitude of less than 900m above sea level. The landscapes associated with this range of altitude are spectacular escarpments of more than 700m. The high altitude areas represent the largest proportion of the high potential land in the district that includes Lelan and Tapach divisions.

There are two main rivers in the district; namely Muruny and Wei-Wei Rivers. These are permanent rivers and are the major source of irrigation water in the district.

The main forests in the districts are found on Cherangani and Sekerr hills. The gazetted forests, which form part of Cherangani hills, are in Lelan Division. The un-gazetted forest consists of rainfall forest blocks scattered on the hills and river valleys and are under threat of depletion through illegal felling of trees. These natural forests are dominated by tree species like cedar (*Juniperous Procera*) and bamboo (*Aredinaria Alpina*). Plantation forests comprises of indigenous and exotic species.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains are between the month of October and February. There is however, great variation in the amount of rainfall received in the district with the lowlands receiving 350mm while the highlands receive 600 mm. The district experiences great variation in temperature with the lowlands experiencing temperatures of up to 35°C and the highland experiencing moderate temperatures of 15°C. These high temperatures in the lowlands cause high evaporation making these areas less favourable for production of crops. High altitude areas with moderate temperatures experience high rainfall and low evaporation and have high agricultural potential.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The district has 155,082 people at the start of the plan period. This population is projected to increase to 165,002 in 2010 and to 175,556 in 2012. About 50 percent of the population in Pokot Central is youthful population aged between 0-25yrs old. This means that most of development programmes should target that population which is

economically dependent. The table below shows the population projection by age cohorts.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	11,451	11,156	22,608	15,137	14,747	29,883	16,105	15,690	31,794	17,135	16,694	33,828
5_9	9,474	9,357	18,831	12,523	12,367	24,890	13,324	13,159	26,482	14,176	14,000	28,176
10_14	8,655	8,429	17,084	11,441	11,142	22,582	12,173	11,855	24,027	12,951	12,613	25,564
15-19	6,346	6,307	12,654	8,389	8,337	16,726	8,925	8,871	17,795	9,496	9,438	18,934
20-24	4,828	5,856	10,685	6,382	7,741	14,124	6,790	8,236	15,027	7,224	8,763	15,988
25-29	4,079	4,498	8,578	5,392	5,946	11,338	5,737	6,326	12,064	6,104	6,731	12,835
30-34	2,867	3,072	5,939	3,790	4,060	7,850	4,032	4,320	8,352	4,290	4,596	8,886
35-39	2,348	2,619	4,967	3,104	3,462	6,566	3,302	3,684	6,986	3,513	3,919	7,433
40-44	1,731	1,897	3,628	2,288	2,508	4,796	2,434	2,668	5,102	2,590	2,839	5,429
45-49	1,645	1,809	3,453	2,174	2,391	4,565	2,313	2,544	4,857	2,461	2,706	5,167
50-54	1,196	1,268	2,464	1,580	1,676	3,256	1,682	1,783	3,465	1,789	1,897	3,686
55-59	950	947	1,896	1,256	1,251	2,507	1,336	1,331	2,667	1,421	1,416	2,838
60-64	615	720	1,335	813	951	1,765	865	1,012	1,878	921	1,077	1,998
65-69	472	529	1,001	625	699	1,323	664	743	1,408	707	791	1,498
70-74	428	461	889	566	609	1,175	602	648	1,251	641	690	1,331
75-79	226	228	454	299	301	600	318	321	638	338	341	679
80+	371	405	775	490	535	1,025	521	569	1,090	555	605	1,160
NS	46	38	84	61	50	111	65	54	118	69	57	126
Total	57,730	59,596	117,326	76,308	78,774	155,082	81,189	83,813	165,001	86,382	89,173	175,556

Source: KNBS Kapenguria Office, 2008

The growth in population for selected age groups has implications on the development of the district. The selected age groups are presented in the table below.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age-Groups	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 Yrs	2,739	2,685	5,424	3,620	3,549	7,169	3,852	3,776	7,628	4,098	4,017	8,115
Under 5 Yrs.	11,445	11,163	22,608	15,128	14,755	29,883	16,096	15,699	31,794	17,125	16,703	33,828
6-13 Yrs	14,744	14,589	29,333	19,489	19,284	38,773	20,735	20,517	41,252	22,061	21,830	43,891
14-17 Yrs	5,669	5,396	11,064	7,493	7,132	14,625	7,972	7,589	15,560	8,482	8,074	16,556
15-29 Yrs	16,249	17,841	34,089	21,477	23,582	45,059	22,851	25,090	47,942	24,313	26,695	51,008
15-49 Yrs		29,010	29,010		38,345	38,345		40,798	40,793		43,407	43,407
Above 65 Yrs	1,543	1,661	3,204	2,039	2,196	4,235	2,170	2,336	4,506	2,308	2,486	4,795

Source: KNBS Kapenguria Office, 2008

Under five years (0-5): The population of this group is 29,883 and is projected to increase to 33,828 in 2012. Interventions for infants and young children should be met through programmes aimed at involving both mother and child. For example, Protein rich foods (powdered milk and Soya bean) should be available at health institutions involved in mother and child health education and issued free to destitute families.

6-13 Years (Primary School Age Group): The District has a total population of 38,773 aged 6yrs to 13yrs which constitutes 19,489 boys and 1,9284 girls. This population will grow to 41,252 by the mid of the plan period and 43,891 at the end of the plan period. The government is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goal No.2 by ensuring that by 2015 children, both boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Access to Primary School education in the district is almost reaching gender parity although boys have a slight edge over the girls.

14-17 Yrs (Secondary School): The population within this age cohort in Pokot Central District is 14,625. This group is supposed to be in secondary school but only less than 3,000 are enrolled. The enrolment in the district is 16 percent for the year 2008 as compared to 14 percent in 2002. Increase in enrolment is attributed to the introduction of Free Secondary Education Bursary Support Programme. The number of public secondary schools has also increased from 18 (for the entire old West Pokot district) in 2002 to 14 in the current Pokot Central (which is one of 3 district of old West Pokot) in 2008.

The high dropout rate in the district is attributed to ignorance and retro-progressive cultures like cattle rustling, early marriages and FGM. This trend is changing with the introduction of free secondary education, school feeding programme and establishment of rescue centres. The Ministry of Education, Office of the president and other stakeholder are in high gear sensitizing the communities on the importance of education.

On the other hand there is massive emerging pressure to expand secondary school facilities due to a larger number of students that will be passing through primary school following the introduction of Free Primary Education and Free Secondary Education.

15-29 Yrs (Youths): The District has a total population of 45,059 people under this age group and is projected to increase to 51,008 in 2012. This is the population entering the labor market and need to develop skills and professions for quality production. Due to

limited places available in TIVET Institutions, only a small proportion of eligible school leavers are absorbed. Every year less than a half of those graduating from Primary Schools either join the Youth Polytechnics for artisan training, or enroll directly for apprenticeship training within the "Jua Kali" sector. There is thus a need to develop quality skills development programmes through TIVET institutions that target this group.

15-49 Years (Female Reproductive Age): In the district, the projected population of this group is 38,345. The understaffing and poor quality of health services coupled with cost sharing policies, has constrained women from using health services especially in the rural areas. In the district more than half of public health institutions are poorly equipped to handle pregnancy related complications, while only a small percentage of pregnant women have births attended to by skilled personnel. This means that most deliveries take place at home assisted by poorly skilled traditional birth attendants.

65 and Above: This is the dependent age and has a population of 4,235 and is projected to increase to 4,795 by the end of the plan period (2012). Measures need to be put in place to ensure that this group is well catered for.

Table 4: Population Distribution and Density by Division

Administrative Units	Area	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
		Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density
Lelan	450.8	23,830	53	31,499	70	33,513	74	35,657	79
Sigor	1642.9	53,195	32	70,314	43	74,810	46	79,596	48
Tapach	232.9	18,941	81	25,035	107	26,638	114	28,342	122
Chesegon	808.2	21,360	26	28,234	35	30,040	37	31,961	40
Total	3134.8	117,326	37	155,082	49	165,001	53	175,556	56

Source: District Planning Unit: Kapenguria 2008

Sigor and Lelan divisions have the highest population with 70,314 and 31,499 respectively and density of 43 and 70 respectively as people are scattered due to the harsh dry climate of the area. The largest population in this division relies on the irrigation schemes hence the need to expand the schemes. Highest densities are found at the slopes of Cheragani hills in Tapach and Lelan divisions. These are areas that are endowed with suitable climatic conditions favourable for agricultural and livestock activities. Chesegon lies in the lowlands and has low population density due to erratic rainfall, high evaporation rate and poor soils. This unfavourable climatic condition supports only pastoralism. Sigor has one of the largest irrigation schemes along Wei-Wei River, supported by the Italian government.

Table 5: Population Projections by Constituency/Division

Division	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	Pop.	M	F	Pop.	M	F	Pop.	M	F	Pop.
Lelan	11725	12,105	23,830	15,499	16,000	31,499	16,490	17,023	33,513	17,545	18,112	35,657
Sigor	26174	27021	53,195	34,598	35,716	70,314	36,810	38,000	74,810	39,165	40,431	79,596
Tapach	9320	9,621	18,941	12,318	12,717	25,035	13,107	13,531	26,638	13,946	14,396	28,342
Chesegon	10510	10,850	21,360	13,893	14,341	28,234	14,781	15,259	30,040	15,726	16,235	31,961
Total	57730	59,597	117,326	76,308	78,774	155,082	81,189	83,812	165,001	86,382	89,174	175,556

Source: *District Planning Unit: Kapenguria 2008*

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife, Fisheries Development. Like any other sector in Pokot Central, this sector has high potential. Several programmes are in place to mitigate the challenge of food insecurity. These are NALEP, Njaa Marufuku and ALLPRO. The department of Agriculture through its extension services is promoting drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes. Livestock is the mainstay of the greater part of the semi-arid district. The sub-sector has experienced frequent outbreaks of animal diseases that have affected livestock keepers negatively. Co-operative movement in the district is not well developed and there are only seven cooperative societies. The sub-sector is faced with poor cooperative management practices.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector comprises of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization sub-sectors. The district has only 3 registered wholesale traders and 95 registered retail traders. Tourism in the district is not developed although there are tourism attraction sites such as Nasolot game reserve and beautiful landscapes. The district has no major industry.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sector comprises of roads, public works, housing, local government and Energy. In general the sector is underdeveloped. The district has 411 km of motorable roads. The tarmacked part of it is dilapidated and minimal routine maintenance has been done on security roads. Gravelling, grading, drainage works and bush clearing are the major activities that have regularly been implemented. In order to achieve vision 2030 and MDG No. 2 and 7, adequate resources are required to implement identified projects and programmes.

There are only 140 households and one trading centre that are connected with electricity. This has been due to inadequate funding to the sub sector and also inadequate demand for commercial connections.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources sub-sectors. There is inadequate water in the district since only few rivers are permanent. These are Muruny, Wei-Wei and other minor tributaries. Wei-Wei is of great use in the district since it has one of the biggest irrigation schemes supported by the Italian government. Due to the aridity of the district and wanton destruction of forest on the hills, the volume of water in the rivers fluctuates all the year round. The district has 2 permanent rivers, 5 shallow wells, 18 protected springs, 31 water pans, 16 dams and 14 boreholes. These supplies are inadequate with only 1,500 households with access to piped water and 3000 households with access to portable water. Most of the portable water is of poor quality as it comes from untreated water pans.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This sector comprises of Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public health. The provision of health services in the district is inadequate with the average distance to the nearest health facility being 21 km. The few existing facilities lack personnel, drugs, essential equipment and VCT services. The doctor to population ratio is 1:60,666 with the most common diseases being malaria, flu, diarrhoea and cholera out breaks.

There are 431 ECD centres, 152 primary schools and 14 secondary schools. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:55 for primary schools and 1:28 for secondary schools. There is high enrolment in primary school as children aged above 13 years are still in primary school. This is due to free primary education. Illiteracy level is high at 60 percent as the locals do not value education. The girl child education is under threat as FGM and forced early marriages are prominent in the district.

1.4.6 Governance, Justice, Law and order

This sector comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Judiciary and Immigration and registration of Persons. The district lacks courts and the locals have to seek justice from the neighbouring West Pokot district which has a senior magistrate court. This is a challenge since the locals have to travel for long distances to seek justice. The other arms of maintenance of law and order are in place but inadequate security officers is a concern as the district is prone to crime especially cattle rustling and banditry activities.

1.4.7 Special Programmes Sector

This sector consists of Regional Development Authority, Gender and Children Affairs, Youth and Sports, Special Programmes and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. It is charged with the responsibility of bringing social development to the people by improving their capacities in decision making and participation in development

activities in order to improve their welfare. However, this has been hampered by inadequate funding and high illiteracy levels among the youths.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector comprises of Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Government. This sector coordinates the management of public resources. It ensures there is prudence, transparency and accountability in the management of devolved funds i.e. CDF, NACC funds, LATF, CDTF and donor funds. The sector harmonizes development through various forums such as DDC, DEC, DMEC and DTC so as to ensure maximum utilization of resources. The sector also ensures the involvement of the community in project management in the district.

1.4.9 Research, Innovation and Technology

The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector though essential for access to market information is not developed. There are two (2) post offices in the whole district and lacks courier services and cyber cafés. Nearly all government departments do not have access to computers. Mobile telephones coverage in the district is 60 percent. Television coverage is only 10 percent. More resources have to be put in this sector in order for the district to achieve sustainable development.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

This fact sheet presents a summary of factual data on Pokot Central District at a glance. The information presented in this section provides statistics and social economic indicators to guide the planning process.

