



WEST POKOT
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997-2001



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

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

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development.

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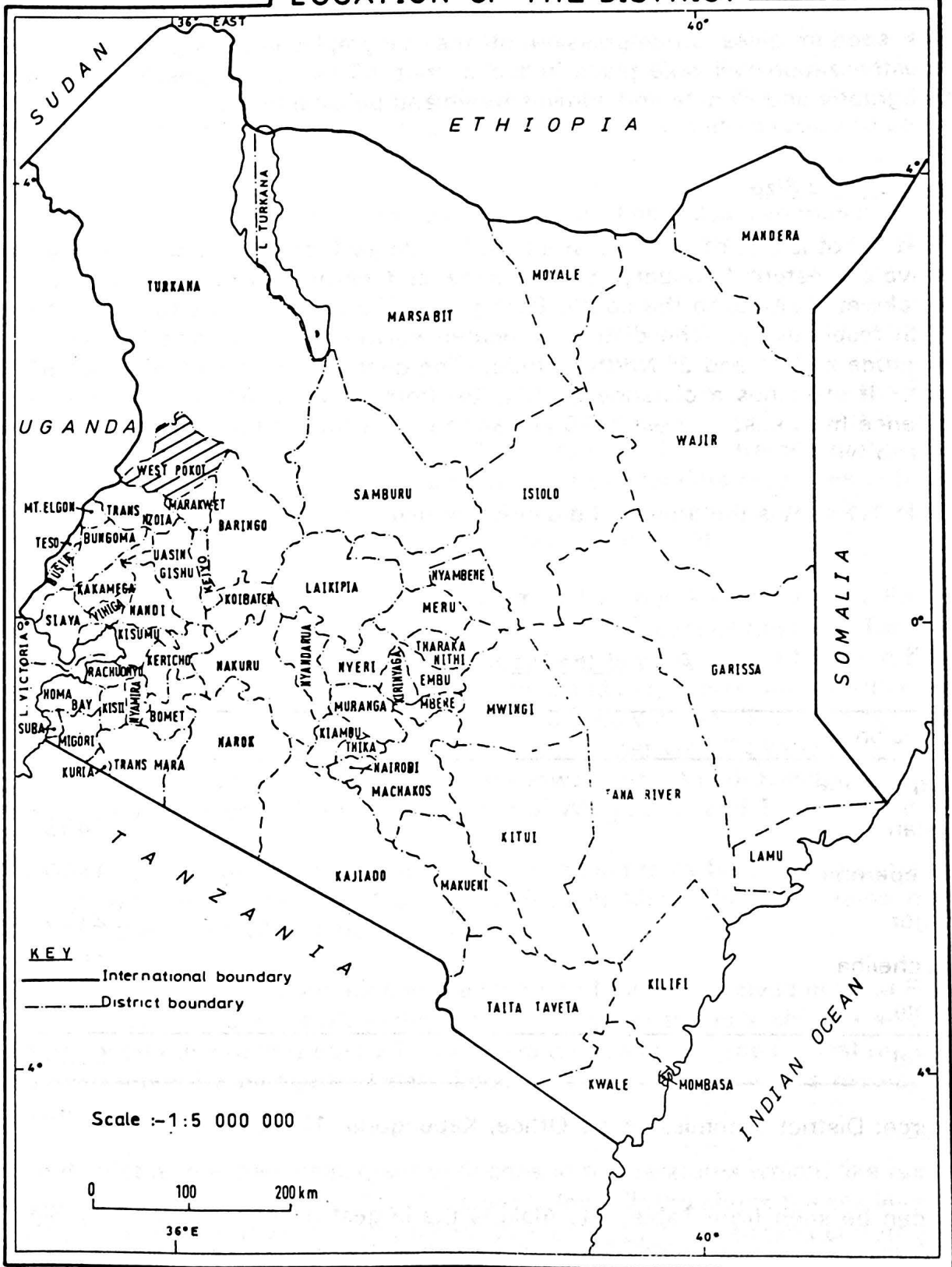
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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

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

Position and Size

West Pokot is one of the 17 districts of Rift Valley Province. It is situated along Kenya's western boundary with Uganda and borders with Trans Nzoia and Marakwet Districts to the south, Baringo and Turkana Districts to the east and north respectively. The district is located between $34^{\circ} 47'$ and $35^{\circ} 49'$ East longitude and 1° and 2° North latitude. The district has an area of about 9100 Km². It stretches a distance of 132 Km from North to South. The broadest distance from east to west is 76 km while the narrowest breadth is 30 km from east to west.

Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division (km²)

Division	Area in sq km
Kapenguria	1142
Lelan	458
Chepareria	1400
Sigor	2100
Kacheliba	1800
Alale	2200
Total	9100

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

As can be seen from Table 1.1, Alale is the largest division followed by Sigor, Kacheliba, Chepareria, Kapenguria and Lelan in that order. Lelan is a newly created division carved from Kapenguria Division. Its creation was necessitated by the high population density found in the former Kapenguria Division.

Topography and Climate

West Pokot District has a great variety of topographical features. In the south-eastern section of the district are Cherangani Hills with altitudes of over 3000 meters above the sea level. On the northern and north eastern parts of the district is the dry plains of Turkana with altitudes of less than 900 metres (3000 ft) above sea level.

All landscapes which are associated with this range of altitudes, can thus be found within West Pokot's boundaries including spectacular escarpments of more than 700 metres. The high altitude areas represent the largest proportion of the high potential lands in the district where agriculture and livestock production are the major economic activities. Medium altitude areas are at 1,500 to 2100m above sea level. These areas have low rainfall and are predominantly pastoral lands. The low altitude lands are all flat lands with an altitude of less than 1,500m above the sea level. This area has flat relief due to extensive erosion. The lowlands stretch throughout Alale, Kacheliba and parts of Sigor Division. The extreme variation and rugged topography has made access to many of the districts resources difficult. In areas like Sina and Cherangani which are of high agricultural potential there are steep hills which render use of mechanized farming difficult.

The major drainage system in the district are by Turkwel, Kerio and Nzoia Rivers. 95 per cent of the catchment areas in the district are part of the main Turkwel-catchment. The remaining 5 per cent of the catchment is shared between Kerio River and Nzoia River catchment. Both Turkwel and Kerio Rivers drain northwards into Lake Turkana, while River Nzoia drains into Lake Victoria. The main rivers are Suam, which drains into river Turkwel after the border with Turkana District and Muruny River which becomes Weiwei in the lower part. A hydroelectric plant has been set up on River Turkwel on the border of West Pokot and Turkana Districts.

The district has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August with maximum rainfall being received in May. The short rains come between the month of October and February.

There is however, great variation in the amount of rainfall received in West Pokot District. The annual rainfall varies from 700mm on the low altitude areas to 1600mm on the altitudes over 2439m above the sea level. The highest rainfall is received around Kapenguria, Lelan, Sebit while the low rainfall is recorded at Kacheliba/Kongelai areas.

The district also experiences great variations in temperatures which, like rainfall, also varies with the altitude. The low areas below 1750m above the sea level has high temperatures ranging between 15°C to over 30°C. The high temperature areas which also experience high evapotranspiration make areas less favourable for production of agricultural crops. The temperatures and evaporation decreases with the increase in altitude. The areas above 1750m above sea level experience temperatures ranging between 9°C and 13°C. This is the region which also enjoys

high rainfall and because of the low evaporation, these areas can support extensive agricultural and livestock production.

Administrative and Political Units

The district has its headquarters at Kapenguria Town and is composed of six administrative divisions namely Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Chepareria, Sigor, Alale and Lelan. These divisions are further sub-divided into thirty six locations. There are proposals for creation of 13 locations within the plan period. The 36 locations are sub-divided into 112 sub-locations with a plan to create 57 more sub-locations from the proposed sub-division of the locations.

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Kapenguria	8	32
Lelan	5	18
Chepareria	4	14
Kacheliba	5	9
Sigor	8	27
Alale	6	12
Total	36	112

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapenguria, 1996

Table 1.3

Local Authorities

Local Authority	No. of Wards	Proposed
Kapenguria Town Council	6	
Pokot County Council	21	15
Total	27	15

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapenguria, 1996

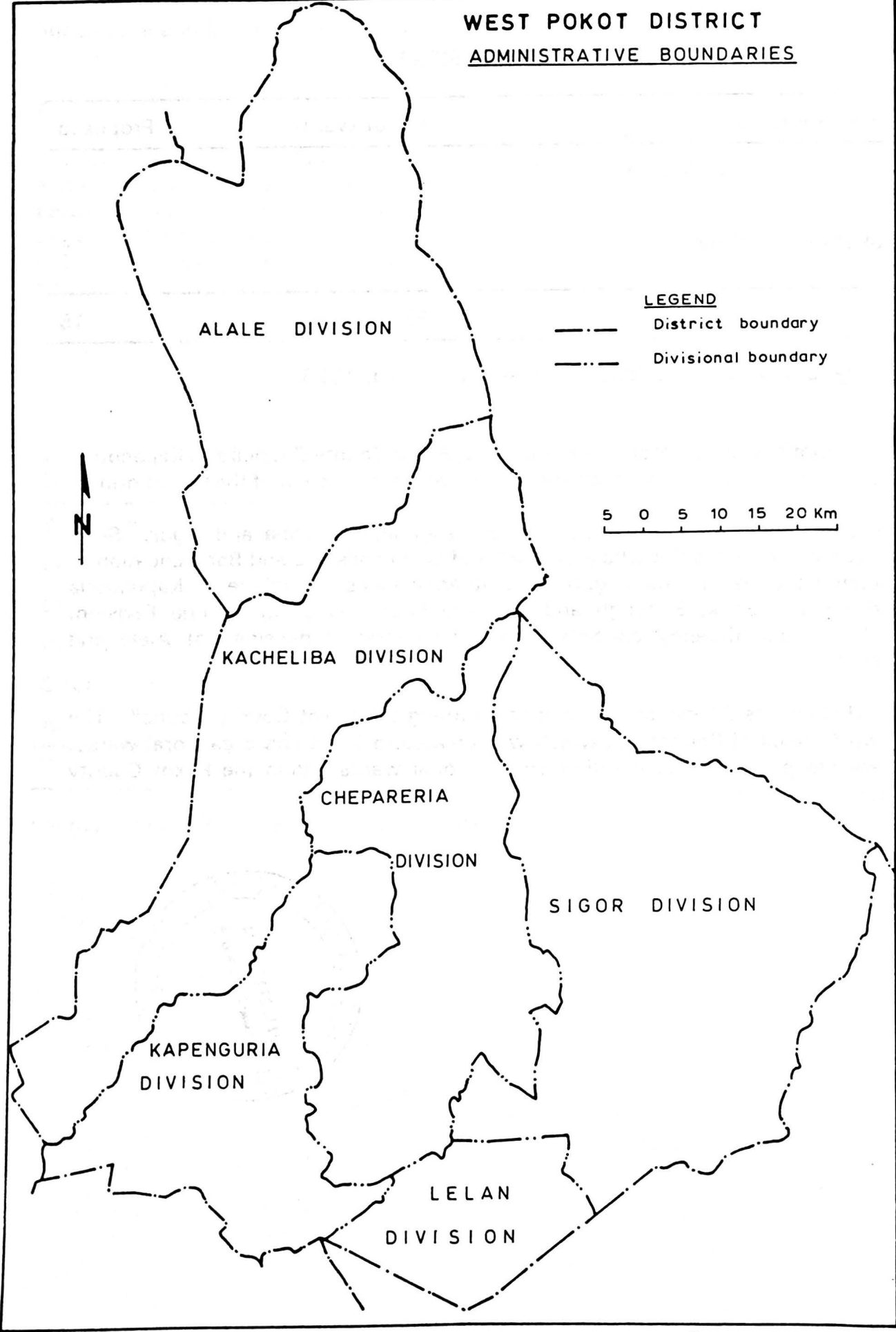
The district has two local authorities namely, Pokot County Council and Kapenguria Town Council. Table 1.3 shows the number of wards in each of these authorities.