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary school age group: (14-17yrs)	
Female	7,132
Male	7,493
Total	14,625
Youthful population: (15-29yrs)	
Female	23,582
Male	21,477
Total	45,059
Labour force: (15-64yrs)	
Female	38,345
Male	35,147
Total	73,492
Aged population: (over 65yrs)	
Female	2,196
Male	2039
Total	4235
Eligible voting population: (18 and above)	
Female	33,435
Male	29,998
Total	63433
Population Density per sq Km	
Highest	107
Lowest	35
Average	49

Information Category	Statistics
Eligible voting population: (18 and above)	
Female	33,435
Male	29,998
Total	63433
Crude birth rate/1000	54.7
Crude death rate/1000	11.4
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)/1000	87
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000	180
Life expectancy(years)	
Male	55.4
Female	61.2
Total number of households	32,310
Average household size	4.8
Female headed households%	38.3
Male headed households%	61.7
Children needing special protection:	
Orphans	4,287
Street children	45
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	53
Number	82,193
Contribution to national poverty	1.5
Food poverty:	
Percentage	30
Number	46,524
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture & Livestock (%)	80
Rural self employment (%)	5
Wage employment (%)	5
Urban Self employment (%)	10
Crop Farming:	
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	2
Average farm size (large scale) (ha)	20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	7
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	12,322
Total acreage under cash crops (ha)	300
Main storage facilities	NCPB
Population working in agriculture / Livestock	124,066
Livestock farming	
Number of ranches	16
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	16
Total	16
Average size of ranches	8,099
Main livestock bred	Indigenous Zebu
Land carrying capacity	20
Bee apiaries(No)	5
Bee hives(No)	6800
Milk production (p.a)	
Quantity (Lts)	6m
Value (Kshs)	80m
Beef production (p. a)	
Quantity (kg)	66,800
Value (Kshs)	400m
Wool production (p. a)	
Quantity (kg)	73,407
Value (Kshs)	5.8m

Information Category	Statistics
Egg production (p. a)	
Quantity (pieces)	4.9m
Value (Kshs)	6.7m
Poultry meat production (p. a)	
Quantity (kg)	34,250
Value (Kshs)	6.85m
Camel meat production (p. a)	
Quantity (kg)	8,400
Value (Kshs)	840,000
Hides and skins production (p. a)	
Quantity: hides (kg); Skins (pieces)	69,500 65,714
Value (Kshs): hides; Skins	3.5m 2.3m
Honey production (p. a)	
Quantity (kg)	170,000
Value (Kshs)	13.4m
Pork Production:	
Quantity	Negligible
Fish farming:	
Fishermen(No)	7
Number of fish farm families	25
Fish ponds	35
Species:	Laboe cytindricus, clarius, Onisoticus
Main of landing beaches	1
Fishing Gear:	
Fishing nets	20
Hooks	5
Traps	0
Fishing Boats	0
Fish harvest:	
Weight	Not available
Value	Unknown
Wildlife:	
Animal types	
Elephant	169
Buffalo	20
Hyena	60
Lions	2
Impalas	25
Leopard	16
Estates-private	0
Game	1
Staff of KWS	26
Camps	4
Mines(No)	6
Mineral type	Limestone, Marble, Tale, Kaolin, graphite asbestos,
Estimate	chromites
Quantities	Unknown
	Unknown
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	1
No. of Non-gazetted forests	3
Size of gazetted forests (ha)	32,500
Non gazetted forests (ha)	8,000

Information Category	Statistics
Main forest products	Timber, Charcoal, Furniture, Posts, Aloe, Herbs
No. of people engaged in forestry	10,000
Seedlings production (p.a)	980,000
Quantity of timber produced (Ton/ p.a)	8,000
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	7
Active cooperative societies	7
Dormant cooperative societies	0
Collapsed societies	0
Total registered membership:	
Saccos	103
Marketing	897
Housing	0
Consumers	0
Total turn-over:	
Saccos	24,380
Marketing	5,203,181
Housing	0
Consumers	0
Health	
Number of health Facilities:	
Hospitals	
Existing	1
To be upgraded	1
Nursing homes	0
Health centres	
Existing	1
To be upgraded	2
Dispensaries	24
Private clinics	3
Beds capacity	323
Doctor/population ratio	1:60,666
HIV/Aids prevalence (Percentage)	3.6
Average distance to health facility	21km
% mothers attending Antenatal care (ANC)	55.84
% number of women delivering at health facilities	16
% women over 18 years on contraceptive	15
% Children under 1 year fully immunized	49.2
No. Of TBAs	Not determined
No. Of CHWs	4288
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD Centres	431
No. of ECD teachers	900
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:45
Total enrolment	14,320
Primary school:	
No. of primary schools	152
No. of Teachers	827
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:55
Total enrolment:	
Girls	22,414
Boys	22,991
Average No. Years of attendance	12
Secondary schools:	
No. of secondary schools	14
Total teachers	86

Information Category	Statistics
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:28
Total enrolment:	
Girls	3,264
Boys	4,430
Average No. Years of attendance	4
Tertiary Institutions	
Number of adult literacy classes	85
Enrolment:	
Female	678
Male	661
Attendance:	
Female	369
Male	352
Literacy rate %:	
Female	36
Male	54
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	1500
Households with access to potable water	3000
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	5
No. of protected springs	18
No. of un-protected springs	Unknown
No. of water pans	31
No of Dams	16
No. of bore holes	14
Households with roof catchments systems	3000
Average distance to nearest water point	2-3km
Households with latrines (Percentage)	3
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	140
Trading centres connected with electricity	1
Households using wood fuel (Percentage)	90
Households using solar energy	Unknown
Households using Bio-gas	Unknown
Households using Kerosene (Percentage)	8
Households using Gas/ electricity (Percentage)	2
Transport & Communication	
Road length: (Km)	
Bitumen surface	31
Gravel surface	322
Earth surface	58
Total	411
Condition of roads and bridges	Fair
Railway line length	0
No public vehicles	30
Railway stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Mobile network coverage (Percentage)	60
No. of private courier services	0
Number of Post offices	2
Number of Sub-Post offices	0
Licensed stamp vendors	0
Wholesale, Retail trade and Industry	
No. of Trading centres	7
Registered Retail traders	95
Registered wholesale traders	3
Bakeries	0

Information Category	Statistics
Manufacturing industries	0
Hotel:	0
Middle class	0
Eating places	12
Commercial Banks	0
Micro-finance Institutions	0
Housing	
Types of houses:	
Rural : Manyatta (Percentage)	95
Urban:	
Temporal (Percentage)	70
Permanent/Semi-permanent (Percentage)	30



CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 Introduction

The Chapter gives an overview on performance of the district during the last plan period; 2002-2008. It also gives the linkage between the District Development Plan (DDP) and the Vision 2030, the National Development Plan, and other national policy documents. The chapter also elaborates on the challenges and crosscutting issues in the districts that are likely to hinder development. It also gives a comprehensive analysis of problems being faced in the district, their causes, proposed development objectives and strategies.

2.1 Overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan with the theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" whose strategies were highlighted in the PRSP/ERSWEC was a well thought and prepared document. Most of the proposed projects were implemented but their impact was not as expected since communities are still desperately poor and illiterate. Line ministries also implemented projects that were not in the plan. NGO's had their parallel development manuals while CDF funded priorities outside the planned ones.

The education sub-sector recorded remarkable success as the enrolment increased in absolute figures as even older children of above 13 years joined primary schools. Teacher to pupil ratio rose from 1:30 to 1:55, an indication that more children joined schools though the number of teacher did not increase proportionately.

There was also a remarkable improvement in secondary school enrolment with the teacher to student ratio increasing from 1:24 to 1:28¹. The above was achieved through Free Primary Education, school feeding programme, Anti-FGM campaign and establishment of rescue centres at Morpus primary school, Sebit primary school and Chesta girls' primary school and the opening of 74 more primary school in the old West Pokot.

Some successful programmes outside District Development Plan include KAPP, a new programme introduced during plan period that supports food security programme through capacity building. NALEP and ALLPRO are new programmes that support improvement of livelihood through livestock development.

KVDA, through the Italian Government, has supported the development of Wei-Wei irrigation Scheme, which has had a great economic impact in this semi-arid area. The 2002-2008 DDP contained 122 projects that were proposed to be implemented by 29 departments. The proposed priorities were designed for implementation with the assumption that resources will be available from the central government, donors and community.

Table 6: 2002-2008 District Development Plan Implementation Status

Department	No. Of Projects Proposed	No. Of Projects Implemented	No. of On-going Projects	No. of Stalled Projects	Project Cost (Kshs. Millions)
Veterinary	11	11	0	0	3.2
Agriculture	13	13	0	0	14.2
Livestock	6	6	0	0	1.2
Co-operative Dev.	5	0	5	0	0
Forest Department	1	0	1	0	.2
Education	7	6	1	0	19.3
Health	10	8	2	0	15.3
Water	10	5	5	0	12.75
Roads	7	7	0	0	35
Energy	2	2	0	0	15
Land and settlement	9	0	1	8	.25
Office of the president	3	0	0	3	0
Trade	2	2	0	0	0
Industry	3	0	3	0	0
Social services	5	4	1	0	.3
Sports	1	1	0	0	0
Kenya wildlife service	2	1	1	0	.246
Pokot county council	5	2	3	0	3.6
Irrigation	5	4	1	0	3.4
Children	2	2	0	0	0
Housing	2	0	0	2	0
Prisons	9	0	9	0	0
IT (MPND)	3	0	3	0	0
Total	123	74	36	13	123.946

Source: District Planning and Management Unit, Pokot Central, 2008

From Table 6, it is clear that not all projects that were proposed were implemented. This is because there was inadequate funding and most departments implemented projects that were not in the plan. Most projects were in agriculture, health and water. There was high implementation in agriculture and water while only 50% were implemented in water. Some departments like lands, co-operatives and prisons among others did not implement any of the proposed projects.

2.2 Constraints

There were a number of constraints that hindered the implementation of proposed projects. The major ones include inadequate funds from the central government for the ongoing and proposed projects, lack of transport for technical officers and under staffing in most departments. The district is prone to cattle rustling and conflicts which affects project implementation. Inaccessibility due to poor infrastructure as a result of harsh terrain and poor road network coupled with inadequate electricity coverage also affected the implementation of projects and programmes.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The District Plan should be harmonized and all development agents should complement one another through joint funding to increase the completion rate of projects. Since community driven priorities are included in the District Development Plan, the DDC should approve for implementation only projects in the DDP as this will reduce duplication and increase the percentage of implementation status of the DDP. Government should provide adequate resources in terms of finances, human resource as most department are understaffed and provision of logistical support especially vehicles to officers in district.

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

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

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of

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

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015 through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Development challenges

Pokot Central District being ASAL district is faced by various development challenges that hinder the prosperity of the district. The major development challenges are analysed below.

Poor infrastructure

The district has about 411km of motorable roads. The tarmacked section is in bad condition and there has been poor maintenance of security roads. Most parts of the district are inaccessible during the rainy seasons. This has greatly affected the

implementation of projects and programmes in the district. Electricity connections in the district is limited to only a few household and market centres and this has affected the development of the district especially the industrial sub sector.

Inadequate water supply

The frequent droughts and unreliable rainfall has resulted in the water shortage in the district throughout the year. The demand for water for domestic and livestock surpasses the supply. There are only 3,000 and 1,500 households with access to portable and piped water respectively. Given the importance of availability of water in different sub-sectors such as health facilities, schools, construction works, irrigation, livestock and domestic consumption, there is need to improve its availability in order to improve on the performance of these sub sectors.

Low livestock production

Livestock is the mainstay of the greater part of the semi-arid district. The sector has faced many challenges including cattle rustling, harsh climatic conditions, poor information channels and frequent disease outbreaks. This has affected the productivity of the sector and the income to the farmers.

Food insecurity

The inadequate rainfall, poor management of land and water resources for increased agricultural production has made Pokot Central a food deficit district. During the plan period, efforts should be made to increase food production to feed the district population.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting issues

Insecurity

Insecurity and conflict are a stumbling block to development. There are various forms of conflicts that arise over the utilization of natural resources such as water and pasture. This is particularly acute in arid and semi-arid areas. The most rampant source of insecurity in Pokot Central District is cattle rustling compounded with proliferation of small arms. This has been a major impediment to project implementation as it hampers the operations of development agents. During the plan period, the concerned departments should come up with an efficient inter-communal Natural Resource Management Planning. The warring communities should be encouraged to implement joint development projects and draw agreements among and within themselves on joint sharing of pasture and water at times of drought.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political good will; Existence of district peace and reconciliation committee; Presence of KPR.	Retrogressive cultural practice; Inadequate security personnel; Existence of illegal firearms.	Creation of peace and reconciliation committee; Implementation of joint community projects; Increase of more security personnel.	Hostile neighboring communities; Poor infrastructure especially community roads.

Environment Degradation

The main environmental challenges in this district are: degradation of forest resource, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and deforestation, frequent drought and both water and land pollution as a result of poor waste management. Deforestation is common in government-gazetted forests and those under the County Council of Pokot. The main cause of deforestation is encroachment for cultivation, demand for timber and fuel wood. Soil erosion is characterized by huge gullies in Sigor while degradation of soil is as a result of poor farming methods as evident in steep slopes of the district.

NEMA in collaboration with other stakeholders has intensified environmental education information and public participation in environmental conservation. Up-coming development projects, programs and policies are subjected to environmental impact assessment before implementation. This is to ensure that negative impact on environment are either minimized or eliminated. Those projects that are in existence are subject to environmental audit.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of law and regulations e.g. EMCA, Agriculture law; Political goodwill; Cooperation from local leaders.	Non-adherence to existing laws; Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws; Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy; Overstocking of livestock.	Rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees on environment management.	Destruction of forests and catchments; Natural disasters e.g. landslides and droughts; Aridity and harsh climatic conditions.

HIV/AIDS

In Pokot Central, HIV/Aids is a problem that needs attention. The HIV prevalence is 3.6 percent but among the pregnant mothers, the prevalence stands at 2.5 percent. The most affected age group is 15-45 years old, which is the economically active population. The major constraint in fight against HIV/Aids is inaccessibility to health services as the mitigation services are yet to be decentralized. These services are offered only at the district hospital and the health centres due to shortage of trained personnel. The high spread of HIV/AIDs will affect the development of the district as most of the resources will be directed towards caring for the infected and affected.

An additional constraint is high poverty levels and illiteracy that hampers the delivery of the services due to health non-seeking behavior the community. During the plan period, the MOH will strengthen the interventions to reduce the infection through promotion of care services for the affected through the VCT, PMTC, awareness campaigns and capacity building on home based care.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of mitigation programmes e.g. VCT, ARV and PMTC. Trained councilors both at institutional and community level. NGOs, CBOs and social groups' implementation; HIV/Aids mitigation and preventive activities; Government support through NACC.	Inaccessibility of VCT services in some rural health facilities; Girl child early marriage to older men who have been exposed to the virus; Polygamous marriage; High level of illiteracy hence not able to read IEC materials.	Community participation in HIV/Aids mitigation programme. The launch of TOWA programme.	Deep rooted retrogressive cultural practices.

Disaster Management

Droughts, landslides and disease outbreaks for both livestock and humans are some of the disasters experienced in the district. There is also need to strengthen district disaster management committee and provision of disaster handling equipments and increase on contingency funds. Early warning systems or timely information will avert disasters. The district has in place a Monthly Early Warning Bulletin that informs on drought trends.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
World bank funding through ALRM; Existence of early warning bulletin on disasters.	Lack of effective disaster preparedness; Depletion of forests by illegal harvesting of trees.	Train communities on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Provide a contingency emergency fund; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas; Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion	Unpredictable natural disasters; Pokot culture of overstocking livestock.

Gender Inequality

Women are rarely involved in any development activities and have been entrusted to domestic chores. Very few sit in any of the district committees and this makes it difficult for them to be involved in any decision-making even in those agenda that directly relate to them. During the Plan period, efforts will be made to bring women on board especially in enhancing security as they can be used to advice their sons and husbands positively who are involved in cattle rusting and banditry activities. Youth who are involved in social menace will be encouraged to change their attitude towards other activities and

take advantage of the youth fund and the youth polytechnics for a better and secure livelihood.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Creation of ministry of Gender and Ministry of Sports and Youth; Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	High illiteracy level among women; Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and district committees; Dependency culture due to lack of self confidence.	Sensitization against retrogressive culture such as FGM and early marriages; Existence of law on gender balance; Build more rescue centres and boarding schools; Creation of awareness on the existence of support programmes.	Entrenched retrogressive cultural practices;

High Poverty Levels

Poverty is complex and multi-dimensional in nature and manifests itself in various ways. In Central Pokot district poverty incidence is quite high with about 53% of the population living below the poverty line in all divisions. That is much higher than the provincial poverty incidence estimated at 49% and national poverty at 46%. The causes of poverty include retrogressive traditional culture of cattle rustling, ethnocentrism and proliferation of illegal arms. This deprives the community of their livelihood, displaces people, loss of livestock and destruction of property, collapse of education facilities and low investment by none locals.

Other causes are lack of employment opportunities due to lack of skills and reduced economic activities, poor marketing outlets, ignorance and resistant to diversification to new farming technology and methods. Natural disasters like frequent drought have led to the destruction of livelihoods for majority of the residents.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Devolved youth and women fund; Loans from micro-finance e.g. KWFT; Mineral deposits e.g. Limestone; Abundance of livestock and agricultural potential in the highlands; Availability of labour force	Lack of entrepreneurship culture among locals; Lack of saving culture for investment; Risk averse attitude-Fear of taking loans; A large dependent population; Poor access roads to market centres.	Skills development for youth at youth polytechnics; Promote more self employment by giving trade loans; Construction of cement factory in Ortum; Improve and open more access roads.	Frequent drought that destroys lives and livelihood; Insecurity hindering external investors.

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

This section gives an analysis of problems experienced in the district, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies that will guide the selection of programmes and project priorities during the plan period in an effort to eradicate or reduce the impact by these problems.

The consultative forums outlined the major challenges faced in the district as; high poverty levels, illiteracy, food insecurity, cattle rustling, animal diseases, depletion of the forests, inadequate water for both domestic and livestock, inaccessibility to healthy facilities and poor infrastructure. The causes of these problems were analyzed and objectives were set and strategies drawn to achieve the set objectives with the aim of alleviating or reducing the negative impact caused by the outlined problems. To easily come up with specific projects and programmes to solve the prevailing problems, it was resolved that the problem/cause analysis to be done by sub-sector. Below is a summary of key issues, their causes, objectives and strategies.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Roads	Inaccessibility of the rural areas and market centres.	Lack of access roads; Unmaintained roads; inadequate funding	Improve accessibility to all division: headquarters' and market centres	Improve all existing roads by grading and spot patching.	Open more access roads; Classify major access roads; Upgrade and maintain security roads.
Water	Inaccessibility to water resource.	Inadequate water supply due to aridity of the district; Reduced water supply as a result of catchment destruction	Conserve flood water in dams and water pans; Drill more bore holes. conserve and reclaim the destroyed catchments.	Enforce the water resource use regulations.	Seek donor support for development and expansion of water services. Encourage community participation in water resource management
Children	FGM and forced early marriages.	Engrained retrogressive culture on initiation.	To reduce the prevalence of the abuses.	To encourage community participation through networking Hold ANT-FGM campaigns.	To conduct multi sectoral sensitization, rescue and litigation programs for victims and the community members.
Education	High levels of illiteracy and low enrolment. High dropout rate; Low levels of Girl child education in the larger Pokot District; Insecurity within the borderline schools; Low quality of Education offered.	Negative attitude towards education; Poverty levels; High poverty levels; Early marriages; Negative attitude towards the girl child Education; F.G.M. and Early forced marriage;	Increase the literacy levels from 30.6% to 50% by 2012; Improve security in the region. Improve the quality of education offered by 2012;	Increase enrolment to 50% from the current 30%; Reduce the current dropout rates by 20% in schools by 2012; Increase enrolment for girls to 50% by the year 2012; Post security personnel; Build more police posts; Hold frequent peace building forums. Increase the No. of ECDC;	Sensitize the community on the importance of Education; Write proposals to donor for support; Increase bursary allocation; Donors construct boarding schools at strategic sites; Provide bursary; Open more Non-formal education (NFE) centre for the street children; Sensitize the community on free education; Initiate relevant small enterprise training for parents; Conduct girl-child

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		Cattle rustling: Under staffing of teachers in schools and QASOS.		Carry out staff balancing.	Education Campaigns: Establishment of more Rescue centres in the district: Use Provincial Administration to stop early marriages. Deployment of security personnel. Build security posts in all affected areas. Recruit and post more teachers: Deploy more qualified teachers
Health	Inadequate health services. Poor Sanitation. Shortage of Medical supplies from KEMSA: Poor Healthy status for Children Poor reproductive health for women of child bearing age: Inadequate personnel at the health facilities: None usage of latrine facility: Inadequate qualities are supplied by KEMSA: Low immunization coverage: Poor uptake of R/H messages: FGM, forced early marriages.		Improve health standard in the district: Increase the coverage of fully immunized child from 49% (2008) to 85% (2012): Improve the reproductive health practices for all women of childbearing age: To increase family planning acceptance to 10% (2012) from 4% (2008).	Boost the morale of the current staff so that they can work for more hours: Encourage private clinics. To increase the latrine coverage in the district which at low at 12%.: To increase pit latrine usage from a current coverage of 12% to 25%: To have adequate supplies to meet demands for drugs for the patients: Increase the Coverage of fully Immunized child by making the service more accessible: Main streaming the reproductive health rights for women.	Increase the number of staff in health facilities for better healthy services: Deploy adequate staff in all the health facilities: To increase the community sensitization demonstrations to have behavioural change or cultural practices: Timely and adequate Drug supplies: Increase the supplies by KEMSA: Increase number of community outreaches: Increase number of immunization days per week: Open up new immunizing facilities: Increase number of reproductive health messages: Promote uptake of FP commodities: Collaborate with human rights organization to promote reproductive health for women.
Irrigation	Food insecurity Irrigation potential has not been exploited; Area under irrigation very low; Poor management of irrigation schemes.	Most irrigation canals destroyed by rain gullies; Poor / temporary canal intakes; Lack of management skills.	Make the district food secure by 2012	Construct canal gully crossings and permanent intake points for existing schemes; Increase area under irrigation; Form scheme committees and train on management of irrigation schemes.	Carry out investigation of existing schemes and prepare proposals for development; Irrigation farmers to form scheme committees and register; Training of scheme committees.
Livestock	Low livestock Productivity.	Keeping of animal of poor Genetic potential; Inadequate forages.	To improve the genetic potential of the existing stock by 10% by 2010;	To sensitize the livestock keepers & community on the importance of good breeding stock; To create awareness	Undertake capacity building of the livestock keepers through residential/non- residential training, demos, farm visits, field days;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			Increase the income of livestock farmers: To Improve natural pasture: Production by 20% and establish hays by 10% by 2010.	on the importance of pasture production: utilization and conservation.	Undertake capacity building of the livestock keepers.
Veterinary	Low coverage in the Vaccination against the following diseases: a) PPR. CBPP. CCPP: Low disease surveillance: Low Tick Control: In adequate Veterinary extension services: Meat inspection.	Lack of vaccine especially for PPR: Lack of funds to carry out vaccination campaigns: Shortage of veterinary staff to carry surveillance: High incidence of tick borne diseases especially in the low-land: Few vet staff in divisions: No trained meat inspectors in the district.	To eradicate all forms of animal disease: Recruit or post more vet staff to the district: Create awareness on dipping / spraying of livestock in the low-divisions: Increase veterinary extension to 70% by 2012: Train 700 CBAHWS: To improve meat inspection.	To prevent outbreak of animal diseases and control their spread: Vaccinate all goats and sheep against PPR so that we can lift the Quarantine hence open all livestock markets in the district: With the few staff carry out surveillance in the existing 11 stock routes: Post more staff: Create awareness on the importance of dipping /spraying of livestock in the low pastoral divisions: Organize regional /division extension campaign forums: Train 300 CBAHWS immediately to assist the few vet staff in the district: District Veterinary department to work in collaboration with public Health office to enhance meat inspection.	Undertake aggressive vaccination campaigns against PPR: Increase vaccine supply: Put in place a contingency fund for emergency outbreaks: Carry out regular surveillance so as to detect livestock diseases early enough: Increase awareness on dipping management: Under take more training of 700 CBAHWS in the next 5 years: Train 30 meat inspectors Veterinary Department to take over from Ministry of Health meat inspection. Train 30 meat inspectors.
Co-Operative	Inaccessibility to produce market: Inadequate management and leadership skills: Non-remittance in SACCO societies: Inadequate processing capacities in marketing & production co-operative	Inadequate marketing channels and marketing skills/information: Inadequate production and low quality produce: High illiteracy levels in the district: Lack of specialized	To strengthen marketing abilities of marketing co-op. societies: To increase production to meet market demand: Increase income of the farmers: To strengthen leadership and management skills in all viable co-op.	Disseminate available Market research/information : Education and training all co-op. leaders in all viable co-op. Societies: Legal action through section 35 of the co-op. societies Act: Renovation/installation of efficient processing facilities in marketing co-op. societies.	Conduct training for cooperative members; Introduce internet marketing: Train on administration and financial management skills: Enforce the law in non-remittance: To strengthen the check off systems by the employers of SACCO society by enforcing the law: Increase un FOSA facilities: Savings mobilization:

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	societies.	training: Employer refusal to comply with co-operative legislation: Inadequate savings: Low working capital Poor planning.	Societies: Improve on capital base of SACCOS: increase credit availability to farmers: Improve on quantity and quality: increase farmers income		Identification of development partners on renovation of existing facilities.
Enterprise Development	High Unemployment.	Limited employment opportunities. Limited access to financial services.	Liaise with the local authorities and the department of physical planning to earmark land for MSE development by 2012: increase job opportunities	Liaise with the department of youth with a view to accessing the youth fund	Hold a stake holders forum to enlighten on how and where to solicit for enterprise funds.
Forest	Depletion of forest resource.	Unplanned harvesting of trees Encroaching of forest reserves	Increase forest cover in the district: Contribute to environmental management	Stop illegal harvesting: Forest gazetted and maintained	Demarcate and mark forest boundaries: Enhance patrols to curb illegal harvesting: afforestation.
Fisheries	Food insecurity Low Perception of fish as food.: Lack of fish farming knowledge.	Cultural negative attitude towards fish consumption: Prioritization of livestock keeping to fish farming: High illiteracy level: Low fisheries personnel on the ground.	Contribute to food security through promoting fish consumption:	Encouraging locals to exploit and utilize natural fish resources in Rivers and Dams: Improvement of Fisheries Extension services: Employment of enough fisheries personnel: Establishment of agriculture demonstrations centre fisheries trainings.	To carryout eat fish campaign: Field farm school Group trainings Exposure tours: Sensitize communities during Public Barazas & Field days: Establish demonstration ponds: Exchange Tours: Exhibitions
Youth Affairs	Unemployment among youths: Crime among the youths.	Lack of jobs: Inadequate skills: Lack of capital: Inadequate involvement in recreational activities: No. Better source of income.	Reduce poverty among the youths through empowering for the job market and self employment: Reduce insecurity in the district: Involve youth in productive activities.	To rehabilitate youth polytechnics to increase enrolment by 70% by 2012: To increase provision of youth fund (loan) to 80% by 2012: At least 90% of youth are aware and able to access youth fund: Leadership training in every division: Increase sporting and recreational activities among	Increase funding /seek donor funding: Construct 6 workshops per youth polytechnic: Equip the workshops: Increase staffing of instructors: Mobilization and sensitization of youth at divisional levels: Lobby for land in local authorities and seek donor funding.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				youths by 50% by 2012: To establish one youth empowerment centre per constituency.	
Land	Unplanned settlement schemes and town centres.	Land is communal land: Lack of coordinated efforts with the local authorities.	To formulate land policy.	Collect data: Build consensus.	Development principles to guide policy formulation.
Trade:	Lack of capital to invest: Insecurity and Illiteracy.	Lack of collateral security as required by most financial institutions: Communities upholding retrogressive culture.	Alleviating poverty through creation of employment by supporting MSSE: Promote education and business-skills through training.	Disbursements of trade loans to existing and potential entrepreneurs: Train potential business men on business management Provide security for all businesses.	Government interventions on the reduction of bank interest rates and other requirements: Recruit more potential loanees for training: Strengthen security.
Culture	Lack of awareness: Training in cultural information and education.	High level of illiteracy in the District: Lack of funds for literacy in cultural education /information.	Increase level of cultural literacy by 60% 2010: Increase funding of cultural projects: Training of staff & committees.	Increase funding to support literacy education: Rehabilitate & equip operational cultural centres.	Initiate cultural sensitization campaigns: Increase funding for cultural education and equipping of centres.
Labour	Child labour: Unemployment:	High Poverty levels: Ignorance as to the benefit of education in the long run: Few placement in the formal sector: Lack of investors to build industries	Enforce labour laws: To encourage investors to invest in the area.	Eradicate child labour and encourage children to go to school: Promote self employment.	To carryout sensitization/ awareness programmes: Encourage the youths to form groups so that they can access loans and start their own business.
Kenya wildlife	Human-wildlife conflict; Lack of tourists.	Lack of awareness in wildlife conservation education; Decrease of wildlife habitat; Insecurity; Lack of marketing;	Promote tourism; Negotiate with the community for land corridors/ conservancies; Earn revenue from tourism	Increase the number of patrols to deal with the problematic animals; Sensitize the community to adopt compatible land use practices: Intensify patrols: Publicizing tourists attraction sites:	Capacity build the community on wildlife management; Intensify conservation education to the community living with wildlife: Conduct meetings Barazas/seminars: Encouraging local investors to invest in

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Sub-Sector	Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		Poor infrastructure: Lack of facilities.		Building of tourist's hotels: Improve security by increasing number of rangers: Marketing the reserves and other tourists attraction sites: Improve our roads and airstrips.	tourist hotels: Employ more rangers: Solicit more funds for publicity/ marketing.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter gives a list of identified priorities that each sector will undertake during the plan period in an effort to achieve the district vision.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

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

Establishment of sound livestock breeds, development, conservation and proper utilization of high quality livestock feeds, development of a sound marketing system in both rural and urban areas will have positive impact on the community with respect to sound sustainable economic growth. Formation of marketing groups such as dairies, honey refineries, livestock marketing council, sale-yard committees will have the effect of improving the off-take and prices.