The district has three constituencies, Kapenguria, Kacheliba and Sigor. Sigor Constituency covers the whole of Sigor and Lelan divisions and Batei Location of Chepareria Division. Kapenguria constituency takes the whole of Kapenguria Division and Sook, Endough and Kipkomo Locations of Chepareria Division. Kacheliba constituency consists of all administrative divisions of Alale and Kacheliba.

The district has 21 electoral wards constituting the Pokot County Council. The Town Council of Kapenguria which was created in 1993 has 6 electoral wards. There are proposals for creating 15 additional wards within the Pokot County Council.



WEST POKOT DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



LEGEND

- District boundary
- ... Divisional boundary

5 0 5 10 15 20 Km

ALALE DIVISION

KACHELIBA DIVISION

CHEPARERIA
DIVISION

SIGOR DIVISION

KAPENGURIA
DIVISION

LELAN
DIVISION

POPULATION PROFILES

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

Population Size

Table 1.4 shows the population structure of the district. West Pokot had a population of 158,652 in 1979 which increased to 225,449 by 1989 showing an intercensal growth rate of 3.5% per annum. In 1996 the population was estimated at 287,277. This is projected to grow about 298,290 in 1997 and 318,017 in 1999 and 343,110 in 2001, that assuming the same growth rate of 3.5% is maintained throughout the plan period. The projected figures may be slightly higher than the actual population because of the out immigration which occurred in 1993 as a result of ethnic clashes. Also family planning activities are expected to slow down the growth rate as more and more people adopt family planning. The district has a slightly higher growth rate than the national average which stands at 3.4 per cent per annum.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	43709	57831	62024	66521
5-9	36182	47872	51343	55065
10-14	29548	39095	41929	44969
15-19	23409	30972	33218	35626
20-24	20207	26736	28674	30753
25-29	17656	23361	25054	26871
30-34	12496	16533	17732	19018
35-39	10273	13592	14578	15634
40-44	7371	9753	10460	11218
45-49	6669	8824	9463	10150
50-54	4364	5774	6193	6642
55-59	3631	4804	5152	5526
60-64	3333	4410	4730	5072
65-69	2184	2890	3099	3324
70-74	1551	2052	21201	2360
75-79	1120	1482	1589	1705
80	1506	1993	2137	2292
Age not stated	240	318	341	365
Total	225449	298290	319916	343110

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 1996.

Population Structure

Age/Sex Structure: Table 1.5 shows the age/sex structure of the district. In 1989 the young population (0-14) was about 48.5% of the total population. The people above 59 years formed about 4.4 %. As shown in Table 1.5, the sex ratio (male/female) in 1989 was 1:1.01 showing that there were more females than males in the district. The reason for the high female ratio especially in the age bracket 20-75, can be attributed to out migration of men in search of work outside the district. At present the district offers little opportunity for employment in the formal sector due to the absence of industries.

Table 1.5

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	21,941	21,768	29,030	28,801	31,135	33,392	33,129
5-9	18,148	18,034	24,011	23,861	25,752	27,619	27,446
10-14	15,232	14,316	20,153	18,941	21,614	23,182	21,787
15-19	11,910	11,499	15,758	15,214	16,900	18,126	17,500
29-24	9,350	10,857	12,371	14,365	13,268	14,230	16,523
25-29	8,680	8,976	11,484	11,876	12,317	13,210	13,661
30-34	6,165	6,331	8,157	8,376	8,748	9,382	9,635
35-39	5,106	5,167	6,756	6,836	7,245	7,771	7,864
40-44	3,035	4,336	4,016	5,737	4,307	4,619	6,599
45-49	3,335	3,334	4,413	4,411	4,732	5,076	5,074
50-54	2,159	2,205	2,857	2,917	3,064	3,286	3,356
55-59	1,822	1,809	2,411	2,393	2,585	2,773	2,753
60-64	1,568	1,765	2,075	2,335	2,225	2,386	2,686
65-69	1,033	1,151	1,367	1,523	1,466	1,572	1,752
70-74	750	809	992	1,060	1,064	1,141	1,219
75-79	601	519	795	687	853	915	790
80	831	675	1,099	893	1,179	1,265	1,027
Age not Stated	157	83	208	110	223	239	126
Total	112,823	113,626	147,952	150,338	158,679	170,183	172,927

Source: 1989 Population Census Report and District Statistical Office, 1996.

Age Groups 6-13 (Primary): Table 1.6 shows that in 1989, this age group was 51,533 or 22.9% of the total population. This figure shows that there has been little change in this population since 1979 when this age group comprised 23.2%

of the total population. The figure is expected to grow to 68,183, 73,126 and 78,426 in 1997, 1999 and in the year 2001 respectively means a lot has to be done to expand the number of places to accommodate all the children of school going age.

Age Group 14 - 19 (Secondary): The 14-19 age group which is the secondary school going age group, is expected to grow from 28,679 in 1989 to 37,764 by 1997. The increased population at this age group will exert a lot of pressure on existing secondary school facilities. At present the district has 13 secondary schools with 20,000 students to cater for. Either these will have to be expanded by opening more streams or new schools will have to be opened to accommodate an increased intake. the district will also have to consider ways to create employment for some of these youths who do not make it into secondary schools. Training courses will need to be made more relevant to industrialization.

Table 1.6
Population Projection on Selected Age Groups

	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
6-13 (Primary)	25,357	26,176	33,550	34,633	35,982	37,144	38,591	39,837
14-17 (Secondary)	14,059	14,620	18,601	19,163	19,950	20,746	21,396	22,250
15-49 (Female)	49,900	-	66,022	-	70,809	-	75,943	-
15-59 (Labour force)	53,914	52,163	71,333	69,016	76,505	74,020	82,051	79,387

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 1996.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Population) : In 1989 there were 49,900 women in the age group 15-49 as shown by Table 1.5. This age group corresponds with the fertile female population. This population has implications on population growth and calls for intensified family planning services. In 1994 about 320 new cases of people received family planning services in the district. The revisits were 3,700 cases. These figures need to be raised if the programme is to have any impact at all on population growth.

The productive female population will increase from 66022 in 1997 to 75943 in the year 2001. This will also call for the increase on the facilities required by mothers and children, such facilities as pre and ante natal clinics, and pre-primary schools.

Age Group 15-59 (Labour Force): Table 1.6 shows that the labour force (15-59) in 1989 was 106,077. The figure is expected to grow to 140,349 in 1997 and then to 160,438 in the year 2001. This large increase in the labour force will require special focus on the creation of employment opportunities. Strategies for self employment will also need to be laid down to transform the district towards industrialization.

The majority of this labour force is however unskilled. This is coupled with the low levels of literacy. During this plan period efforts need to be made to impart education and skills relevant to the setting for industrialization of the district.

In 1989, the district had a dependency ratio of 100:113 and this is projected to prevail throughout the plan period. This high ratio of 1:1.13 indicates that the current labour force has the heavy task of supporting at dependants most of whom are not economically productive. Efforts will have to be taken in the district to ensure that job opportunities are created during the plan period particularly in the agricultural and non-farm sector to absorb the growing labour force, and to reduce unemployment.

Distribution and Density

Population distribution is uneven among the various divisions in the district. There are pockets of high concentration in Kapenguria, Chepareria and Sigor as shown in Table 1.7. Kapenguria division registered the highest figure in 1989 census with a population of 67,793. The division was followed by Chepareria with a population of 50,836. These populations are expected to increase to 88,793 and 66,941 respectively by 1997. The population is well distributed in the high potential areas which offer the best agricultural land and employment opportunities.

Table 1.7**Population Projections by Division**

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kapenguria	67,793	89,217	95,698	102,635
Lelan	20,587	27,233	29,205	31,321
Chepareria	50,836	67,260	72,137	77,369
Sigor	42,795	57,103	61,243	65,684
Kacheliba	24,511	32,430	34,781	37,303
Alale	18,927	25,077	26,852	28,798
Total	225,449	298,290	319,916	343,110

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 1996.

Table 1.7 shows population density by division as per the 1989 census and the projected densities for the selected years up to the year 2001. According to the 1989 population census figures, the average density for the whole district was 25 persons per square kilometre. This was expected to grow to 33 in 1997. There are wide inter divisional variations from this average. Kapenguria Division is the most densely populated. It had a population density of 59 in 1989, followed by the newly created division of Lelan which had 45 persons then Chepareria with 36, Sigor 20, Kacheliba 14 and Alale 9.

These population concentrations reflect the potentiality of each division. The high altitude in Kapenguria and Lelan divisions with corresponding rainfall enables various divisions to produce adequate food supplies to support high population.

Urban Population: Within Kapenguria Division, a high population concentration is found in Kapenguria/Makutano commercial centre. The twin town by 1989 had a population of 13,363 with a growth rate of 10.48%. All major commercial activities of the district are concentrated in the twin town. This explains the high population growth rate (10%) as compared to that of the district as a whole.