The forest department will enhance the establishment of woodlots in private farms, reclamation of degraded sites, planting trees along river banks, afforestation in catchment areas and existing gazetted and local authority forests. The district will also promote arid and semi-arid forestry to uplift socio-economic status, through sale of wood and non-wood forest products.

Drought resistant crops will be distributed to farmers as a way of ensuring food security to the communities within the district. To increase farmers' income, farmers will be sensitized on emerging technologies that enable them to produce more thus making more income.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector serves as a source of income to farmers and those engaged in agro-businesses, transport industry and county council through levies. It's a source of employment to farm labourers and technical staff working in commercial farms and in agro related activities. The veterinary department ensures that the Livestock are in good health through vaccination and treatment.

Over 80% of the district population depends on livestock for their livelihood in terms of food and source of income. Further development of the sector, therefore, will contribute

positively towards food security, income generation, employment creation, environmental conservation, industrialization and improved standard of living.

The above-envisaged developmental agenda can be achieved through capacity building, (i.e. change of attitude of the community towards commercialization), livestock improvement, feed development, value addition of livestock/products, well-developed marketing system and higher community/ stakeholders' participation and collaboration.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders

Name of stakeholder	Role
Agriculture	Provision of inputs and extensions services
Veterinary	Provision veterinary services
Livestock	Provision extensions services
Kenya Forest Service	Formulation, implementation and enforcing of the Forest Policy.
Cooperative development & marketing	Formation of marketing cooperative societies
Pokot Outreach ministries. (POM)	Support food security and water programme Promote education through sponsoring students. Putting up clinic and dispensaries that offer services at subsidized prices.
Faidika International/Spot Light Women Group	Offer loans at 4% interest Spotlight women group major activities are: HIV/AIDs home based care and nutritional awareness, gender i.e. women child rights. capacity building on nutritional requirements & train on counselling skills.
Coffee Research Foundation Kitale sub-station	Dissemination of research findings through publications field days, Kenya Coffee college, field visits and farmers visits to the institution. Soil leaf and pesticide analysis provision of planting materials. Work closely with stakeholders and coffee growers in carrying out adaptive research.
K.F.A	Provision of farm inputs
Evangelical Lutheran Pokot integrated programme (PIP)	Community based agriculture and livestock empowerment services. Environmental /Livestock mgt practices
NEMA	Environmental education, conservation Promote public participation in environmental activities Document state of environment Natural resources mgt & environmental protection services Monitor and assess activities carried by relevant lead agencies to ensure environment is not degraded.
District Social Development	Community mobilization
Kenya Wildlife Services	Wildlife conservation and management
Kenya Red Cross Society	Disaster preparedness and response training Water and sanitation programme Relief food distribution
Pastoral Veterinary Systems (PAVES)	Agro-vet services and products Clinical services Advisory and extension services.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP)	Facilitation of sector institutional reform Support to research system reform Support to farmer/client empowerment.

3.1.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Proper management of land and water resources for increased agriculture production; Facilitate increased production and agric output through improved extension; Promote market and product development by approaching value client approach.	Limited funds; River bank encroachment; Deforestation; Nature of soil; Shifting cultivation; Non-implementation and lack of maintenance of constructed structures; Inadequate & unreliable moisture; Low adoption of new technology.	To involve all the stakeholders; Community sensitization; Promote drought tolerant crops; Improve on irrigation technologies; Revitalization of cotton industry; Promote emerging crops as source of income.
Forest	Promote Tree Farming as Cash Crop; Ensure all catchments are not degraded; To improve Household income; Reduce degradation levels; To improve efficiency in wood utilization.	Inadequate extension personnel Inadequate policing staff. Low levels of sensitization; Increasing demand for forest produce; Hostile climate; Low education level; Pastoralism lifestyles; Use of obsolete technologies; Low investment levels in forest industry.	Employ more personnel and seek partners; Farmer Field Schools; Promote joint Forest Management Increase number of Forest Rangers; Promote on-farm forestry; Promote marketing of non-wood forest produce; Introduce suitable and marketable tree species; Training on efficient charcoal production; Aggressive Trainings; Research information; Dissemination to be improved.
KWS	Reduce human wildlife conflict; Encourage tourists to visit Nasolot game reserve;	Lack of awareness by the community on conservation education; Lack of transport; Limited tourist facilities; Poor road network.	Conducting Barazas and seminars to educate the community; Request for a vehicle; Encourage investors to build hotels; Improve road network; Improve & market the tourist sites;
Veterinary	Vaccinate and treat all Livestock (Disease control)	Shortage of Vaccines; Lack of funds; Cattle Rustling.	Intensify vaccination and branding of all Livestock.
Livestock	Improve livestock production and pasture development.	Cattle Rustling; Slow rate of replication of new technologies; Harsh climatic conditions.	Community sensitization; Expand demonstration sites; Improve on marketing information.

Challenges	Strategies
Weak capital base; Poor management skills.	Train management committees; Increase membership contribution and capital mobilization.
General negative attitude Low fish consumption; Inadequate technical personnel.	-Eat fish campaign; Posting fisheries technical personnel.
Lack of facilities/ funding for Land enlargements; Presence of photograph gaps Steep terrains; Disunity among committee members; Presence of over 40 land titles using confusion.	Accelerate programs of Land Adjudication and registration; Harmonization of over Land Laws; Implementation of a comprehensive Land policy.

Structure

Targets	Description of Activities
Ensure farmers benefit from the programme by the end of the plan period.	Mobilization and formation of groups and taking them through agreed own development path.
To assist resourceful poor hard working farmers.	Provide farm input grants to farmers.
To equip farmers' groups; To help community schools;	Grant to farmers groups Grant to school nutritional programmes Grant to CBOs
To supply farmers with farm inputs	Supply farmers with inputs

Primary

Targets	Description of Activities
Acquire over 80% of livestock in the district. All cattle.	Acquire and vaccinate livestock; brand all livestock to control livestock theft.

(B) Proposed New Project/ Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of the Activities
Meat Inspection District wide	1	Reduce incidence of zootomic Diseases.	Train meat inspectors.	Recruit and train meat inspectors at Athi River Meat Training Institute.

(A) On-going Projects/ Programme: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of dam fishery.	Increasing licensed fishermen	All fishermen	Forming BMU; Licensing fishermen; Constructing office; A.I.A collected.
Establishment of Aquaculture demonstration centre.	Increase fish farming activities in the district	One centre in the district	Constructing of fish ponds; Constructing fish hatchery and training hall; Producing fingerlings; Selling fish

(B) New Projects Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of the Activities
Construction of fisheries office Sigor division	1	Establish a Fisheries office	One office block	Draw plan & bills of quantity; Source funds.

(B) New Project/Programmes Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Title deed for Parua B.	Promote ownership of Land.	To increase number of parcels of land with title by over 1500 in year 2008-2010.	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudicator together with particulars of all determination of objections & plots affected by appeals to the minister for restrictions.
Chebon Adjudication Section.	Promote ownership of Land.	To increase number of parcels of land with title by over 3000 in year 2008-2010.	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudicator together with particulars of all determination of objections & plots affected by appeals to the minister for restrictions.
Wakor Adjudication Section.	Promote ownership of Land.	To increase number of parcels of land with title by over 3000 in year	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudicator together with particulars of all

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		2008-2010.	determination of objections & plots affected by appeals to the minister for restrictions.
Sondany Adjudication Section.	Promote ownership of Land.	To increase number of parcels of land with title by over 6000 in year 2008-2010.	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudicator together with particulars of all determination of objections & plots affected by appeals to the minister for restrictions.
Tapach Adjudication Section.	Promote ownership of Land.	To increase number of parcels of land with title by over 3000 in year 2008-2010.	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudicator together with particulars of all determination of objections & plots affected by appeals to the minister for restrictions.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
ASAL Based Livestock and rural support project. ADB project District wide	Increase livestock productivity, animal health and disease control. Improve marketing and provide grants to community groups.	Farmers and staff trained. Purchase of breeding stock.	Farmers and staff trainings, carrying disease surveillance and screening formation of stock routes committee. Purchase of breeding stock i.e. small stock and camels, carrying out PICD and giving grants to CBDDI projects.

(B) New Projects/Programmes Proposal: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of camel keeping District wide.	1	Promotion of milk production through diversification of enterprises to ease milk shortages during the dry season.	Introduce 100 camels and to produce 100,000Kgs of milk annually.	Introduction of camels in ASAL areas, promote proper utilization of natural resources.
Napier grass bulking units. District wide	2	Promotion of milk production	60 acres of Napier establishment by 120 farmers (1/2 acre each).	Establishment of 60 acres of Napier
Livestock sale yards Construction. District wide	3	Promotion of livestock business	No. of sale yards.	Number of yards constructed
Three milk coolers.	4	Reduce milk wastage	No. of milk coolers purchased and installed.	Purchase of milk coolers

(B) New Programmes/Projects Proposals: Co-Operatives

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of The Activities
Milk Plant By Muruny Farmers CS (Belongs to Lelan farmers but factory at Kapenguria Division)	1	To provide milk Storage.	Value addition, Processing and packaging for better prices.	Acquisition of cooler and Installation of Power supply through generator and electricity.
FOSA establishment by Muruny Rural Sacco Lelan Division.	2	Increase investment.	Provide Banking services and Loan facility.	Increase of capital base.

(B) Proposed New Projects/Programmes: Forest

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of the activities
Sekerr forest Station and Ranger Posts Sigor Division	1	Protection of Sekerr forest	Construct of office guard posts and quarters	Solicit funds and implement the project
Gazettement of new forests. Sigor Division.	2	To protect the forest	Gazette Sekerr,	Surveying erecting cut lines and processing Gazettement
Eviction of squatters at Lelan forest	3	To stop forest degradation	Restore the forest	Eviction and policing
Develop Eco-Tourism sites. Sekerr and Kapkanyar forest	4	To promote eco- tourism	Develop Eco- Tourism sites in Sekerr and Kapkanyar forest	Develop-view points and cultural Bandas with the communities.
Registration of Community Forest Associations District wide)	5	Local Community participation in Forest management.	Increase Local Community participation in Forest management.	Mobilization, Registration and Training of CFA's
Capacity Building District wide	6	Increase awareness and utilization level of forest produce.	Train forest users association	Training of forest users Associations.
On Farm Forest Development.	7	To increase forest cover in farm land	No of hectares in farm land under forest cover	Planting trees in farm land
Dry land Forest Development.	8	To increase forest cover	No of hectares of land developed	Land development
Increase Forest Cover.	9	To increase forest cover	No of hectares of forest cover	Plant trees

(B) New Projects Proposal: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gazettement and Marketing of Nasolot game Reserve	1	To promote the reserve as tourist destination	Increase tourist visiting the district and increase revenue	Consultation Gazettement and publicize in the local and international media.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and livestock ensures adequate quality food and income for healthy energetic productive people. Physical infrastructure sector is equitably important as improvement of roads, electricity and communication systems promote marketing of agricultural produce and setting up of industries. Education sector utilizes farm produce while public administration provides security to ensure farming activities are not interfered with so as to achieve food security. Well-protected forests ensure adequate supply of clean water and reliable rainfall that is essential for farming and a healthy population.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will promote and facilitate production of food and raw materials for light industries and income generation thus reducing the absolute poverty rate. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, co-operative sub-sectors, and efforts will be made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth, environmental degradation and disasters in their various activities by involving them in development projects and programmes as well disseminating the same issues at the Barazas. Further, environmental concerns will be handled in all development projects.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The Ministry of Industrialization in collaboration with Pokot County Council is holding investment forums to attract investors to invest in the huge deposits of limestone available at Batei Location, Sigor Division and undetermined deposit of gold in Sekerr and Koppro locations which locals mine using crude methods. To attract more tourists, Nasolot game reserve will be promoted as a tourist destination and development of eco-tourism encouraged. This is in areas like the Pokot culture and the artefacts and improving the access roads for the tourist to enjoy the landscape scenery.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Investing in the huge deposits of limestone through construction of a cement factory, youths will get employment thus reducing banditry and cattle rustling hence improved security and high standard of living for the district inhabitants. By conserving wildlife

and marketing of the Nasolot game reserve, beautiful sceneries, Pokot culture and artefacts as tourist activities and destinations, more tourists will visit the district and its revenue base will increase. Encouraging the youth and women to borrow money from the financial institutions and from the youth and women enterprise fund to invest in businesses, more employment will be created and dependency level reduced.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders of the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministries of Youth/Gender	Give soft loans to youth
Kenya Wildlife Service	Wildlife Conservation and Management
Private sector	Invest in the sector
Ministry of Trade	Capacity building Business people
Ministry of Culture	Promotion of Eco-tourism
Community	Invest in the opportunities

3.2.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	To promote eco-Tourism as income generating activity	Little experience; No developed sites.	Training of Community Forest Assistants on site development.
Wholesale/retail	To ensure more people engage in trade	Community unwillingness to take soft loans; Lack of collateral security	Train entrepreneurs on the available GOK funds; modes of repayment and importance
Manufacturing	Look for investor to tap the sub-sector	Poor infrastructure; Insecurity; and limited investors	Improve road, telecommunication and electricity coverage; Beef up security; Hold investment forums with private investors.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals-Manufacturing

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of cement factory at Ortum (Sigor)	1	Income generating, employment creation and hence poverty reduction.	Construction of at least one factory.	Encouraging private sector to set up cement factory; Construction of the factory.
Honey Refinery Sigor division.	2	Income generation, employment creation.	Construction of one industry.	Sensitization of private sector, on viability of Honey refinery as an alternative source of income; Construction of the industry.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Pyrethrum refining Lelan/ Tapach.	3	Increase earning from pyrethrum through value addition.	Construct a refinery.	Form a pyrethrum cooperative and solicit for funds to construct the factory.

(B) New Projects Proposals-Wholesale and Retail Trade

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Establishment of joint loan board scheme.	1	Income generating, employment creation and hence poverty reduction.	Ensure that entrepreneurs have access to soft repayable loans.	Establish the scheme: Ensure members get loans.
Training and capacity building of loanees	2	Ensure the loans are used properly.	Train at least 1000 youths on proper loan use.	Source for funds: Identify youth to be trained and undertake the training.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Manufacturing industries ensures that available resources are properly used and employment opportunities are created. Physical Infrastructure sector is equitably important as improvement of roads, electricity and communication systems promote setting up of industries. Availability of loans ensures that employment opportunities are created in the informal sector. Well educated are able to make effective investment decisions. A healthy labour force is strength in trade and industry. The sector also requires water for use in factories and ICT for data and information sharing.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

Women and youth form the bulk of the population yet they have not been able to participate effectively in the national development due to lack of collateral to access credit from the available financial institutions. The Women Enterprise Fund and the Youth Development Fund will help these groups to engage in business. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target group benefit from available credit as a seed capital should be encouraged to open up branches at the district.

Each and every project will be studied and all environmental concerns addressed before it commences. Further, HIV/AIDS matters will be addressed through Barazas.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

“Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.”

Mission:

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Accessibility to the local and distant markets highly depends on the status of the roads. The harsh terrain has greatly hindered road development programmes. The roads department has managed to maintain 304 km to all weather roads through the Roads 2000 programme. The sector’s focus will be on routine maintenance of existing roads, improve unclassified road network, rehabilitation of dilapidated roads, culverts, drifts and pumps.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The sector is very important in the district as better and improved physical infrastructure such as roads and telephone facilities provide the network for communication within the district while connecting it to the rest of the country. It enhances the performance of the other sectors through transportation of materials, outputs and personnel. Electricity provides the power for both industrial and domestic use. Better housing and building will attract investors to invest in the district in order to create employment and generate income. The sector is a source of employment among the locals especially the youths.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads	Construction and maintenance of classified roads
Donors	Provision of funding and technical expertise
KPLC	Supply of electricity and implementation of rural electrification programmes
Community	Identification and implementation of community based projects. Contributing of labour and local materials
Telecom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication facilities
NGOs	Capacity building and funding
Private sector	Developing infrastructure especially housing

3.3.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Open access to remote areas to improve security; Improve access to markets for agricultural produce; Create local employment by using labour intensive methods.	Inadequate funds; Shortage of technical personnel; Inadequate equipments; Difficult terrain and diverse topography.	Routine maintenance of existing roads, improve unclassified road network; Rehabilitation of dilapidated roads, culverts, drifts, bumps; solicit for more funds.
Housing	Provide conducive accommodation for civil servants.	Inadequate funding for maintenance of building.	GOK to provide adequate fund for maintenance works.
Energy	Increase electricity supply to both rural areas and all towns centres; Encourage the use of energy saving Jikos and solar energy especially in institutions like schools and hospitals.	Inadequate and delayed funding from the Ministry of energy; Lack of adequate demand for commercial connections.	Ministry of Energy to fund more Rural electrification projects; Reduce the connection and consumer costs of electric supply; Sensitization on energy saving and conservation of environment.

3.3.6 Projects/ Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of the activities
Rehabilitation of Sigor constituency Roads	To repair carriage way and improve drainage system	Rehabilitation of roads No.D327, D346, E353, E354, E355, E333, C46	Repair of: Potholes, Drifts; Culvert laying; Grading and gravel patching;
Roads 2000	To improve road service and drainage system	Rehabilitate Road B4	Culvert laying; Grading and Re-gravelling
Opening and improvement of other unclassified roads in the district	To create more road network	Opening of new crucial roads	Carriage way formation; Bush clearing; Opening drainages; Gravel patching; Widening.

(B) New projects/Programmes Proposals: Roads:

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of the activities
Improvement of other unclassified roads District wide	I	To create road network.	200km	Bush clearing Widening of the road. Construct of the drainage system and carriageway

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of all the other sectors greatly depends on the physical infrastructure sector. Improved road-network will be required to transport farm produce and livestock to the market centres as well as inputs to the farmers. The accessibility of social facilities is made possible through provision of good roads. Availability of electricity is important for the growth of the industry and tourism sub sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development sector on the other hand provides food to the sector. During the plan period, efforts will be made to improve all the sub-sectors in this sector especially electrification to the rural centres. Emphasis will be made to improve access roads to the market centres and security roads.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has projects that attract people from the other districts as workers. This may contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The sector will therefore mainstream HIV/AIDS in all its programmes through requiring the contractors to have a component on HIV/AIDS in their contracts. Road maintenance in the rural areas will use labour based methods thus creating employment for the locals especially the youth and women. Environmental Impact Assessment will be done for various projects to ensure that they do not have negative impact on environment.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has several irrigation schemes under construction and others in use. The development of irrigation infrastructure has a positive impact on the farming in the district. Construction of dams, water pans and drilling of new boreholes and repair of existing ones for both domestic and livestock use will improve the rural and urban water supplies. The available water resources will be reserved and protected. Stakeholders will be involved in water resource management.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The people living in the semi-arid area of the district depend on irrigated agriculture for their survival. Development of irrigation infrastructure will contribute to poverty alleviation, food security and employment. Water supply for livestock and humans will

have a positive impact to the district inhabitants who have been travelling for long distances in search of water. The availability of clean and safe water contributes to reduction in the incidences of waterborne diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Supply water and maintain existing water facilities
Donors	Provision of funding and technical expertise
Community	Identification and implementation of community based projects. Contributing of labour and local materials
NGOs	Capacity building and funding
Ministry of Environment	Give policy guidelines on environment

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water service Board	Increase number of households with access to clean water for domestic, irrigation and livestock.	High cost of installing necessary infrastructure	Rehabilitate old boreholes; Build dams; and install water pipes
Water Resources Management Authority	Preservation, conservation and protection of available water resources. Sustainable, rational and economical allocation of water resources. Stakeholders involvement and participation	Low public awareness Weak institutional infrastructure	Separation of functions; Decentralization; Commercialization; Community and private sector participation.
Irrigation and Drainage department	Increase area under irrigation through development of existing irrigation schemes	Inaccessibility of irrigation schemes; Lack of means of transport; Inadequate funding; Lack of enough personnel; Limited water resource.	Carry out investigation of existing schemes; Train farmers to form scheme committees and water users associations; Prepare irrigation project proposals and designs; Train farmers on appropriate irrigation technologies

3.4.6 Projects/ Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Irrigation

Project name, Location / division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Muino scheme Muino Location Sigor Division	Increase area under irrigation	Put 20ha under irrigation by the year 2012	Construction of intake, gully crossings, distribution structures and canal lining.

(A) On-going Projects /Programmes: Water and Sanitation

Project Name/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ortum W/S Sigor Division	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidences of water borne diseases.	Increase potable water coverage by 80%	Rehabilitate the composite treatment works; Rehabilitate of the gravity main and distribution system; Metering of the supply Construction of additional storage tank (100m ³).

(B) New Project Proposals: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lomut water project Sigor division	1	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Supply of portable wholesome water to Lomut center and neighbouring communities.	Construction of new intake; Construction of a new 1No.100m ³ storage tank; Rehabilitation of the gravity main; Establish 2 tree nurseries; Construction of water kiosk.
Chesogon water project Chesogon division	2	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Chesogon and surrounding areas	Rehabilitation of water tank; Rehabilitation of Gravity and reticulation system; Rehabilitation of 50m ³ masonry tank; Construction of intake and silt trap.
Sina water project Tapach division	3.	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Sina and surrounding areas	Renovation of intake weir and construction of silt trap; Rehabilitation of Gravity main and distribution main; Rehabilitation of storage facilities.
Sigor Water Supply	4	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Sigor and surrounding areas	Install electric power to DWO office and treatment works; Extension of distribution lines; Purchase of meters; Repairs and maintenance.
Kabichbich water project	5	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use at Kabichbich center and surrounding areas	Renovation of pump house; Servicing the lustre Engine and pump; Rehabilitation of Gravity main and distribution main; Rehabilitation of storage facilities and valve chambers.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tapach Water Supply	6	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use at Tapach center and surrounding areas	Investigation, planning and design to be implemented; Springs to be identified and developed to usher in gravity water; 2 no. 100m ³ storage tanks to be constructed; Distribution lines to be installed and extended to cover large area; Establish 2no. tree nurseries.
Mokoyon water supply	7	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use at Mokoyon center and surrounding areas	Construction of intake; Construction of 2 no. 100m ³ tanks; Gravity line to be installed; Distribution line to be installed; Establish 2no. tree nurseries.
Kapkanyar Water Supply	8	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use at Kapkanyar center and surrounding areas	Construction of intake; Construction of 2 no. 100m ³ tanks; Gravity line to be installed; Distribution line to be installed; Establish 2no. tree nurseries; Valve chambers to be installed and constructed.
Simotwo Water Supply	9	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use at Simotwo center and surrounding areas	Construction of intake; Construction of 3 no. 50m ³ tanks; Rehabilitation of gravity main; Extensions of distribution; Establish 2no. tree nurseries.
Muruny Water Supply	10	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Muruny and surrounding areas	Development of spring; Rehabilitation of existing spring eyes; Protection of spring; Rehabilitation of existing gravity main; construct 2 no. 50m ³ tanks; Establish 2 no. tree nursery.
Parua Water Supply	11	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Parua and surrounding areas	Construction of intake; Construct Gravity line; Construction of 1 no. 50m ³ tank; Construct 1 no. 100m ³ storage tank; Construct distribution lines; Construct valve chambers and installation.
Kaptabuk Water Supply	12	Increase portable water	Provision of affordable,	Investigation, planning and design to be implemented;

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Kaptabuk and surrounding areas	Springs to be identified and developed to usher in gravity water; 2 no. 100m ³ storage tanks to be constructed; Distribution lines to be installed and extended to cover large area; Establish 2no. tree nurseries.
Tamkal Water Supply	13	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Tamkal and surrounding areas	Construct intake; Construct 1no. 100m ³ ; Install gravity main; Install distribution lines; Install valve chambers.
Kopro Water Supply	14	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Kopro and surrounding areas	Construct intake; Construct 1no. 100m ³ ; Install gravity main; Install distribution lines; construction of valve chambers and installation; Establish 1 no Tree nursery.
Sekerr Water Supply	15	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use to Sekerr and surrounding areas	Construct intake; Construct 1no. 100m ³ and 1 no. 50m ³ ; Install gravity main; Install distribution lines; Construction of valve chambers and installation.
Purchase of Vehicles	16	-Mobility -New District	To ensure staff Mobility	Request for vehicles from the headquarters.
Construction of office	17	-New district	To ensure staff have comfortable working place	-Request for funds and construct an office
Construction of pans /dams District wide	18	Increase portable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use and livestock for identified areas	Construction of dams and pans in the dry areas; Formation of management committees; Training of beneficiaries on O & M.
Drilling of Boreholes (10 No.)	19	Increase portable water coverage in Order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Provision of affordable, sustainable and safe drinking water for domestic use and livestock in identified areas.	Drilling of boreholes in ASAL areas of the district; Purchase and equip the drilled boreholes; Formation of management committees; Training the local communities on O & M or supplies.

3.4.7 Cross sector linkages

All the other sectors depend on this sector for provision of water. The provision of irrigation infrastructure in the semi-arid areas of the district, will increase crop and horticultural production and hence food security and income to the community. This will promote development of small agro-processing industries. The sector ensures that the Agriculture and Rural Development sector produces enough food for the other sectors and raw materials for the Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector. The Human Resource sector requires water for use in educational and health facilities

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector meets the social needs of the community through provision of basic social amenities; water and sanitation ensuring the entire population is healthy. The sector employs a number of youths, women and the physically challenged as casual labourers thus mainstreaming their agenda and issues while contributing towards reducing extreme poverty. Soil and water conservation efforts will be put in place so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district seeks to collaborate with all partners in providing quality education that meets the global standards. The sector will encourage the community and other stakeholders to participation in the provision of early childhood education and other learning facilities; conduct enrolment campaigns on the importance of education and enhancing the quality of education through advisory services and frequent inspections. Other measures that will be undertaken will include organizing training and workshops to strengthen the teaching of mathematics and science education and strengthening Information Communication Technology (ICT) education in both primary and secondary schools.

The government departments, community, NGO's, and all other stakeholders will continue participating in activities that will reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, malaria prevention and management and other health related activities. The Ministries of Medical services and Public Health will extend programmes on immunization, control of communicable diseases, equipping of health facilities and provision of drugs to the health

facilities. They will conduct a nutrition survey with the support of other stakeholders and solicit support for the nutrition programmes.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sub-sector ensures the achievement of the MDG No.2 that aims at achieving universal primary education by ensuring that all children complete a full course of primary education. This target has been extended to cover secondary school whose enrolment rate is very low at 20%. The Ministry of Education aims at achieving a skilled, educated and a trained society that will effectively participate in development initiatives. Due to high levels of illiteracy in the district, the development of adult education will greatly enhance employment opportunities for the youth in this era of high unemployment levels.

The Medical Services and public Health sub-sectors have significant positive contribution towards the performance of other sectors by ensuring that the workforce is healthy. The most common diseases in the district as well as the spread of HIV/AIDS are being addressed through this sector.