Table 1.8**Population Density by Division**

Division	Area (Km ²)	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kapenguria	1,142	59	78	83	89
Lelan	458	45	59	63	67
Chapareria	1,400	36	48	51	55
Sigor	2,100	20	27	29	31
Kacheliba	1,800	14	18	19	21
Alale	2,200	9	11	12	13
Total	9,100	25	33	35	37

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 1996.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This sub-section describes potential resources and their level of exploitation. It lays the basis for assessment and indication of gaps between resource potential and exploitation. The gaps between resources available and exploitation will be addressed over the plan period.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Under the resource potential, land and soils, water resources, forest resources, commercial minerals and materials and tourist attractions are examined. These resource potentials will be examined to assess the extent to which they can facilitate industrialization in the district.

Land and Soils

The distribution of the soil types in the district is largely determined by the parent rock and physiography. The soils of the district are well drained and differ strongly in depth, chemical fertility, organic matter and physical behaviour.

Soils developed on mountain areas are well drained, deep, reddish brown, stony, sandy, clay loams and in some areas are covered with humic top soils. Some areas also have excessively drained soils, whose depth range from shallow to moderately

deep. The major land use here include the cultivation of Irish potatoes, coffee and pyrethrum. Livestock keeping is also important and both grade animals and beef cattle are kept. Sheep are also kept for wool production.

Soils on the hills are shallow and moderately deep reddish, brown and friable (sandy clay loam). Natural fertility is moderately good and the soils are moderately prone to erosion. A variety of both cash and food crops are grown. Livestock rearing is a major activity and grade animals are kept for milk and beef production. The fertility of the soils is moderate to high and the rainfall is adequate. Zero grazing is practised in the areas where there is pressure on land.

In the lowlands, the soils are well drained and range from moderately deep to deep. Natural fertility is moderate. They are brown and strongly calcareous to moderately sodic gravel. These soils are especially found along the Suam River, Mwino, Lomut and Cheptulel Locations of Sigor Division. The soils are good for cultivation of bananas and citrus fruits especially along the river valleys. If irrigation facilities are provided, the agricultural potential in this area can be increased.

Soils in the flat areas are poorly drained, very deep, brown to dark brown, very firm and slightly calcareous, strongly sodic clay. These areas are suitable for group ranches. The district can be divided into five agro-ecological zones.

Table 1.9

Agro Ecological Zones by Divisions (ha)

Zone	Area (Ha)	Potential % Arable land	Arable Land (ha)	Grazing Land per year	Population Support Capacity
I(UH1-2)	Mainly forest area				
II(LH3)	60,300	15-50	6,190	23,766	11,835
III(UM4-5, UH2, LH4)	110,200	15-50	8,694	28,441	105,435
IV(LMS, LM5-6)	33,500	15-60	27,456	123,876	169,609
V (LM4, LM6)	220,700	10-40	12,627	94,198	42,005
VI (LM6)	147,500	0	112		

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

Zone I (UH1-2): Covers the Cherangany Hills of Lelan Division and has a humid climate. It is the major catchment area of the main rivers of Muruny and Weiwei. Here wheat, pyrethrum, wool sheep and dairy cattle do well. The greater part of the area is under forest cover. The zones are shown in Map 3.

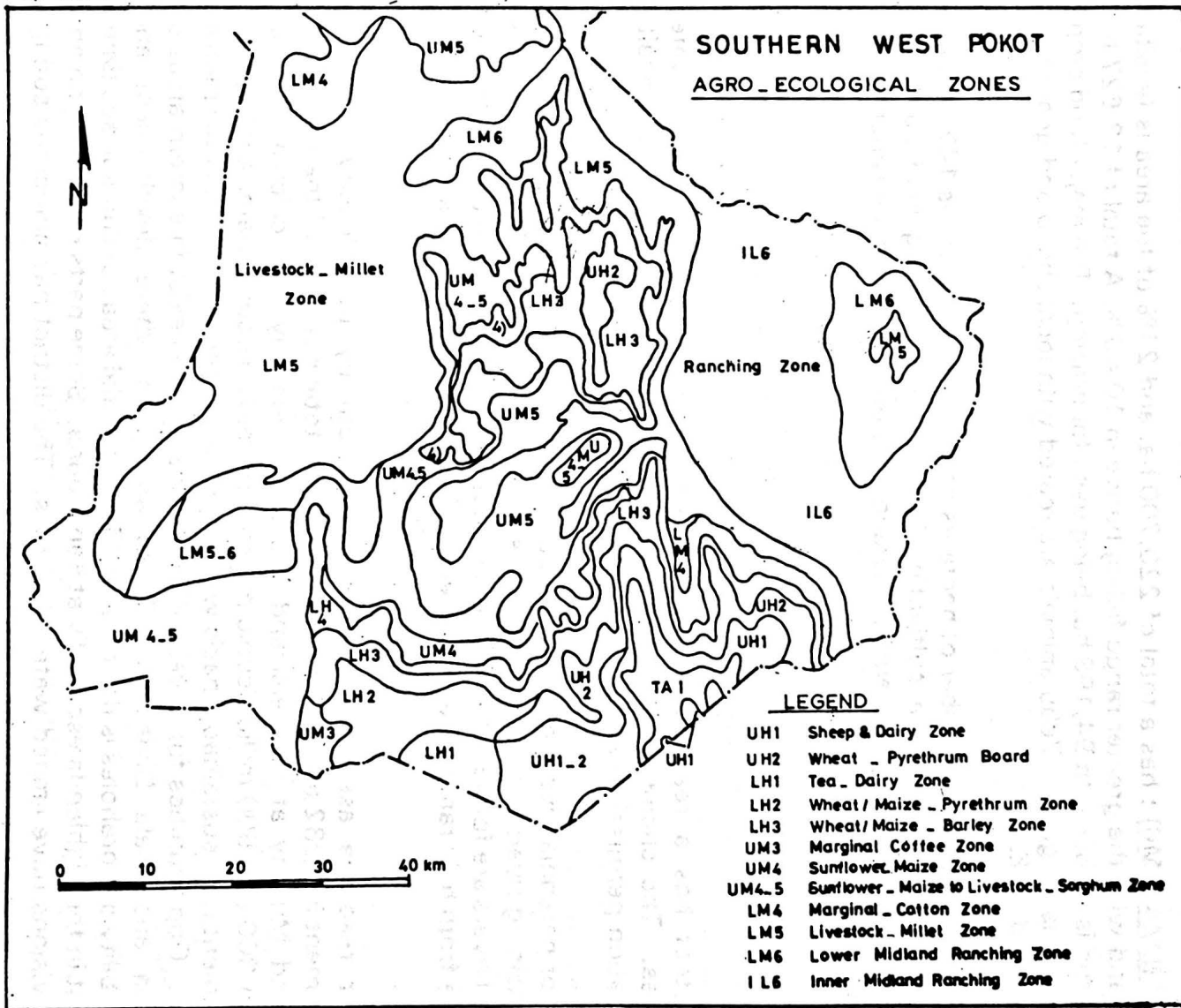
Zone II (LH3): Covers a total of 60,300 hectares with arable land ranging from 15-50%. A total of 6,190 hectares is arable and a total of 23,766 hectares of land is used for grazing. The main food crops grown in this zone are maize and beans (mainly inter cropped). Sunflower, coffee and pyrethrum are also grown as cash crops. Livestock is kept both for beef and milk.

Zone III (UM4-5, UH2, LH4) : Covers a total of 110,200 hectares. The arable land in this zone ranges from 15-50%. On the average a total of 28,441 ha is utilized for grazing. The main food crops grown are maize, beans, bananas and citrus fruits. The livestock kept is mostly zebu cattle with local sheep and goats mostly utilized for meat and milk production.

Zone IV (LM5, LM5-6) Covers a total of 33,500m. The possible arable land here ranges from 15-80%. An average total of 27,456 ha. is utilized as arable land in a year while a total of 123,876 ha. is utilized for grazing. The major food crops farmed here are maize and millet with yields falling below those of Zone II and III. The livestock found here include zebu stocks and local sheep and goats which are kept for meat, milk and blood. The hides and skins are marketed in this zone more than others.

Zone	Total Area (ha)	Arable Land (ha)	Grazing Land (ha)	Other Land (ha)
Zone II (LH3)	60,300	6,190	23,766	30,344
Zone III (UM4-5, UH2, LH4)	110,200	28,441	123,876	0
Zone IV (LM5, LM5-6)	33,500	27,456	123,876	0

Map No. 3



Prepared by D R S R S

ZONE V (LM4, LM6) : has a total of 220,700 ha. and 24% of the area is feasible arable land with the greater range falling between 10-40%. A total of 12,627 ha. of this land is arable with 94,198 ha. being used for grazing. The major food crops grown here is sorghum. Zebu animals are reared with local sheep and goats kept for meat and milk.

Zone VI (LL6): The total number of hectares constituting this zone is 147,500 and it has no arable land hence cultivation is practised. Grazing land consist of 112,735 ha. The zone is extremely arid and thus people's life style is nomadic in nature.

Water Resources

The district has a reasonable potential for both surface and ground water resources. The chemical quality of both the sources are within World Health Organization permissible standards.

The major perennial rivers of the district are Suam, Turkwel, Muruny and Weiwei. The remaining rivers are seasonal and are tributaries of the four main rivers. The seasonal rivers are found in the low lying areas of the district while the major rivers originate from hilly ranges like the Cherangany Hills, Sekker and the Chemorongit ranges.

A water resource assessment study carried out by the Ministry of Water Development in 1982 and 1983 established that total out-flow of the two rivers, Suam and Muruny at Kongelai and Marich respectively was calculated to be between 300 and 500 million cubic metres annually. Ground water available for development on a sustainable basis was estimated at about 4 million cubic metres per year. Opportunities for developing subsurface dams exist in eastern areas of Kacheliba and Alale Divisions. These are areas where development and sustainability of boreholes is not feasible. The potential areas of sub-surface dams also exist in the highlands especially at Kapenguria. Some parts of Chepareria and Sigor Divisions have limited water resources. The district has numerous springs and a considerable number of them have been protected.

Boreholes are concentrated in the drier north western region of the district. In the south, which is hilly and with a lot of surface water, gravity and pumping projects have been developed. The Turkwel Hydro-Electric Power station situated on the boundary between West Pokot and Turkana Districts gets its water from river Suam which has a catchment area of about 1,350 Km². The reservoir not only has potential for irrigation down stream but fishing is another potential besides being one of the tourist attractions in this district. Irrigation is carried out along river Weiwei which has a water flow of 12,000 litres per second which makes it capable of providing adequate water for already existing irrigation schemes and new ones.

Forestry

The Cherangani Hills, Seker Hills and the Hills on the northern part of Kacheliba Division are covered by forests. The gazetted forests cover an area of 20,657 hectares and comprise natural forests which form parts of Cherangani hills in Lelan Division.