3.5.4 Role of the Stakeholder in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers and facilities. Formulation and implementation of policies.
Labour Adult Education	Ensure labour laws are adhered to Provision of learning facilities, materials and teachers.
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical facilities through cost sharing.
Provincial Administration	Enforcing Anti-FGM and early marriages laws and regulations
Health	Provision of curative and preventive services
NGOs	Provision of textbooks, bursaries and physical facilities, supporting health related activities e.g. nutrition support programme
CDF	Construction of physical facilities and provide bursaries

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Reduce level of illiteracy; Reduce dropout rates; Increase enrolment rate; Increase learning facilities; Increase access to ICT; Increase enrolment in ACE;	Negative Cultural attitudes towards education, especially for the girl child; H.I.V and Aids scourge; Inadequate funding and retrogressive cultural practices; Limited funding; Few qualified Teachers;	Awareness campaigns on the importance of education; Disseminate information on HIV and Aids to schools and provide bursaries; Supply adequate school equipment and deploy more teachers; Solicit other stakeholders interested in child-related

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Improve quality and efficiency in Adult classes; Intensify inspection and supervision of ACE classes; Improve the literate environment by establishing equipping centres.</p>	<p>Lack of funds; Inadequate learning materials and facilities; Low awareness on literacy programmes; Lack of means of transport.</p>	<p>activities; Build more classrooms and libraries; Training of ICT for teachers. Seek more funds; employ more teachers; Provide learning and teaching materials; Mount publicity campaigns in collaboration with partners; Employ qualified officers; Provide means of transport.</p>
Health	<p>Improve accessibility to healthy services Increase immunization coverage Promote preventative and curative services in the district Reduction of HIV /Aids prevalence Improve waste management in all the health facilities Provision a permanent water source at the District General Hospital Provide office accommodation for the staff</p>	<p>Inadequate health facilities, available at an average distance of 15 km -Inadequate finances High illiteracy level and non health seeking behaviour by the local community</p>	<p>Upgrade Health Centres to sub-district hospital Construct a dispensary at least in every village Intensify Immunization Increase HIV/Aids awareness campaigns and promote mobile VCT services Solicit fund and install waste management systems in the healthy facilities</p>
Labour	<p>Ensure labour laws are adhered to</p>	<p>Lack of departmental vehicle for use during routine inspection Un reported cases due to lack of aware that the department exists and lack of knowledge by works on their rights</p>	<p>Frequent inspections to business premise and farms To Prosecution offenders and ensure fines and compensations are paid</p>

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programs: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of the Activities.
Provision of learning and teaching materials to primary schools District wide.	<p>Improve learning environment. Improve Academic performance. Reduce cost of learning.</p>	<p>To supply textbooks and furniture to needy primary schools in the district</p>	<p>Distribution of essential textbook and furniture to most needy schools in the district.</p>
Construction of science facilities in secondary Schools District wide	<p>Improve performance in Science subjects</p>	<p>One laboratory per year</p>	<p>Identify needy schools for the projects and provide others with necessary equipments.</p>

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of the Activities.
Girl child education District wide	To enhance participation of girls in education	Increase enrolment and completion rate for girls to 50%	To hold sensitization campaigns on the importance of the girl child, Enforce anti FGM and early marriage laws
Dormitory Construction	To provide more accommodation to students	Construction of dormitories in at least 4 schools	Organize resources for the community and NGOs for construction purposes.

(B) New Project /programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of classrooms District wide	1	To provide more learning facilities	Construction of 200 classrooms	Purchase of materials and construction of the structures
Construction of laboratories District wide	2	Improve performance in Science subjects	Construction of laboratories in all secondary schools	Purchase of materials and construction of the structures

(B) New Projects and Programmes: Medical Services and Public Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description/ Activities
Construction of drainage system Sigor division,	1	To improve drainage system in Health facilities; Improve health standards	A functional drainage system in the healthy centres & district hospital by 2012	Construct and expand the drainage systems and waste treatment plant
Renovation Maintenance of GOK health facilities District wide	2	To improve health delivery and life span of the buildings	Maintain all GOK health facilities in the district by 2012	Various maintenance works
HIV/Aids control District wide	3	To curb spread of HIV Aids	Increase awareness on HIV/Aids to 100% Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence by 20%	Hold awareness Seminar/workshops on HIV/Aids
Child Health all health facilities District wide	4	Monitor the growth of children	Train all health workers by 2011	Training health workers in all health facilities, Purchase of weighing scales and monitoring charts and other related equipment.
Community strategy programme District wide	5	To improve community value health	Established 53 functional community units	Initiate and train community healthy workers.
Immunization of under five District wide	6	To increase immunization coverage of under five to 100%	Achieve 100%; immunization coverage in the district	Increase the number of static immunization centres and other mobile centres.
Malaria Control District wide	7	To reduce malaria cases	Achieve 85 % IRS spreads in highlands and 78% nets distribution in lowlands.	Distribute more ITN (Nets) and IRS

(A) On-going Project: Labour

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eradicate Child labour in Pokot Central District wide	Improve the school enrolment of children. Enhance their health status by avoiding hazardous work.	Reduce child labour by 60% by year 2012.	Hold sensitization Barazas. Arrange for seminars.
HIV/AIDS District wide	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the District.	Create awareness to all employees /workers, family units.	Hold seminars at work places.
Educate employers and employees on the new labour law.	To create awareness and educate on the content of the Acts	All employers /workers	Create awareness through: seminars, Barazas. Carry out labour inspections.

(B) New Project/programmes proposal: Adult Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping CLRCs library Halls	1	Improve accessibility to learning materials and improve learning environment.	Construct and equip 3 CLRCs library Halls.	Solicit for funds, Construct and equip the library Halls.
Purchase of 4 motor cycles	2	To enhance Inspection and supervision.	Purchase 4 motor cycles and improve inspection and supervision by 50%.	Solicit for funds and acquire motorcycles. Go for supervisions and inspections.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agricultural sub-sector ensures food security, which in turn enhances school enrolment, retention and completion rates. Good physical infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity and communication systems ensure a good learning environment. Adequate security, law and order are pre-requisite for sustainability of any development activities in the district and therefore the sector relies on Governance, Justice, Law and Order for provision of security. Education in turn provides trained/ skilled human resource required in all the other sectors. A healthy population is a wealthy population. The Medical Services sub-sector through its preventative and curative services ensures a healthy human resource for all the other sectors. In addition, the sector relies on public administration for finances for the implementation of its projects and programmes.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The education sub-sector will mainstream cross-cutting issues by educating the community on all of them. It will also enhance enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and subsidized secondary education. The sector will also continue

supporting the two schools for the children with disabilities in the district with materials and staff. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth. This health sub-sector will take care of all special interest groups. Gender issues will be mainstreamed in the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women and people with disabilities will be involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum. The sector will also provide supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The Vision of the sector is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.”

Mission: The Mission of the sector is “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.”

3.6.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

The sector Vision and the Mission requires a population that has access to timely, efficient and reliable information. The district will strive to take advantage of the situation and improve its ICT by encouraging private investments in the sector. Efforts will be made to modernize and equip the DIDC so that it becomes an ICT center, accessible to both government departments and the community. ICT will also be introduced in schools so as to instil the IT culture in the future generation.

3.6.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides timely and reliable information to all the other sectors. ICT enhances data processing and research finding e.g. information on pending disasters such drought will be relayed on time and mitigations put in place and hence reduction of negative impacts. The development of the sector is highly hampered by non-availability of electricity and telephone service and also the high levels of illiteracy.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government.	Formulation of policy and finances for ICT development in the government setups.
Private sector.	Invest in the sector.
KPLC.	Provision of electricity.
Telkom & Mobile service providers.	Extension of telephone service.
Community.	Use the service.

3.6.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communications	Formulate & Implement ICT policies.	Inadequate finances.	Facilitate all GOK departments to be ICT compliant.
	Extend the telephone services.	Lack of demand as the service is demand driven.	Lowering the cost of installation
GITS and Research institutes	Investing in the sector.	Lack of demand and the high cost of installation.	Lowering the cost of installation and using supply driven principle.
		High cost of investment Capital Unreliable demand for the service.	Absorbing the economic risk; Advertising the service,

3.6.6 Project/Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposal: Information

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of the District Information Office in Sigor.	1	To accommodate ministry staff and facilitate all ministry operations in the district.	A district Information office by 2012	Buy computer, printers, UPS, furniture; Construction and equipping of office.
Establish ICT pool within the office.	2	To facilitate the rolling out of ICT villages/ pools in the District.	One IT pool in the information office.	Acquire and install computers.
Establish a sub IT centre and library at the information office.	3	To promote a reading culture among the public.	A sub IT centre and a library by 2012	Acquire furniture and reading materials.

(B) New Project Proposal: District Planning Unit

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation of internet facilities for DDO.	1	Provide conducive working environment.	One block constructed.	Solicit for funds; Construction.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The sector is highly linked to Physical Infrastructure since without electricity and telephone services, communication and transfer of information is not possible. The sector

is very important as it provides market information for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector while the later provides food for the sector. The Human Resource Development sector provides the sector with skilled and healthy manpower.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will ensure cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in all programmes/projects. The youth, women and persons with disabilities will be incorporated in all committees and forums. Environmental concerns will also be mainstreamed. The youths will be encouraged to start small-scale businesses and therefore creates employment and contribute to poverty reduction. The ICT will be used to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS, gender and disaster management among others.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

All stakeholders will ensure effective and efficient leadership by ensuring prudent financial management, justice and zero tolerance on corruption. All will participate in crime detecting and eradication. The sector will also ensure rehabilitation and reformation of offenders through training and counselling. Administration police offices will be constructed in all divisions as a way of ensuring security of both people and property.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a central role is management and coordination of public affairs. It ensures security, maintenance of law and order, prudent public financial management, administration of social justice, issuance of ID cards and registration of births and deaths. All the stakeholders have been incorporated and involved in law enforcement especially through community policing.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remands prisoners
Police Department	Maintenance of law and order
Community	Participate in community policing

3.7.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prisons services	Safe keeping of offenders in custody; Rehabilitation and reformation of offenders through training and counselling; Facilitate responsive administration of justice by production of prisoners to court.	In adequate funds to facilitate training programmes ; Lack of enough skilled personnel; Lack of vehicles.	Request for funds from head office; Lobby for funds from NGO for training programmes; Request for vehicle from head office.
Provincial Administration	-Bringing administration services closer to the people; Provision of security to all citizens and their property.	Lack of adequate offices space and office facilities in the divisions and in other administrative units; Transportation problems	Construct Administration police offices in all divisions; Request for funding from GOK and CDF.
Children	Devolve services; Reduce FGM; Prevent early marriage; Enhance parental responsibility ;	Lack of vehicles; Few officers; Unmotivated VCO;	Open Divisional AAC committees ; Hold sensitization seminars; Seek court and police intervention; Guidance and counselling Procure vehicles;
	Rescue children in hard circumstances;	poor communication network;	Popularize hotline 116; Physically transfer children & negotiate reunification;
	Facilitate officers for duty.	Lack of enough financial resources.	Increase out of station funding for officers.

3.7.6 Project /Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Children

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness /advocacy District wide.	Get public and stake holders support.	Awareness creation in all the 4 divisions.	Attend D.Os Barazas and hold formal awareness meeting.

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives.	Targets.	Description of Activities
Construction of the District Hqs	1	Provide a conducive working environment of civil servants	Put up a block to accommodate all public servants	Solicit for land and funds
Acquisition of Vehicles for Divisions.	2	To enable Prov. Adm. Respond to issues faster and be accessible in all areas.	Purchase at 10 vehicles by 2012.	Source for funds and procure the vehicles.
Construction of DCs residence.	3	To enable the DC to live in a Secure environment; Bring services closer to the community.	Complete the construction of Residence.	Source for funds and construct residence.
Construction of D.Os and Chiefs offices Division wide.	4	Enables Prov. Adm. Service clients in favourable environment.	Complete constructions of offices.	Source for funds; Procure materials; Construction.
Construction of DOs Residence.	5	To enable the DOs to live in a Secure environment.	Complete the construction of Residence.	Source for funds and construct residences

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector coordinates and provides security, which is paramount to the smooth operating of the other sectors. The Human Resource Development sector provides skilled and healthy manpower to the sector while the Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides food for the sector. Further, this sector depends on the Physical Infrastructure sector for smooth operations.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The district will involve community in peace building initiatives and conflict resolution to ensure that there is peace and harmony in the district envisaged in the political pillar of vision 2030. Delivery of justice will be improved by organizing mobile courts to areas far from Kapenguria which has a law court in the old West Pokot district. Transparency and accountability will be upheld. Result Based Management in public service will be promoted through performance contracts and Rapid Result Initiative.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The Vision of the sector to be “A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”

Mission: The Mission of the sector is “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.”

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector promotes prudence, transparency and efficiency in the management of public resources. It coordinates harmonized development so as to maximize the utilization of resource and focuses on community participation in all the development processes. Attention will be given to capacity building of the community to enhance their participation in project management.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector provides an enabling environment for development as it coordinates the formulation of district development plans and district MTEF hence harmonizing budgeting and planning. It also oversees a sound financial management by coordinating monitoring and evaluation exercise on project/programmes implemented.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Office of the president	Gives guidance to Government ministries
Ministry of State for Public Service	Coordinates Government ministries
Ministry of Planning & National Development and Vision 2030	Coordinates planning & implementation of development programmes
Public Service Commission of Kenya	Coordinates operations & formulates policies relating to civil service
Ministry of Local Government	Local governance
Ministry Finance	Ensures sound & transparent financial management

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraint	Strategies
Public Administration (MPND)	Coordinate & harmonize development activities; Community participation in project management.	Inadequate funding; Lack vehicles; High illiteracy; Lack of legal frame work for the DDC.	MPND to provide adequate funds and vehicles; Promotion of both formal and informal education; Enact a Law to legalize DDC operations; Capacity build the communities on project management.

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraint	Strategies
Finance	Prudent & transparent financial management.	Lack of adherence to civil servant ethnic Act; Inadequate qualified accountants; Low staff moral.	Hold awareness seminars to educate the staff on the civil servant ethnic Act; Provide training opportunities for the staff; Increase salary.

3.8.6 Project/Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: District Planning Unit

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coordination & formulation of GOK polices.	To harmonize implementation of development programmes in the district and disseminate GOK polices.	Hold 12 DEC & 4 DDC in a year.	Call for meeting & minutes & Prepare progress reports.
Routine M & E.	To assess effective management of funds.	Monthly Field visits to projects.	Project inspection & report compilation on findings.
Annual Monitoring & Evaluation.	To assess effective & efficient utilization of funds.	1 DAMER.	Compilation of the report on the findings.

(B) New Project Proposal: District Planning Unit

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquire Computers for the DDO.	1	To process and store data; Improve service delivery	Acquire & install at least 2 computers	Solicit for the computers.
Construction of DDO office	2	To accommodate DDO staff who are currently working from a condemned borrowed office.; improve the working environment	Construct the offices by 2012.	Request for funds from the MPND Hqs, Construction of office.
Construction of District treasury.	3	To accommodate DA and Staff who are currently working from a borrowed office in the mother district; Improve service delivery	Construct the office by 2012.	Request for funds from Ministry of finance; Construction of an office.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector ensures smooth completion of all projects in the district through monitoring and evaluation. All government policies are also coordinated by this sector thus providing a good environment for their implementation. The Agriculture sub-sector provides food for the sector while human resources sector ensure healthy manpower for the sector to perform its objectives. The ICT sector is important to the sector for storage and sharing of data and information.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Environmental Impact Assessments for all the projects which will be implemented will be carried out. Service delivery in the district will be improved by ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in the development process. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at reducing extreme poverty. Barazas will be organized to educate the public on weighty matters affecting the youth, women, PLWAs and the persons with disabilities.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The Vision of the sector is to ensure "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector enhances Human Resource Development through capacity building for social-economic development. It mobilizes and coordinates social groups to improve their knowledge base and ability to participate in nation building and in return improve their standard of living. Effort will be made to empower the youths through increasing their enrolment in youth polytechnics.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the Sector in the District

The sector contribution towards the achievement of the Vision 2030 is immense. Skilled and empowered youth participate in development activities in the district. Capacity building and specialized skills development enables individuals to create or acquire wealth. This is an important component in the National strategy on Poverty Eradication by the year 2015. The empowerment of youth enables them to participate in economic activities and prevent them from engaging in anti-social activities like crimes and drug abuse.

3.9.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Youth and Sports.	Mobilization of Youth for Training and Empowerment
Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs	Making sure all children's know their rights. Registration and coordination of groups.
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical facilities
CDF / LATF	Provision of funds to construct learning facilities
NGO's/FBO's	Provision of physical facilities and learning materials

3.9.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Affairs	Increase enrolment in Youth polytechnics. Improve means to earn a living by Youths. Rehabilitate and increase training and empowerment facilities.	Financial shortfalls. Illiteracy among Youths.	Training Youths. Employ more youth instructors in Youth Polytechnics. Seek donor support. Construct workshops and dormitories. Establish a revolving Youth fund. Formation of a National Youth Council (NYC).

3.9.6 Project/ Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going projects/ Programs: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund. All Divisions.	Increase/ Expand business activities of youths.	Increase of businesses of youths aged between 18 year and 35 years by 70%.	Sensitize Youths to access the Youth funds; Train youth on leadership and entrepreneurial skills.

(B) New Project Proposal: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Expansion and improvement of Youth Polytechnics at Sina, Sigor and Ortum.	1	Improve training environment; Improve academic performance; Improve pedagogical skills of instructors; Increase enrolment; Improve managerial skills of management committees.	Increase workshops by 6 in each polytechnic; Renovate all existing structures;	Construct a 3-twin workshops and equip them with instructional facilities; Retrain instructors by offering them short courses; Management committees' enrol for a short course in management; Renovation of existing structures.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Empowerment Center at Sigor constituency.	2	Provide a resource center for youths to access information, participate in recreation and leisure.	One youth empowered center in the constituency.	Lobbying for a piece of land; Seeking donor funding; Construction of facilities.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors as it mobilizes the economically active population towards participation in sustainable development. It improves the quality of human resources by giving skills that are utilized in the productive sectors of the economy. The sector facilitates the mobilization of communities in support of community policing and peace building initiatives in order to enhance security which is a major challenge to development in the district. The development of the sector will be a major achievement as over 60% of the population is illiterate and requires enlightenment in order to abandon retrogressive cultural practices and participate more in wealthy development instead of destruction. The sector on the other hand will require health and skilled workers, good roads, availability of water and an efficient ICT sector in order to achieve its objectives.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

More youth polytechnics and a constituency youth empowerment centre will be built to ensure that skills imparted on the youths and that they are applied into either formal or informal employment. To achieve gender equality, women will be able to access the women fund either through the government women enterprises fund or other financial institutions such as the KWFT in the old west Pokot district. This will ensure that the gap in gender balance is reduced economically. The sector will work together with NACC to curb the spread of the HIV/AIDs. Use of ICT to share information will be encouraged.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

The Chapter elaborates on monitoring and evaluation of projects that have been approved for implementation in Chapter three. It gives indicators that will gauge the progress of implementation by sectors.

4.1 Institution Framework for M& E in the District

The district has a Monitoring and Evaluation structure whose lowest level is the Project Committee. The project committees monitor the day-to-day implementation of the projects. This participatory M&E enhances project ownership and sustainability.

The second level is the Divisional Monitoring & Evaluation Committee that comprises of all divisional government heads; lead NGOs, representatives of other development agencies in the division. The DMEC is tasked with quarterly routine Monitoring & Evaluate and reports to the Division Sub-DDC, which after analyzing its findings tables the report at the DDC for further action.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) carries out routine M & E and an in-depth Monitoring & Evaluation at the closure of the each financial year and prepares a District Annual Monitoring Report (DAMER).

The DMEC have an effective feedback process whereby all the Stakeholders get the report on the findings. Efforts are being made to modernize the District Information & Documentation Centre (DIDC) so that information, data/inventory on projects will be stored and accessed by researchers and other interested users.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The implementation matrix given below shows the project name, cost, time frame monitoring indicators, tools, implementing agency and role played by each stakeholder, as a guide to the implementation of the District Development Plan (2008-12).

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implanting Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Veterinary							
Vaccination against CBPP and branding.	125 M	2008-2012	No. of cattle vaccinated and branded.	Vaccination records.	Ministry of Livestock Development.	GOK	Ministry to provide technical support, vaccine and brands; Livestock farmers to present animals for vaccination & branding.
Vaccination of goats against CCPP.	30 M	2008-2012	No. of goats vaccinated.	Vaccination records.	Ministry of Livestock Development.	GOK	Ministry to provide vaccine and technical support; Pastoralists to present animals for vaccination.
Vaccination of sheep & goats against PPR.	50 M	2008-2012	No. of sheep and goats vaccinated.	Vaccination records.	Ministry of Livestock Development.	GOK	Ministry to provide vaccine and technical

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implanting Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							support; Pastoralists to present animals for vaccination.
Meat Inspection	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of meat inspectors trained	Training records	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	Ministry to provide training materials
Cooperative							
FOSA establishment By muruny rural sacco.	6 M	2008-2012	Capital base Evaluation Reports.	Site visit Reports.	Muruny Rural Sacco.	Muruny Rural Sacco & Co-op. Bank of Kenya Provides funds.	Muruny Rural Sacco & Co-op. Bank of Kenya Provides funds.
Milk plant By Muruny Farmers CS.	1.4 M	2008-2012	Components installed.	Site visit Reports.	Muruny FCS LTD	Muruny Rural Sacco & Co-op. Bank of Kenya Provides funds.	Muruny FCS Ltd supervise & sustains Co-operative Bank of Kenya funds.
Livestock Production							
Promotion of camel keeping.	1.5 M	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; no. of camels purchased; No. of trainings.	M&E reports; GOK Audits.	MOLD; NGO'S	GOK/NGO'S	GOK/NGO'S to provide funds; Farmers to cost share and participate in trainings.
Napier grass bulking units.	0.3 M	2008-2012	60 acres of Napier establishment by 120 farmers (1/2 acre each).	M&E Reports; GOK Audits.	MOLD; Farmers.	GOK /NGO'S	GOK /NGO'S to provide funds; Farmers to correct planting materials and plant on their farms.
Livestock sale yards Construction.	2.8 M	2008-2012	No. of sale yards.	M&E reports; GOK Audits.	MOLD; Local; Government. DLMC.	GOK DLMC	GOK to provide funds and plan; Local Government and DLMC to provide funds and manage facilities Traders/farmers to pay cess.
Three milk coolers.	1 M	2008-2012	No. of milk coolers purchased and installed.	M&E report; Minutes of meeting.	MOLD; MOCD & M; Dairy farmer marketing groups.	GOK SACCOS	Financing institutions to provide loans; Cooperative societies and S.H.G to raise fund; GOK to supervise their operation.
ASAL based Livestock and Rural Support Project		2008-2012	No of farmers trained; No of staff trained; No of breeding stock purchased	M&E report;	MOLD	ADB	Farmers and staff training; Disease surveillance and screening; funding
Forest							
New Forest stations (Sekerr and Ranger Posts)	5 M	2008-2012	Completion certificates.	Site Reports.	K.F.S	GOK	K.F.S and MOPW
Gazettement of new forests	500,000	2008-2012	Gazette notices.	Progress reports.	K.F.S Pokot C.C Lands.	GOK	All stakeholders collaborate.
Registration of C.F.A's	5M	2008-2012	Registration certificates.	Progress reports.	K.F.S; DSDO; Community	GOK	K.F.S. coordinates; DSDO- Registers; Community manages.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implanting Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Eco-tourism development	10M	2008-2012	Completed sites.	Progress reports.	K.F.S and community	GOK K.T.B	K.F.S Identifies sites; K.T.B promotes; Community invests.
On Farm Forest Dev.	15 M	2008-2012	No. of Ha established.	Quarterly & annual Reports.	K.F.S, MOA Community	GOK	K.F.S provides seedling; M.OA coordinates farmers; Community adapts.
Eviction of squatters	1M	2008-2012	Secured Ha of forests.	Site reports.	K.F.S O.O.P		K.F.S & Prov. Adm, Kenya Police enforces.
Dry land Forest Development.	2M	2008-2012	Developed sites.	Progress Reports.	K.F.S: K.V.D.A: M.O.A.	GOK Donors	All stakeholders support the programme.
Increase Forest Cover.	5M	2008-2012	Re-afforestation Rates.	Progress Reports.	K.F.S: K.V.D.A: Farmers.	GOK Donors	All stakeholders support the programme.
Capacity building	To be determined	2008-2012	No of famers tra	Progress Reports	K.F.S: K.V.D.A: Farmers.	GOK Donors	All stakeholders support the programme.
Agriculture							
NALEP.	2,635,954	2008-2012	Farmers reached.	Progress Reports.	DAO /DLPO	GOK	GOK funds & supervises implementation
NALEP-SIDA.	4,529,426	2008-2012	CIG formed; Stakeholders registered; FADC formed.	Progress Reports.	DAO/DLPO/ Other stakeholders	GOK SIDA	GOK/ SIDA funds; Local stakeholders replicate.
NMK.	206,612	2008-2012	No of proposals written.	Progress Reports.	DAO, DLPO Fisheries	GOK Donors	GOK funds & supervises activities; Community implements activities.
NAAIAP.	336,000	2008-2012	No of farmers supplied with inputs.	Progress Reports.	DAO	GOK Donors	GOK funds & supervises.
Fisheries							
Development of dam fishery.	4 M	2008-2012	BMU formed; Licensed fishermen; Quantity of fish landed; Constructed office; A.I.A collected.	Monthly reports; Site reports.	Fisheries Ministry; Public works.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Fisheries staff to issue licenses, train BMU, monitor and collect fisheries data; Public works supervises construction.
Establishment of Aquaculture demonstration centre.	10 M	2008-2012	Constructed fish ponds; Constructed fish hatchery and training hall; A.I.A raised; Number of fingerlings produced; Quantity of table size fish sold.	Monthly reports; Site reports.	Fisheries Ministry.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Fisheries technical personnel to implement.
Construction of fisheries office.	3 M	2008-2012	As per the bills of quantity.	Monthly reports; Site reports.	Fisheries ministry.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Fisheries staff to supervise.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implanting Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Lands							
Parua B Adjudication section.	Ksh.85.890	2008-2010	Approximately 1500 title deeds.	Monthly reports.	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	Ministry to provide funds.
Chebon Adjudication Section	Ksh.85.890	2008-2010	Approximately 3000 title deeds.	Monthly reports.	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	Ministry to provide funds.
Wakor Adjudication Section.	Ksh.85.890	2008-2010	Approximately 3000 title deeds.	Monthly reports.	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	Ministry to provide funds.
Sondany Adjudication Section.	Ksh.85.890	2008-2010	Approximately 6000 title deeds.	Monthly reports.	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	Ministry to provide funds.
Tapach Adjudication section.	Ksh.85.890	2008-2010	Approximately 3000 title deeds.	Monthly reports.	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	Ministry to provide funds.
Kenya Wildlife Services							
Gazettement and Marketing of Nasolot Game Reserve	To be determined	2008-2010	Nasolot Game Reserve	Progress reports	KWS	GOK	KWS to provide guidance and technical advise

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Project Cost	Time	Monitoring indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Trade							
Joint Loan Board Scheme.	10 M	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries	Loan issuance forms	Ministry of Trade and Industry	GOK	GOK to provide trade loans and recover the same. Financial institutions to provide credit to services MMSE.
Training and capacity building of loanees.	105,000/=	2008-2012	No. of Traders trained.	Certificate issued; Loans applied for	Ministry of Trade and Industry	GOK	GOK disseminate trade and industrial information; Development of entrepreneurial and management skills.
Industry							
Construction of Cement Factory in Ortum	300 M	2008-2012	Investor identified. Site Identified Impact assessment done	Site Reports Employment Created	Ministry of Industrialisation	GOK	Pokot county council and Ministry of Industrialization looks for investors. NEMA conducts environmental impact assessment
Construction of Honey processing Factory in Lomut	50 M	2008-2012	Investor identified. Site Identified Impact assessment done	Site Reports Employment Created. Farmers reports	Ministry of Livestock	GOK	Ministry of Livestock looks for investors; Farmers provide raw materials.
Construction of Pyrethrum refining in Lelan	100 M	2008-2012	Investor identified. Site Identified Impact assessment done	Site Reports Employment Created Farmers reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture looks for investors; Farmers provide raw materials

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M& E Tools	Implanting Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine maintenance in the District for all classified roads.	20m per year	2008 – 2012	No. of km Graded; No. of km gravelled.	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/ADB	GOK/ADB funds; Community provides labour.
D 344.	20 M	2008 – 2012	No. of km Graded; No. of km Gravelled.	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/ADB	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour.
D 327 phase I.	20 M	2008 – 2012	Km Graded; Km Gravelled.	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/ADB	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour.
D 327 phase II	20 M	2008 – 2012	No. of km Graded; No. of km gravelled	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/ADB	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour.
D 327 phase III	25 M	2008 – 2012	No. of km Graded; No. of km gravelled	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/ADB	GOK/ADB.
Sigor constituency roads		2008 – 2012	No. of km Graded; No. of km gravelled	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/Development partner	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour
Roads 2000		2008 – 2012	No of km maintained;	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/Development partner	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour
Improvement of unclassified roads		2008 – 2012	No of Km opened; No of Km maintained;	Monthly progress report.	Ministry of Roads.	GOK/Development partner	GOK/ADB; Community provides labour