The un-gazetted forests cover an area of 13,719 hectares and consist of small forest blocks scattered all over the district. These are natural forests dominated by tree species like cedar (*Juniperous Procera*), Mwiri (*Prunus Africana*), Mkorombos (*Hegenia abyssinica*) and bamboo (*Arudinaria Alpina*).

Plantation forests cover an area of 662 ha. Of these 1.2 ha. are indigenous and the remainder are exotic. Plantation forests mainly cover the most difficult terrain and the major species planted are *pinus patula*, *pinus rediata*, cypress and eucalyptus.

At present there is no commercial exploitation of forestry resources in the district. All the forests are used for catchment and environmental protection. However the plantation forests can be exploited selectively for timber production. Because some of these man made forests are over mature. Some of them have been felled by wind and are being used for firewood.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Small gold deposits are scattered all over the district but quantities and grades available cannot justify commercial exploitation. Most of the exploitable deposits are alluvial or eluvial concentrations of gold varying from less than 0.5mm to 2mm in diameter. The largest and most widespread deposits are those of the Muruny Valley between Sebit and Marich Pass and those of the Turkwel River valley. These are being exploited by artisanal (panning) methods.

Chromite occurs within the Telot and Kameghen serpentinite bodies. The Telot deposits has been assessed and found to contain about 10000 tonnes of high grade ore with a Cr₂O₃ content of 40%. The deposit can only attract small scale local mining.

Nickel deposits are also found in the district and has an estimated ore reserves of 5 million tonnes having 1% nickel. However since the nickel occurs on garnierite (nickel silicate) which is a refractory mineral, it is difficult to process. This deposit is therefore unecomical and of low grade to warrant viable exploitation.

Copper occurs in numerous small deposits in the district. The three most known are those in Kipkomo Location at the junction of lun and Chepkobegh Rivers, near Nasolot and in the Kapchok Hills. Most copper occurs as malachite and can be exploited by leaching and cementation. The deposit can be exploited on small

scale basis and are capable of producing between 5 and 10 tonnes of copper per month.

The district also has limestones deposits that are of sedimentary or carbonatic origin. These limestones deposits contain silicate and other impurities or very high proportions of dolomite which renders them unsuitable for certain uses. A pre-investment study carried out by Kerio Valley Development Authority in the Ortum Sebit area mapped four main limestone bodies. The largest and the most promising deposit is located approximately 2 km south of Ortum where ore reserves of 5 million tonnes have been identified. Two limestone banks near Sebit are bisected by the main road but are sidled with concordant quartz veins rendering them unsuitable for cement production. A third deposit is found at Chepchoi to the south of Sebit. It is a large deposit capable of sustaining a cement factory. The fourth ore body investigated is at lun Gorge approximately 3 km from Chepkaun. The limestone band here is a 270 metre body with 20 metre altering bands of calcitic and dolomitic limestone. Plans for a cement factory are complete and a financier is being sought. This factory is expected to produce 300,000 tonnes 20% Pozzolan cement per year at Sebit. Meanwhile local exploitation for building and decorative use of the marble is encouraged.

Numerous talc deposits occur in the district though impure. However pure talc schists occur between Wakor and Talot at Samorr, Kapturmet and Kapchok Hill near Konyao. The Kapchok talc schist is the largest and is a 500 metre thick band, 20 kilometres long and contain 50 - 90 per cent talc. Unfortunately, it is difficult to access it due to rough terrain and its location 800 metres up a steep hill. Extensive exploitation and processing tests have been done on the Soka deposit between lun and Telot. Proven reserves in the deposit are 400,000 tonnes at a grade of 50-70%. Tests show that 92% talc with good brightness could be produced.

Kaolin is found on top of the Kamatira Escarpment between Kabichbich and Chepareria. Good quality sand is found in large quantities in all major rivers of the district and other building stones can be found in suitable rock deposits of the district. These district can support the development of a local building and quarrying industry. The exploitation of these deposits can also provide an alternative source of employment to the districts' labour force since they largely require unskilled or semi-skilled labour.

Tourist Attractions

The district has one National Reserve, The Nasolot National Reserve which lies along the boundary with Turkana District near Turkwel Gorge. Among the animals found here are elephants, lions and leopards. It is a major tourist attraction and has the potential for attracting more visitors as it is endowed with variety of fauna and flora.

The geological features of the Sekker and Mtelo Hills present a very beautiful scenery to the visitors. The Turkwel George Dam is by itself a tourist attraction and it has potential for introduction of boat-rowing and sport fishing.

Eco-tourism is also very viable in the district if the community can be encouraged to start wild life ranches both at the level of group ranches and individual wild life ranches, as have been done with Amboseli and Samburu.

The district however experiences some elements of human-wildlife conflict. In the lower zones, there is moderate destruction of livestock by hyenas and crocodiles in River Suam. In Sigor, there is considerable destruction of crops by buffaloes. Monkeys in the upper zones destroy maize and beans.

The Kapenguria museum historical site serves as a reminder of Kenya's struggle for independence. The museum accommodates the cell where late President Mzee Kenyatta and other important freedom fighters were held. Besides the heroes' cells, the museum displays artifacts at the Pokot gallery, the Uhuru Memorial Library, the Mau Mau era gallery and Pokot traditional homesteads. At the Pokot gallery, household items, ornaments, weapons, tools, musical instruments and photographs are displayed. In the Uhuru Memorial Library are documents like the trial sheet of Mzee Kenyatta and five others among many other items on the Mau Mau movement. The Mau Mau era gallery has weapons used in the struggle for independence which include home made guns, spears, arrows, clubs and swords. There are half-sized traditional houses of pastoral and agricultural Pokot within the museum compound.

Though the Pokot have a rich culture, it has not been tapped for tourism. This potential can be exploited during the plan period by prospective private investors both from within and outside the district. The DDC will endeavour to create a conducive environment for the development of tourism as this will enhance employment opportunities and widen markets for agricultural and other locally produced goods. Much however will need to be done to promote tourism infrastructure such as construction of roads, tourism class hotels and means of communication to pave way for the development of a viable tourist industry in the district.

Agricultural Activities

A wide range of crops are grown from drought tolerant crops in the lowlands to temperate crops in the high altitudes of Lelan though the main occupation of farmers is pastoralism, and in transition is mixed farming. Land is mainly communally owned with a smaller portion which is individually registered.

Table 1.10

Crop Production Trends, 1991-95

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<u>Cereals</u>	Area (ha)	17455	20,00	19480	22800	22380
Maize	Yield(100 tons)	53951	57710	20,000	61560	53560
	Av. Yld/Ha	3.05	3.15	1.26	2.7	2.7
Sorghum	"	1789	2219	2018	2723	2500
		19278	2662	2422	2941	2250
		1.08	1.2	1.2	1.08	0.9
F.Millet	"	1478	1536	1775	1445	1400
		1330.2	1382	1420	1040	1008
		0.9	0.9	0.8	0.72	0.72
<u>Pulses</u>	"	4851	5117	6510	6400	7870
Beans		3492.7	1558	1953	1728	2125
		7.2	0.5	0.3	0.27	0.27
Green/Yellow grams	"	45	3.0	20	52	36
		22.5	18	6	23.4	12.00
		0.5	0.6	0.3	0.45	0.36
Cow Peas	"	41		100	120	150
		20.5		45	54	75
		0.5		0.45	0.45	0.5
Pigeon Peas	"	17	14	10	5	2
		8.5	5.6	4	2.25	0.72
		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.36
<u>Root Crop</u>	"	338	373	250	300	380
I.Potatoes		6084	5035	3000	4200	5320
		18	13.5	12	14	14
Cassava	"	475	485			285
		5700	5840			3420
		12	14			12
S. Potatoes	"	37	47	50	60	
		370	376	400	480	
		10	8	8	6	
<u>Industrial Crops</u>	"	58.5	60	63	66.1	60
Coffee		46.6	48	44.1	44.2	720
		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	12
Pyrethrum	"	72	75	125	130	00.7
		20	25	62.5	40	44.2
		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Cotton	"	91.1		26		130
		72.8		20.4		135
		0.8		0.4		0.6
<u>Oil Crops</u>	"	82.7	119	450	150	450
Sunflower		40.0	95.2	225	90	360
		0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
<u>Horticultural Crops</u>	"	188	183			
		2058.7	3240			
Citrus		15	18			
Bananas	"	234	138	138	43	145
		1608	1656	1380	1430	1400
		12	12	10	10	10
Vegetables	"	490	530	458	91.5	637
		7350	6890	4560	5915	8990
		15	13	10	10	14

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

Currently about 34,270 ha. of the total 125,583 ha. available for crop production is under cultivation. There is still a vast potential for expansion of the uncultivated

areas of the district. Maize production is undertaken on most of the land. In 1995 22380 ha. were under maize and the annual production fluctuates between 50,000 and 65,000 tonnes (see Table 1.10). It is estimated that the excess production over consumption which is approximately 150,000 bags of maize is sold to the National Cereals and produce Board (NCPB) and other traders. The yield per hectare on average stands at 2.58 tonne/ha. There is room for improving yield per hectare and increasing hectareage. This excess production can be used for the development of agro-based industries using maize as a raw material. Examples are manufacturing of starch, breakfast cereals, corn oil and local manufacturers will be encouraged to venture into each activity.

High input prices low cereals prices, delayed payments and predominant use of traditional instruments is however hampering full exploitation of maize production. Production of beans is the second important agricultural activity. 7,870 ha. were devoted to bean production in 1995 and 2,125 tonnes were harvested. This crop is usually inter-cropped with maize, a practice which causes losses due to rotting. The yield of beans can be increased if farmers plant them during the short rains season.

Sunflower is the third most important crop in the district and has very high potential. It can be grown in almost all climatic zones in the district. It is gaining popularity due to promising marketing channels and the optimistic prices. The Kenya Seed Company and the Eastern Seed Company are the two buyers of the crop. In 1995 the district produced 360 tonnes. This crop earns the higher farmers substantial incomes and further development can increase the incomes for higher levels.

There are no large scale farms in the district. Entirely all farm holdings in the district are small scale in nature. Table 1.11 shows the nature and distribution of farm holdings in the district.