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Lomut Water Project.	28.6 M	2009-2010	New intake to be constructed/secondary sedimentation tanks/silt traps be constructed; Gravity main to be rehabilitated and rerouted; 1 no. 100m3 storage tank to be constructed; 4 no. communal water points as kiosks to be constructed; community to be mobilized and sensitized and trained for water management; 2 no. tree nurseries to be established.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs;	Funding and mobilization; technical support; Supervision of implementation; Community to manage the supply and do part funding.
Chesegon Water Project.	13 M	2010-2011	New intake, secondary sedimentation tanks, silting channels and silt traps to be constructed;	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK; Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			gravity main and distribution lines to be installed and extended: 1 no. 100m ³ tank to be constructed: Valve chambers to be installed and constructed.	reports: Field visits reports.			water supply.
Ortum Water Supply.	8 M	2008-2012	Desilt intake: Rehabilitated back washing tank: To install backwash electric pumps: Construct pump house: construct no.1 100M ³ tank: Extension of distribution lines: Repair and maintenance of existing lines: Install electric power to the pump house: Establish 2no. Nursery.	Monthly progress reports: M & E Report: DDC / DEC reports: Field visits reports.	GOK: NGOs: CBOs: Community.	GOK: Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Sigor Water Supply.	10 M	2009-2011	Install electric power to DWO office and treatment works: Extension of distribution lines: Purchase of meters: Repairs and maintenance.	Monthly progress reports: M & E Report: DDC / DEC reports: Field visits reports. Monthly progress reports: M & E Report: DDC / DEC reports: Field visits reports.	GOK: NGOs: CBOs: Community.	GOK: Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Kabichich Water Project.	6 M	2008-2010	Spring to be identified and developed to usher in gravity water: Collecting chambers to be constructed: Gravity line constructed by CDF to be rehabilitated: Valve chambers to be installed and constructed: 1no. existing 100m ³ to be rehabilitated: 1 no. 100m ³ tank to be constructed: Distribution lines to be extended to cover large areas: Establish 2 no. tree nurseries.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports: Field visits reports.	GOK: NGOs: CBOs: Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Tapach Water supply.	8 M	2010-2012	Investigation, planning and design to be implemented; Springs to be identified and developed to usher in gravity water; 2 no. 100m ³ storage tanks to be constructed; Distribution lines to be installed and extended to cover large area; Establish 2no. tree nurseries.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Mokoyon water Supply.	6 M	2010-2012	Construction of intake; Construction of 2 no. 100m ³ tanks; Gravity line to be installed; Distribution line to be installed; Establish 2no. Tree nurseries.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Kapkanyar Water Supply.	10 M	2010-2012	Construction of intake; construction of 2 no. 100m ³ tanks; Gravity line to be installed; Distribution line to be installed; Establish 2no. tree nurseries; Valve chambers to be installed and constructed.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Simotwo Water Supply.	6 M		Construction of intake; Construction of 3 no. 50m ³ tanks; Rehabilitation of gravity main; Extensions of distribution line to mokoyon; Establish 2no. tree nurseries;	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Muruny Water Supply.	4.5 M	2008-2010	Development of spring- Rehabilitation of existing spring eyes; Protection of spring; Rehabilitation of existing gravity main; construct 2 no. 50m ³ tanks; Establish 2 no. tree nurseries.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Parua Water Supply.	6.5 M		Construction of intake; Construct Gravity line; Construction of 1 no. 50m ³ tank; Construct 1 no. 100m ³ storage tank;	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds, Technical support; Community manages the water supply.

Project Name	Cost (Rs)	Time Period	Implementing Institution	W&E Issues	Implementing Agency	Report No	Responsible Management
			Construction of distribution lines Construction of valve chambers and installation				
Expansion Water Supply	5.00	2011-2012	Construction of distribution lines, supply to the constructed, 1000gals and distribution and development of water in gravity water Construction of valve chambers and installation	Monthly progress reports W & E Report DIC, DEC reports Field visits reports	GOK NGOs CBOs Community	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Water Supply	4.00	2011-2012	Construction of distribution lines Construction of valve chambers and installation	Monthly progress reports W & E Report DIC, DEC reports Field visits reports	GOK NGOs CBOs Community	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Water Supply	12.00	2011-2012	Construction of distribution lines Construction of valve chambers and installation	Monthly progress reports W & E Report DIC, DEC reports Field visits reports	GOK NGOs CBOs Community	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Water supply project (Project Community)	1.50	2011-2012		Report	GOK NGOs CBOs Community	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Water Supply	15.00	2011-2012	Construction of distribution lines Construction of valve chambers and installation	Monthly progress reports M & E Report DIC, DEC reports Field visits reports	GOK NGOs CBOs Community	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Purchase of Vehicles	5.40	2011-2012	No. of Vehicles purchased. Log Book	Report	Ministry of water and irrigation.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply
Construction of office	4.00	2011-2012	Office constructed and equipped	Site report	Ministry of water and irrigation.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds Technical support Community manages the water supply

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Drilling of 10 No. Boreholes.	30 M	2008-2012	10 No. Boreholes drilled and equipped; No. of households with potable water.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds. Technical support; Community manages the water supply.
Construction of Dams /Pans 5 No.	10 M	2008-2012	5 No. Dams & pans constructed with portable water.	Monthly progress reports; M & E Report; DDC / DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	GOK Donors	GOK & donors provides funds. Technical support; Community manages the water supply.

Irrigation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Muino phase 2	2M	2008-2009	Structures constructed and area under irrigation.	Reports and site visits.	Irrigation Ministry.	GOK/Donors	GOK/ Donor provide funds; Community monitors and maintains.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Education

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of classroom.	7.5 M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms Constructed.	Site visit reports.	D.E.O	GOK Donors	GOK; donor; Community; parents & provides funds; DWO supervises works.
Construction of laboratory And Dormitory.	12 M	2008-2012	No. of laboratory and Dormitory Constructed;	Site reports.	D.E.O	GOK Donors CDF	GOK; CDF; donor; community; parents & provides funds, DWO supervises works
Girl child education	To be determined	2008-2012		Reports.	D.E.O	GOK Donors CDF	GOK; donor; Community; parents & provides funds; DWO supervises works.
Construction of science facilities in secondary schools	To be determined	2008-2012		Reports.	D.E.O	GOK Donors CDF	GOK; donor; Community; parents & provides funds; DWO supervises works.
Provision of learning/ teaching materials.	4 M	2008-2012	No. of teaching/learning materials bought in schools; Inventory reports.	Inspection reports.	MOE/ Schools	GOK	MOE provides funds; H/M safe keeping of teaching and learning materials.

Medical Services and Public Health

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Renovation / Maintenance of G.O.K Health Facilities.	5.2 M	2008-2011	Refurbished centres; Good Health service delivery.	Reports.	Development partners: MOH DWO (Works).	GOK	MOH /Community provides funds: DWO supervises the works.
HIV/AIDS Control.	3.6 M	2008-2009	Reduced HIV/AIDS Prevalence.	Surveillance Report.	DTC; NASCOP; NACC; Other donors:	GOK Donors	NASCOP, NACC & other donor s funds activities; DTC-coordinates networking.
Child Health.	1.2 M	2008-2009	Increase Child survival.	Nutrition Report.	MOH; Donors.	GOK Donors	MOH gives technical advice: Donor provides funds.
Community strategy programme	To be determined	2008-2011	Improved community value of health	No of community Units established	MOH	GOK Donors	MOH gives technical advice: Donor provides funds.
Malaria Control	To be determined	2008-2011	Improved community value of health	Nets distributed;	MOH	GOK Donors	MOH gives technical advice: Donor provides funds.
Immunization of under-five	To be determined	2008-2011	Increased immunization coverage	100% immunization coverage in the district	MOH	GOK Donors	MOH gives technical advice: Donor provides funds.
Construction of drainage system(sigor division)	To be determined	2008-2011			MOH	GOK Donors	MOH gives technical advice: Donor provides funds.

Adult Education

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Adult Education							
Construction/ equipping 2 CLRCs library Hall.	4 M	2008-10	No. of halls completed & equipped.	Site visit reports.	Adult Education department.	GOK	DAEO / Public works supervises.
Purchase of 4 motor cycles.	800,000	2008-11	No of motorcycles acquired.	Report	Adult Education department.	GOK	DAEO solicits for funds & procures.

Labour

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Eradicate Child labour	To be determined	2008-11	No of children freed from labour	Number of children	District labour officer.	GOK	DLO organizes for the forums.
Educate employers and employees on new labour law	1.5 M	2008-10	No. of workshops & seminars held.	Workshop / seminar reports.	District labour officer.	GOK	DLO organizes for the forums.
HIV/AIDS	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of workshops & seminars held.	Workshop / seminar reports	District labour officer.	GOK	DLO organizes for the forums.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of the District Information Office in sigor.	4 M	2008-2012	1 office constructed	Site visit reports.	DIO	GOK	GOK provides funds DWO draws the plan & supervises the works
Establish ICT pool within the office.	0.25 M	2008-2009	No. Installed computers	DEC report.	DIO	GOK	GOK to finance; -IT expert installs the systems.
Establish a sub IT center and library at the information office.	0.5M	2008-2010	Operational ICT library	DEC report.	DIO	GOK	IT expert installs the systems.
Installation of Internet facilities for DDO	To be determined	2008-2012	Operational internet service		DDO	GOK	IT expert installs the systems.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of office for District headquarter	50 M	2008-2012	Construction of office.	Site reports.	GOK.	GOK	Public works to supervise the construction; DC & DMEC monitors work progress.
Acquisition of vehicles for DC, DO 1, all Divisions and administration Police.	24 M	2008-2012	Vehicles; Log books.	Purchase records.	GOK.	GOK	O.P headquarters provides funds; DC maintains the vehicles; Monitors; and maintains.
Construction of DCs residence.	10 M	2008-2012	Construction of residence.	Site reports.	GOK.	GOK	Public works supervise construction; DC and DMEC monitors work progress.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of DOs and Chiefs offices.	30 M	2008-2012	Construction of offices.	Site reports.	GOK.	GOK	Public works to supervise the construction; DC & DMEC monitors work progress.
Construction of DO's residence	To be determined	2008-2012	Construction of residence.	Site reports.	GOK.	GOK	Public works supervise construction; DC and DMEC monitors work progress.
Awareness Advocacy in the district	To be determined	2008-2012	Increased awareness	Progress reports	GOK	GOK	Organize Barazas

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Annual Monitoring & Evaluation.	1.2 M p/	2008-2012	1 DAMER.	Report.	DMEC.	GOK	DMEC assesses compliance report.
Routine M & E.	50,000	Every month	No. of Visits.	Monthly reports.	DMEC secretariat.	GOK	DDO coordinates; DMEC secretariat compliance report
Coordination & formulation of GOK policies.	20,000	2008-2012	No. of DDC & DEC held.	DEC & DDC minutes.	DDO, DDC members.	GOK	DDO coordinates the meeting; logistics; Members attend & participate.
Acquire Computers and accessories for the DDO.	150,000	2008	No. Computers acquired.	Report.	DDO.	GOK	MPND provides funds; Consultant installs.
Construction and equipping of DDO office.	3.5 M	2008-2012	1 constructed & equipped office.	Site report.	DDO/DWO.	GOK Donors	MPND provides funds; Public works supervises the works;
Construction of district Treasury.	10 M	2008-2012	1 constructed and equipped.	Site report.	DA/DWO.	GOK	Ministry of finance provides funds; Public works supervise the work;

4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Expansion and improvement of youth polytechnics at Sigor; Ortum; Sina.	120 M	2008-11	% of work done; No. of workshops constructed; No. of tools & equipment bought; No. of instructors trained.	Monthly progress reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports.	Kenya- Italy Governments; Community.	GOK Donors	Kenya/ Italy government to provide funds; Community to cost share for sustainability; GOK to provide technical staff.
Construction of Youth Empowerment centres in the Sigor Constituency.	120 M	2008-12	Acquisition of land; % of construction.	Monthly progress reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GOK Donors	Community to provide land; Ministry to seek for funds and construct.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To be determined	2008-12	Increase of businesses for the youths by 70%	progress reports;	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GOK	GOK to provide funds and technical advice

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes set to be implemented during the Plan Period (2008-2012), quantifiable indicators/ milestones have been developed to measure the progress of the projects and programmes during the mid period (2010) and at the end of the plan period (2012). The year 2008 has been set as the review baseline year. Each sub-sector targets are shown below.

Sub-Sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	Mid-term Projection 2010	End-Term Projection 2012
Agriculture	Area under maize (Ha)	25420	27962	30758
	Area under beans (Ha)	14835	17060	19619
	Area under sorghum (Ha)	1592	1751	1926
Livestock	Annual Production of:			
	Milk (Lts)	6m	6.5m	7m
	Honey (Kgs)	170,000	183,000	191,800
	Wool (Kgs)	73,407	77,000	78,000
	Eggs (Trays)	4.9m	5.9m	6.5m
	Population of:			
	Dairy cattle	51,500	54,000	56,700

Sub-Sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	Mid-term Projection 2010	End-Term Projection 2012
	Beef/Zebu	236,588	231,800	220,200
	Goats	392,900	373,300	354,700
	Hair sheep	269,270	272,000	274,700
	Wool sheep	90,600	95,100	99,900
	Camels	1340	1470	1620
	Chicken	368,100	371,800	375,600
	KTBH	1,500	1,800	2,000
	Lang troth	690	830	910
	Donkeys	10,000	10,500	11,500
Co-Operative Development & Marketing	No. of corporative societies	7	10	15
Roads	No. of Km of motor able road	411 km	480 km	510km
Health	Under 5 mortality rate	180/1000	160/1000	140/1000
	Infant mortality rate	87/1000	85/1000	82/1000
	Immunization coverage	49%	65%	85%
	Doctor/Patients ratio	1:60,666	1:53,338	1:41,244
	HIV/AIDS,	3.6%	3%	2.8%
	Average distance to health center	21 Km	18 Km	13 Km
	Latrine coverage (VIP)	3%	9%	20%
	Family Planning Acceptance	15%	18%	20%
	No of Health Centres	3	5	7
	No of Dispensaries	24	30	40
	No of District Hospitals	1	1	1
	No of Private Clinics	3	5	8
Education	Primary School Enrolment rate:	40%	50%	65%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:55	1:50	1:45
	Secondary School Enrolment rate	20%	30%	40%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:28	1:30	1:35
Adult Education	District Literacy level	30.6%	40%	50%
Statistics	Population growth rate	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Dependency ratio	100:111	100:111	100:111
Irrigation	No of intake structures	1	5	7
	No of gully crossings	9	15	20
	Length of canal lining (m)	100m	500m	700m
	Area under irrigation (Ha)	1600ha	1850ha	2300ha
Water Sanitation	No of households with access to Piped water	1,500	2,500	3,500

Sub-Sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation 2008	Mid-term Projection 2010	End-Term Projection 2012
	Average distance to the nearest water point	2.3	2	1.5
	No of Dams	16	20	24
	No of water pans	31	35	40
	No of boreholes	14	18	20
Forestry	Area under gazetted forests	32,500Ha	42,500 Ha	42,500Ha
	Farm forestry development	2,000	2,300 Ha	2,600 Ha
	Forest cover in District	8%	10%	12%
	Forestry farmer Field schools (No)	2	10	20
	Tree seedling production (No)	1m	1.5 m	2m
	Tree seedling production (No)	980,000	1.5 m	2m
	Earnings from forestry (Kshs)	60m	70m	100m