Table 1.11

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq Km	Rural HH 1989	HH per Km ²	Small Holdings (No.)	Main Food Crops	Main Cash Crops Grown	% HH with High Value Food crop	% HH with High Value Cash Crop
Kapenguria	946	13872	15	114991	sugarcane, maize, potatoes, bananas, c.fruits, sorghum, beans, f.millet	coffee, sunflower, pyrethrum	80%	15%
Lelan	441	4066	9	3915	maize, potatoes, fruits, beans	pyrethrum	80%	20%
Chepareria	1036	1989	11	1471	maize, sorghum, sugarcane, bananas	coffee, sunflower	95%	5%
Sigor	1544	9618	6	7071	bananas, beans, maize, cassava, sorghum, fruit, f.millet, onions, g/nuts	bananas, cotton, sorghum	95%	5%
Kacheliba	964	6339	7	3394	maize, beans, bananas, sorghum, f.millet, g/nuts	cotton	85%	1%
Alale	1100	4699	4	2349	maize, sorghum, beans, f.millet		85%	

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kapenguria, 1996

Table 1.11 shows that farming activities are concentrated in the high potential divisions of Kapenguria and Lelan. The main food crops grown are maize, Irish potatoes and beans. These divisions also grow coffee and pyrethrum as cash crops. The other divisions in the medium and low potential areas i.e Chepareria, Sigor, Kacheliba and Alale also grow maize and sorghum but to a lower extent. Cotton is grown in Kacheliba and Sigor, while sunflower is grown in both Kapenguria and Chepareria Divisions.

It should be noted that the district potentials for production of each type of crop is presently under-utilized. Sunflower and groundnut are the two main oil crops that can attract small oil extraction factories. Also fruits like bananas, mangoes and pawpaw in the lower zones of Sigor can attract a processing factory.

As indicated in Table 1.11 a large proportion of households in all divisions grow high value food crops. However, only Kapenguria and Lelan have a notable percentage of households growing high value cash crops. No high value cash crops grown in Alale at all.

Livestock Production Activities

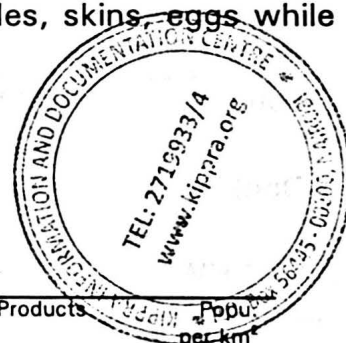
The district is predominantly pastoralist. The livestock reared consist of Zebu, sheep and goats. The dairy cattle and their crosses are concentrated in Kapenguria, Lelan and upper parts of Chepareria Divisions. The Zebu are distributed district-wide but with higher concentrations in lower divisions of Kacheliba, Alale, Chepareria and Sigor. Sheep are also kept. The wool sheep are concentrated in Lelan Division while hair sheep are found all over the district. Goats are also reared district-wide, with concentration in the lower parts of the districts, namely Kacheliba, Sigor, Chepareria and Alale Divisions.

Table 1.12 shows livestock production by divisions. In Kapenguria Division, dairy cattle and wool sheep are kept. They produce milk and meat and wool. Dairy cattle are also kept in Chepareria. In the other divisions, beef cattle, goats, sheep, camels and poultry are also kept. They provide meat, hides, skins, eggs while honey is also produced.

Table 1.12

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area in sq. km	HH No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Population per km ²
Kapenguria	946	13872	Dairy Cattle Wool Sheep	Milk, Meat	67
Lelan	441	4068	Beef Cattle Goats	Hides Skins	
Chepareria	1036	10989	Beef Cattle Sheep & Goats Poultry Dairy Cattle Cattle, Goats Sheep, Poultry	Meat, hides & Skin, eggs Milk	43
Sigor	1544	9618	Bess, Beef Cattle Sheep and Goats	Honey, Hides Skins, Meat Small Stock	17
Kacheliba	964	6339	Bees, Camels Poultry, Cattle Sheep, Goats	Meat Big Stock Live Sales	10
Alale	1100	4699	Bees, Camels, Poultry, Cattle, Sheep, Goats	Meat, Milk, Honey Hides, Skins	



Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

Between 1991-95, production of cattle and sheep declined as shown in Table 1.13. However, over the same period, goats, camels, poultry, donkeys and hives increased. Table 1.13 shows production levels of the different livestock.

Table 1.13

Livestock Production Trends 1992-1995

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	231,000	223,280	224,778	224,965	209,846
Sheep	283,300	224,400	230,000	199,300	204,199
Goats	133,504	193,600	194,850	196,300	188,965
Camels	800	790	800	900	830
Poultry	162,500	187,920	202,000	190,855	340,855
Donkey	1,687	42,000	42,000	42,600	42,037
KTB HWS	-	250	401	509	570

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

Table 1.14 shows quantities of sale of livestock and livestock products over 1991 - 95 period, the quantities of cattle, goats and poultry declined drastically. The quantities of hides and skins sold also declined. However, quantities of honey, sold rose throughout the period. Milk sold also increased over the period except in 1992 and 1995.

Most of the poultry sold were traditional flocks, half of which were sold elsewhere. The other product which the district has potential in terms of production and sales is honey. Nearly all honey sold was in crude form and all the sales took place in the informal market. About 30% of the honey produced is sold. The rest of the honey is consumed locally at the household level.

Table 1.14

Quantities of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products 1991-95

Year	Livestock			Livestock products				
	Cattle	Goats	Poultry	Hides kg	Skins (pieces)	Milk	Honey	Wool
1991	23,000	60,140	179,000	14,620	51,018	675,000	12,800	159,400
1992	24,600	62,350	180,000	10,520	51,885	96,000	24,823	156,060
1993	15,972	26,026	18,371	12,750	72,021	934,993	24,825	316,436
1994	18,179	25,036	20,120	6,265	27,263	935,255	29,500	122,630
1995	5,541	20,355	29,162	5,662	36,496	786,136	37,059	115,360

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kapenguria, 1996

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Fisheries: There are no substantial exploitation of fisheries in the district. However, future potential exists at Turkwel Dam which has the capacity to produce 43,200 Kg. a year. At present fish hawking is carried out on the banks of the dam. In Muruny River, fishing is done as a sporting activity. This fishing plus that of the other rivers, if well managed can employ many people on full time basis. There is need to encourage fishing activities especially for creation of more employment and establishment of small scale fish related processing ventures.

Forestry and Agro-Forestry: At present there is no commercial exploitation of forestry resources in the district. All the forests serve as catchment and environmental protection areas. The district has many nurseries that supply seedlings district-wide and this has enabled farmers to adopt agro-forestry on their farms especially for fuelwood supply.

Mining: There is small scale mining of gold going on and there is a cooperative society that was formed to exploit it. This is the Lalua March cooperative society with over 300 members. The gold here exists in alluvial form and the panning method is used to extract it. The other cooperative society, Korpu mining cooperative society failed to continue gold mining after the area they were panning

was submerged in the dam waters of the Turkwel Hydro-electric Power Station. Rubies are also mined in the district.

Industrial Activities

There are no industries established in the district but there exists potential for industrial development. As highlighted elsewhere, plans for a cement factory are complete and a financier is being sought. The plan is to have a 300,000 tonnes per annum plant, producing Pozolana cement. There is also high potential in marble mining for building and decorative uses. Joint ventures for exploitation of talc of which tests have shown to have 92% talc good brightness.

There is potential for small scale plants to extract oil from sunflower and groundnuts as the district has the capacity to expand production of these two crops.

There is also potential for establishment of milk coolers and later a milk processing plant. Honey, which now is sold in crude form, can attract a refining plant. During this plan period the DDC will sensitize the local populace on industrial investments and the need to exploit this potential.

Citrus fruits grown in the lower zones of Sigor are able to support a fruit processing plant. Even though the number of animals sold in the district can be able to support a tannery, those slaughtered in the district are fewer because most are sold live outside the district.

Commerce, Trade and Services

Formal Sector: The twin commercial centre of a Kapenguria/Makutano have an open air market that operates on daily basis. The number of licensed businesses in Kapenguria/Makutano accounts for three quarters of the district total. Commerce and trade in the district revolves around livestock and agricultural produce. The Kitale-Lodwar tarmac road cutting across the district has attracted buyers of livestock from outside the district. The rich hinterland of Kapenguria/Makutano centre has attracted the establishment of the K.F.A and NCPB depot in Makutano. The combined effect of livestock, agricultural produce and a highway have promoted growth of small scale businesses in other urban centres such as Chepareria, Kacheliba and Sigor. The growth of Chepareria Centre can be attributed to the existence of a well organized marketing of livestock including poultry. Livestock production has also attracted the establishment of several butcheries, shops, slaughtering few shops dealing in hides and skins.

Services such as transport, hotels and restaurant, repair of vehicles, bicycles are mainly centred around major centre of Makutano/Kapenguria. The two town being on the major highway between Kitale and Lodwar provide sufficient attraction for these services.

Table 1.15 shows the types of commercial activities and the number of those engaged.

Table 1.15

Licensed Commercial Activities in the District 1995

Type of Trade	No
Wholesales	16
Caterers (Hotels)	42
Motor vehicles repairs (Garages)	-
Regulated (Retail) trade	454
Miscellaneous	8
Manufacturing	-
Distribution	6

Source: District Trade Development Office, Kapenguria, 1996

Informal Sector

Informal sector activities are widespread all over the district but vary in degree of intensity and sophistication depending on the market centre. In the big centres of Kapenguria/Makutano, barbers use electric equipment. Some have rented permanent premises to operate in, while others use executive chairs and radios to attract customers. Sale of second hand clothes is prevalent along the Kitale - Lodwar Road. There is a high proliferation of dressmaking, tailoring and clothes repairs supported by the large number of polytechnic graduates coming out of youth polytechnics. Charcoal burning is predominant in the lower zones of the district where there are fewer job opportunities. Shoe repairs and open air selling of *akala* shoes is widespread. Radio and watch repairs are concentrated in Kapenguria/Makutano centre because of availability of electricity.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Infrastructure is important for the industrialization. Thus sub-section examines the infrastructure available in the district and its capacity to support industrialization.

Communication Network

The mountainous nature of the terrain in large sections of the district and relatively sparse population make road development difficult. Most of the roads are under-utilized. By 1996, the district had a total road network of 1058 Km. of which more than half of it comprised rural access road, and 107.5 Km of main trunk road as shown in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

Road Length in the District by Class

Road Classification	Length in km
A	107.5
B	43.8
C	45
D	232.5
E RAR	628.3
G	1.2
Total	986.1

Source: Public Works Office, Kapenguria, 1996

The road A (Kitale-Lodwar) runs from Trans-Nzoia border passing through the district headquarters and exiting at Kainuk before it enters into Turkana District. The only type B road joins the tarmac road at Marich ending at Chesezon on the

boundary with Marakwet District covering a distance of 43.8 Km. Other roads in order of importance are; Makutano-Konyao road which is type D and runs for a distance of 76 km. Then there is Konyao-Nauyapong road which is type E road whose length is 34.8 km. All these roads are gravel while the rest are earthroads.

The newly created Lelan Division is located in the high potential zone. The potential is inhibited by poor road communication network. Postal services are only provided in three divisional headquarters (Kapenguria, Kacheliba and Chepareria) and three locational headquarters (Ortum, Weiwei and Kainuk). A feasibility study is yet to be carried out on other centres for introducing basic postal services. Telecommunications services available are under-utilized. The district has six exchange centres with Kapenguria on STD while the rest are on manual exchanges. Kapenguria with installed capacity of 1000 lines has only 172 operational lines rented. Ortum has 16 rented lines while 80 remain un-subscribed. Though the district has a number of air strips. They all do not have tarmaked surfaces. They are in poor condition and need rehabilitation.

Water Facilities

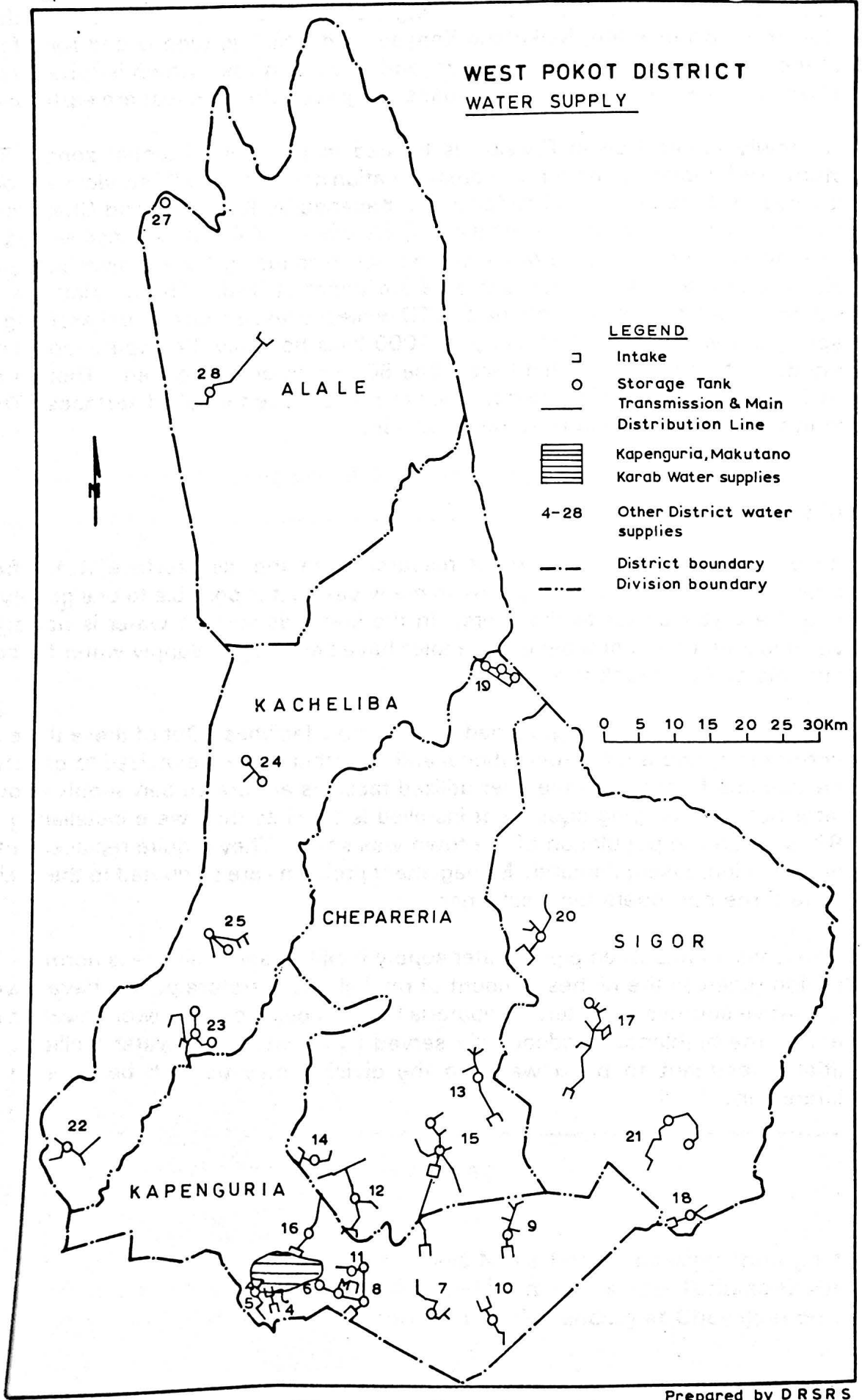
The district has reasonable water resources. In the hills surface water from streams and springs can be tapped. In many cases, it is possible to use gravity to bring the water closer to the users. In the lowlands surface water is not often available and a good number of boreholes have been dug to supply water for both domestic and livestock use.

Kapenguria Division has eight piped water supply facilities. Out of these three are over-utilized, two are non-operational and the other three are utilized to capacity. The streams from which the over-utilized facilities are drawn can supply enough water but the pumping equipment installed is small as they were installed in the 1970s when the population of the town was small. They require replacement to cope with increasing demand. Management problems are attributed to the stalling of the three non operational schemes.

Lelan Division has three piped water supply facilities and their use is normal. The division receives the highest amount of rainfall and therefore people have several alternative sources of water. Chepareria Division being on the lower elevation and next to the highlands is adequately served by gravity piped water facilities, the initial investment to bring water to the division may be high because of the distance involved.




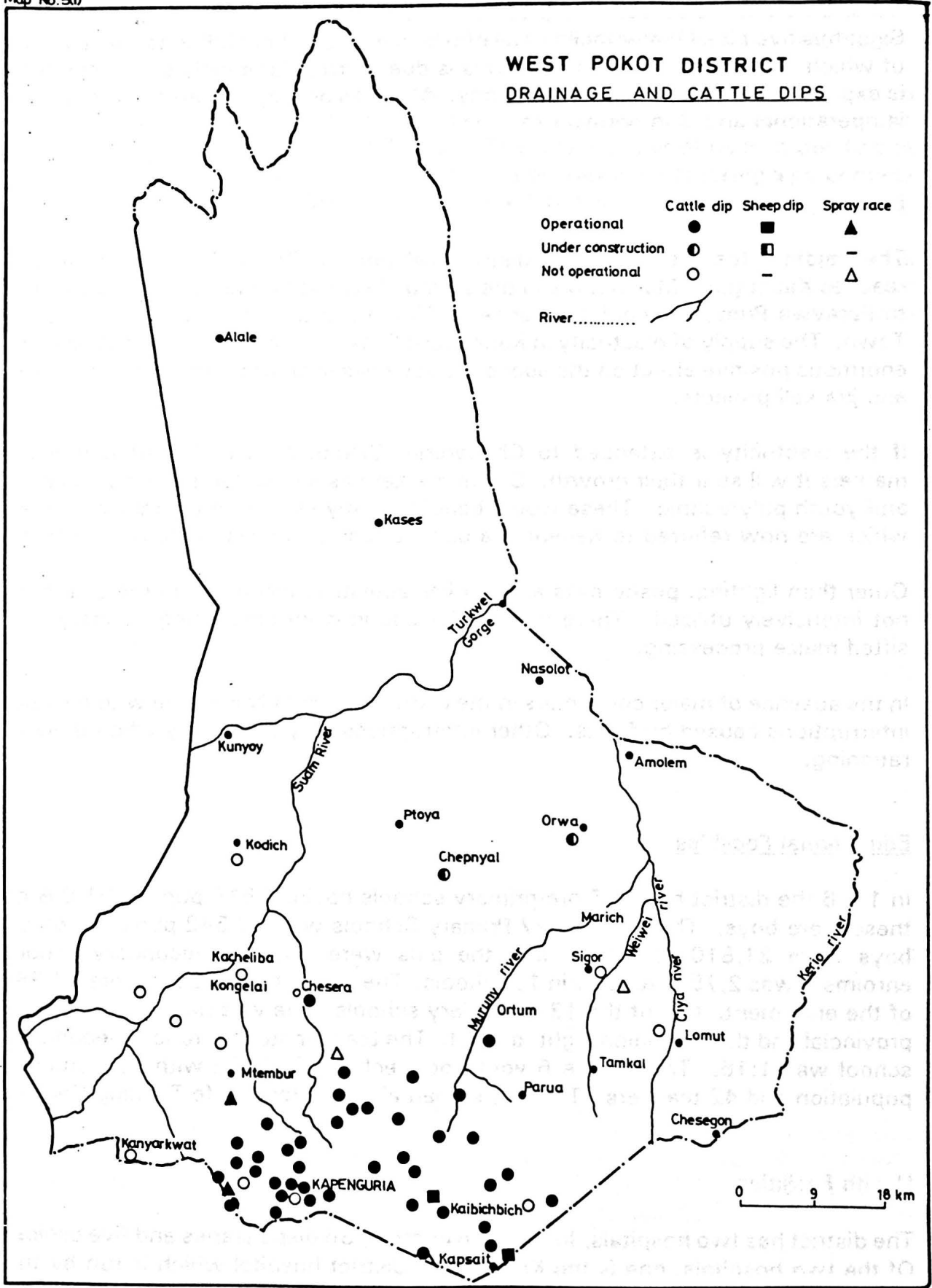
WEST POKOT DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY



Prepared by DRSRS

WEST POKOT DISTRICT DRAINAGE AND CATTLE DIPS

	Cattle dip	Sheep dip	Spray race
Operational	●	■	▲
Under construction	◐	◑	—
Not operational	○	—	△
River.....			



Prepared by DRSSRS

Other divisions are served with piped water to a lesser extent than the first three. Sigor has five piped water facilities all of which are operational. Kacheliba has four, of which two are non-operational. This is due to irregular supply of diesel which is expected to come from the community. Alale has one piped water facility which is operational and is in normal use.

Energy Supply

The major source of energy in the district is electricity. The main electricity supply reaches Kapenguria/Makutano and the surrounding institutions. A line is extended to Paraywa Primary school a distance of 10 km towards the east of Kapenguria Town. The supply of electricity in Kapenguria/Makutano and Siyoi market has had enormous positive effect on the economic activities such as running of posho mills and jua kali projects.

If the electricity is extended to Chepareria, Ortum, Marich, Lomut and Sigor markets it will spur their growth. Ortum market has a hospital, secondary school and youth polytechnic. These would benefit greatly especially the medical cases which are now referred to Kapenguria district hospital would be dealt with there.

Other than lighting, posho mills and jua kali activities, electricity in the district is not intensively utilized. There is room for use in dairy processing, tannery and sifted maize processing.

In the absence of major consumers in the district, the supply is stable with minimal interruptions caused by faults. Other interruptions may come only when there is rationing.

Educational Facilities

In 1996 the district had 226 pre-primary schools having 9515 pupils. 51.9% of these were boys. There were 227 Primary Schools with 40,542 pupils of which boys were 21,810 or 53.8% and the girls were 18,732. Secondary school enrolment was 2,752 students in 13 schools. The percentage of boys were 58.3% of the enrolment. Out of the 13 secondary schools none was national, five were provincial and the remaining eight, district. The teacher student ratio in secondary school was 1:16. There were 6 youth polytechnics in 1995 with 176 student population and 42 teachers. The district had also one family life Training Centre.

Health Facilities

The district has two hospitals, four health centres, 36 dispensaries and five clinics. Of the two hospitals, one is the Kapenguria District hospital which is run by the Government and the other is the Ortum Hospital which is run by the Catholic

Mission. All the clinics are privately owned. Eighteen of the dispensaries are managed by the Government while the other half are managed by Church agencies.

The District hospital has an establishment for four medical doctors but only two are filled. The Catholic run Ortum Hospital has two medical doctors. This gives a ratio of one doctor for a population of 72,200. The total number of beds in the district hospital is 154. Average number of in-patients per day is 130 making a percentage bed occupancy of 83%. Ortum Hospital has 104 beds.

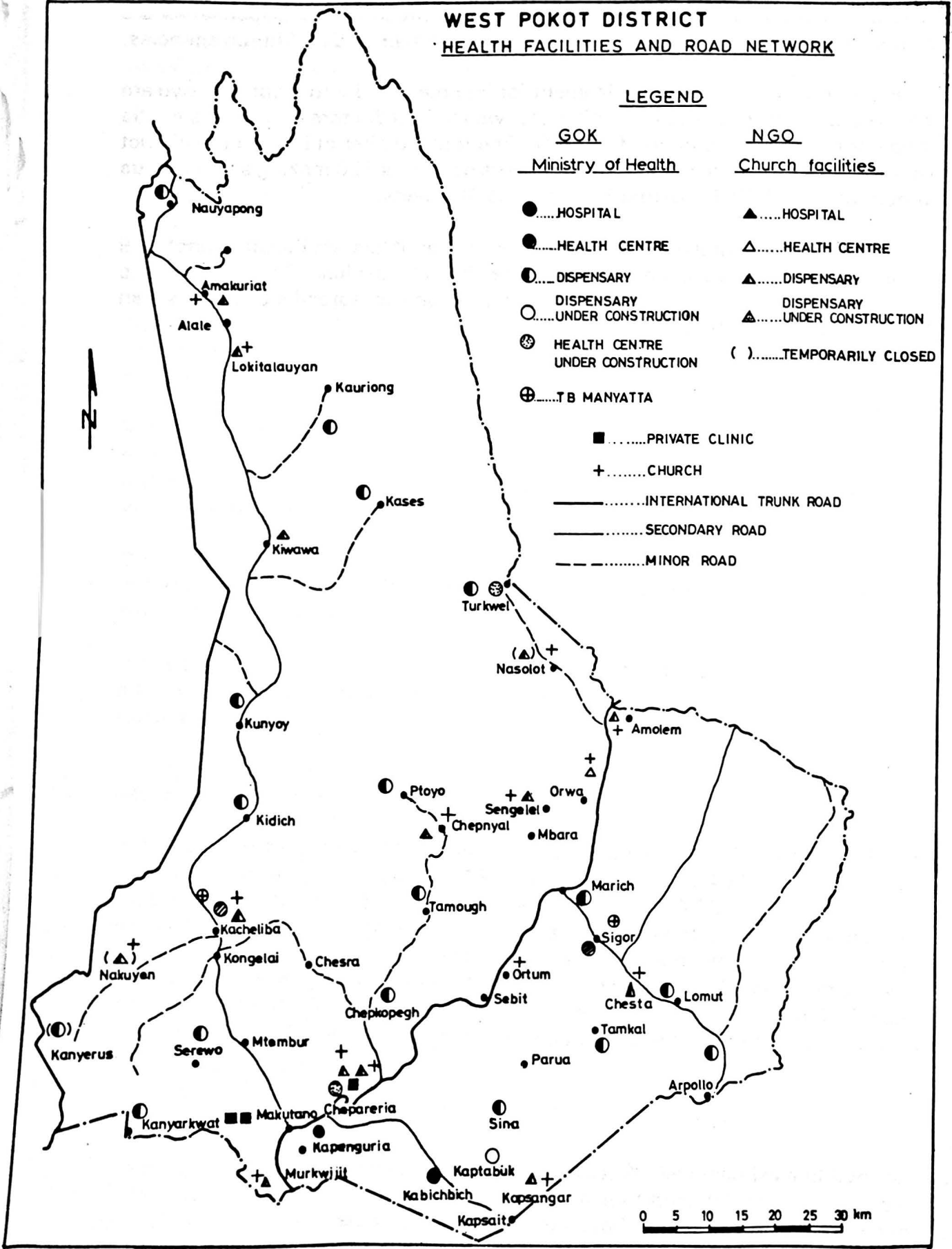
Establishment of a dental unit is complete. However, it has not become functional because no dentist has been posted to the district hospital. The Orthopaedic plaster section urgently requires pulleys, skin traction kits, spreader and stains man pins to make it fully operational.



WEST POKOT DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES AND ROAD NETWORK

LEGEND

- | GOK
Ministry of Health | NGO
Church facilities |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●.....HOSPITAL ●.....HEALTH CENTRE ○.....DISPENSARY ○.....DISPENSARY UNDER CONSTRUCTION ⊗ HEALTH CENTRE UNDER CONSTRUCTION ⊕.....T.B MANYATTA ■.....PRIVATE CLINIC +.....CHURCH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲.....HOSPITAL △.....HEALTH CENTRE ▲.....DISPENSARY △.....DISPENSARY UNDER CONSTRUCTION ().....TEMPORARILY CLOSED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ————.....INTERNATIONAL TRUNK ROAD ————.....SECONDARY ROAD - - - -.....MINOR ROAD | |



Prepared by D R S R S

WELFARE INDICATORS

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of level of development of the district as well as the quality of life enjoyed. This section will examine employment level, income sources levels, distribution, infant mortality rate, nutrition, food availability as well as disease incidence.

Employment Levels

Table 1.17

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Labour Force	104,539	108,198	111,985	115,905	119,961
Wage Employment	5,078	5,485	5,559	5,820	6,330

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 1996

Table 1.17 shows the labour force and wage employment levels for the period 1991-95.

The number of people employed in the formal wage employment stood at 6,330 in 1995. The figure was projected to grow to 6647 people in 1996. The biggest wage employer in the district is the public sector. Roughly about 3,500 were employed in the public service in 1996 representing 52.6% of the total number in wage employment. Teaching profession engages slightly over half of those employed in the public service. The rest are employed in the other sector of the civil service and in the district's five parastatals (Kenya Power and Lighting, Kenya Post and Telecommunications, NCPB and Kenya Commercial Bank) with branches in the district.

Incomes

Table 1.18 shows the major sources of income in the district. According to the table, agriculture is the biggest contributor to income in the district, contributing about 68% of all incomes in 1995. This is an over estimation because part of the agricultural produce is consumed within the family and does not find its way into the market. Actually the largest share of income in the district is generated from livestock sales even though the table shows livestock as the least income earner. Part of the income generated from wage employment in the district is spent outside the district since most public employees come from other districts. Thus income

from livestock sales articulate better disposable income available in the district for spending.

Table 1.18

Income Distribution by Source, 1995

Income Source	1992 KShs	1993 KShs	1994 KShs	1995 KShs
Agriculture output	270,765,000	38,199,500	378,633,000	739,933,000
Livestock sales	132,808,002	124,557,368	151,065,398	107,037,591
Wage employment	162,212,000	186,016,000	204,002,000	226,006,000
Total	565,785,002	692,568,368	733,700,398	107,297,591

Source: Statistical Abstract, DLPO and DAO office, 1996

Distribution of Income

Kapenguria and Lelan Divisions have higher incomes due to production of coffee, milk, pyrethrum, maize, potatoes and wool and from wages. Chepareria Division also has higher income from livestock, chicken and eggs sales. Kacheliba Division income is generated from livestock and hides sales. The other two divisions namely Alale and Sigor, even though endowed with numerous livestock, have lower income as they are located far away from big livestock markets. Alale Division's incomes might increase due to newly found wealth in ruby and miraa business. All in all one would say Kapenguria Division generates most income followed by Chepareria, Lelan, Sigor, Kacheliba and Alale in that order.

Infant Mortality Rates

According to the 1989 population census, infant mortality in the district stood at 108 per 1000 children. This was a drop from the 1979 figure of 123 per 1000 children. The 1989 district IMR is double the average for Rift Valley Province which stood at 66 per 1000 children. The cause of high infant mortality rates is due to high incidence of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases among young children.

Child welfare clinics which cater for young children cover 50 -55% of the district. This low coverage implies that diseases are not detected early thereby increasing the chances of mortality among the children. The district will therefore still continue to spent a substantial amount of its income in treating these diseases which remain a major constraints to development.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

DDC and its Sub-Committees

The DDC has been meeting at least four times a year with an allowance for special DDC in between. The DEC meets at least ten times a year. Any matters related to development are deliberated on by these two committees. Representation in these two committees at departmental head level has been encouraging. Matters requiring DDC endorsements/approval have been dealt with expeditiously without any delay.

The DDC and its sub-committees have helped in alienating land for various users in urban areas found in the district. The two urban centres Kapenguria/Makutano and Chepareria have physical plans.

The District Social Dimensions Committee: The District Social Dimensions Committee which has hitherto been involved in the distribution of famine relief food will focus more on programmes of sustainable nature. This is necessary for the vulnerable groups to be self reliant. The measures are expected to reduce the dependants within the community and in the process raise peoples standard of living.

The raised standards will act as catalyst in that it will offer ready market to the industrial produced goods and also generate savings for investments.

District Industrial Committee: The District Industrial Committee has not been active in the past. Perhaps due to this, the district does not have industries currently and also there is no industrial officer stationed in the district. The one supposed to serve the district is stationed in Kitale in another district. In the plan period, the District Development Committee will request for the posting of Industrial Development Officer who will be secretary to the committee and be at the forefront of promoting the district to potential investors.

District Planning Unit: The District Planning Unit will spear head the information availability to potential investors. The information provided will enable investors make sound decisions in their investment policies.



Local Authorities

The district has two local authorities namely Pokot County Council and Kapenguria Town Council. The Pokot County Council jointly with the District Physical Planning Office, have prepared master plans for some rural trading centres in the district and others are in the process of being prepared. The Council is also responsible for keeping trading centres clean, collection of refuse, putting up public toilets and planting trees in road reserves within its jurisdiction.

Through assistance from ASAL, the Council has constructed livestock auction yards and loading ramps. The facilities have helped in attracting buyers from far and wide thereby improving the prices offered to the farmer. Also the council has set aside holding grounds where traders keep their cattle before transporting them to external markets.

Kapenguria Town Council was created in 1993. Prior to that it existed as an urban council. The town council offers various services to the residents of Kapenguria. These include sanitation and refuse collection, graveling of feeder roads through the assistance of Ministry of Public Works and planting of trees and flowers along road sides. The Town Council has also constructed a modern market at Makutano Town Council with 56 stalls all of which have been allocated and occupied. It has three employees in the District Hospital who work and man the district mortuary in conjunction with the Ministry of Health staff. The Town Council has put up a modern slaughter slab at Aramaket Centre. The slab serves the whole of Makutano Town and Kapenguria areas. The council plans to undertake street lighting, construction of sewage treatment works, tarmacking of the town roads and construction of tenant purchase houses. All these will require assistance from outside donors as the council is young and therefore not financially stable.

Voluntary Agencies

Two thirds of the NGOs operating in the district are religious organizations. Those most active in the district are The African Inland Church (AIC), The Catholic Church, Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK)-Eldoret Diocese and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya (ELCK) others are the Lions Club Kitale, Netherlands Harambee Foundation (NHF), World Vision International and Full Gospel Churches of Kenya (FGCK). Their development activities are mainly concentrated in social infrastructure mainly in the health, education and water sectors. In education sector they engage in the construction of facilities at pre-primary, primary and secondary schools and equipping the schools. In health, the main activities are in the establishment and running of dispensaries, running of mobile clinics and public awareness courses on health care.

In the infrastructure sector the NGOs are in construction of water tanks, construction and/or maintenance of piped water systems, maintenance of boreholes and protection of springs. These voluntary agencies will be expected to maintain the present role, but the DDC will request assistance particularly in the field of man

power development which is a pre-requisite to industrial development. Provision of credit and strengthening of the youth polytechnics will also be explored through NGO's.

Harambee Movement

The education sector has benefitted the most from the harambee movement. Besides a few primary schools found in the arid region of the district and which have been constructed with assistance from the Government and a few others with assistance from religious NGOs. All others owe their existence to the harambee movement. All projects/programmes that have received external funding always have a harambee input either in form of labour or cash contributions. The harambee movement will therefore continue to be a major avenue for resource mobilization and community participation in development and during the plan period efforts will be made to channel these resources towards the development of infrastructure such as roads, schools, polytechnics etc. so as to strengthen the capacity of the district to undertake industrialization.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) is the regional development authority which operates in the district. Since its inauguration in 1981 it has initiated several development projects in the district as follows:

In Sigor Division, the authority has initiated and promoted irrigation using the waters of Weiwei River. A furrow has been dug from the river to a distance of 12 Km. The irrigated farms grow bananas, oranges, millet, chilies and cotton. Local tree seedlings are also raised and distributed to farmers.

The authority has implemented the Turkwel Gorge Hydro-Electric Project at the border with Turkana District which is now generating electricity.

The authority also undertakes activities in 144 km sq of the Suam River catchment area. It focuses on soil and water conservation, range management animal health. It has rehabilitated some old de-silted dams, constructed three new dams and several sub-surface dams.

The authority has also carried out mineral exploration within the district. Feasibilities studies have shown viability of establishing a cement factory in the district. Other parastatals include the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KP&LC), Kenya Posts and Telecommunications (KP&T).

The KP&LC has been promoting the distribution of electric power to support major activities in the economy of the district. On the other hand, the Post Office has been providing the telecommunication services for faster inter-sectoral interaction and linkages to develop a thriving rural economy.

ASAL Development Programme: The ASAL Development Programme even though it cannot be classified as either Regional Development Authority or a parastatal but by virtue its authomy from the parent ministry (ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development), it operates along the lines of a regional authority.

This programme has been in operation in the district for the last fourteen years (since 1982). It does not plan or implement projects/programmes on its own but uses line departments to do so. It uses integrated approach in its activities and solicits maximum participation from beneficiaries. The programme has the following components: Under farming it has livestock, Agriculture and Forest; Under Infrastructure it has water, roads, Rural trading centres and credit. Under off-farm employment it supports income - generating activities for women, Youth Polytechnic leavers and handicapped people. Under social sector it supports education, culture and population activities. Under co-ordination it has planning, environment, human resources development, general programme support and programme management.

In the last fourteen years the programme/has implemented many projects, the benefits of which are to mention the most important one: Improvement of food security, by funding the improvement and rehabilitation of traditional irrigation furrows in Sigor and in Batei Location of Chepareria Division, helping to set up a demonstration and training facility in animal traction, funding the improvement of local sheep and goat by introducing Galla buch and Doper rams in farmers hards, finding the improvement cattle breeds, water availability through boreholes rehabilitation, borehole repair, construction of earth dams, subsurface dams and shallow wells, livestock marketing through construction of loading ramps and sal yards; raising education standards through funding of school inspection, providing subsidies for school books and desks, constructing teachers advisory centres, assisting in the construction of school buildings and Youth polytechnics.

On roads the programme has funded the rehabilitation of Lomut - Chesegon road. It has helped in opening up areas through community labour by assisting with tools. In the work plan of 1996 it plans to fund the improvement of Koyao - Alale road and assist in the construction of foot bridges across Rivers Weiwei and Müruny.

Women groups have been assisted to complete rental houses and to construct water jars.

Even though its activities are concentrated in ASAL areas of the district it has environmental conservation programme in Lalan area which is not part of ASAL but an important water catchment for the semi-arid parts.

Other parastatals include the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KP&LC) and Kenya Posts and Telecommunications (KP&TC). The KP&TC has been promoting po the distribution of electric power to support major activities in the economy for the district.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

Bank and Non Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) operating in the district include, Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), and Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE). AFC has been instrumental in giving credit to the farmers and promoting both agricultural and livestock production activities. KIE has been providing loans to small scale enterprises like the establishment of posho mills, loans for the purchase of photocopying machines, tailoring and dress making equipment. There are banking services offered by Kenya Commercial Bank. The other commercial bank, Barclays Bank which had a branch in the district relocated its office in Kitale. The post office also tenders financial services to the local people.

Banks and Non Bank Financial Institutions will be very important during the plan period in disbursing loans and credit, particularly to the small scale investors and farmers. However, because of the high interest currently prevailing, most of the loans disbursed do not benefit the major target group i.e. the small investor and farmer. It is hoped that efforts will be undertaken at the national level to make credit more accessible and affordable to enable as many investors to secure loans to establish business in the district.



CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Poorly Developed Infrastructural Facilities

The road network in the district is poorly developed with the exception of Kitale-Lodwar road. This poor road net inhibits exploitation of available resources. For example, talc cannot be exploited at Kapchok as it lies 10Km. from the nearest 4WD track which has no access road. Some areas of the district are completely inaccessible and people and livestock trek for long distances before getting an access road. This trekking of livestock causes weight losses among them and thus contributes to low prices offered. High potential areas of the district are also inaccessible which inhibits transport of the produce to markets. Poor roads also contribute to high transport costs and thus high produce prices.

The district is also poorly served by electricity. Areas with high potential for industries like Ortum do not have electricity either. To set up a cement factory in the area will require extending electricity line for a distance of 45 Km from the nearest supply line.

The Makutano - Konyao - Alale road despite being a major link between northern part of the rest of the district is in pathetic state. This poorly developed road cannot allow the realization of the full potential of the northern region. Ruby which is mined in the Alale Division by the locals and a few licensed miners, do not fetch good prices to the locals in that few buyers dare venture there. Also the poorly developed road system does not enable security to respond swiftly to combat cattle rustling. Kasei in Kaptolomwa hills is highly productive for growing of beans but farmers there grow just enough for their own subsistence because if they grew more they cannot market them. The place has no public transport connecting it to the rest of the district because no transporter would dare put a vehicle on the road because the road is almost impassable. Similarly Mbara highly reputed for growing of beans is inaccessible. The development of these two areas, as well as Tamkal, reputed for banana growing and some parts of Lelan Division greatly depend on having good access road.

On telephone distribution in the district, there are two divisional headquarters without telephone connections. Alale, an old establishment division headquarters, does not have a telephone facility and the nearest telephone is 150 km away. Similarly Lelan Division whose headquarters are in Kabichbich market also does not any have telephone facility. Because this mode of communication is vital for business transactions, it means that these areas may not be very attractive to any investor without unless these facilities are put in place.

The distribution of education institutions is highly skewed in favour of Kapenguria, Chepareria and Lelan Divisions. For instance out of 13 secondary schools found in the district in between them they have 11 of them Kapenguria leads with six secondary schools. The number of places in these secondary schools are few compared to the number of candidates who sit for KCPE exams in standard eight.

Only about a third of the pupils who sit for standard eight exams expect to be admitted in the available 820 form one places.

Inadequate Marketing Facilities

The biggest resource in West Pokot is livestock. The growth of this sector depends on the availability of an organized marketing system. Other than Chepareria and Lelan market centres other markets do not have sale yards or holding grounds which have proved successful for the marketing of livestock. The absence of an organized marketing system make farmers unable to fetch good prices for their animals as the prices offered are no longer competitive.

The holding grounds act as storage for the sold animals awaiting transportation while the sale yards act as auction marts where traders compete thereby benefit from good prices. These facilities need to be constructed in from the other market centres so that farmers in these areas can also benefit from them.

The inadequate marketing facilities can also be attributed to poorly developed road system. Bananas in Tamkal have to be ferried using donkeys and sometimes by labourers on their backs to the nearest market centre Sigor which is 16 km away. Sigor is served by a road network. The bargaining power of the farmer is considerably reduced by the effects of the middlemn.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

There are three financial institutions operating in the district. These are KIE, AFC, Kenya Commercial Bank. The KIE has however moved away from Kitale to Eldoret making it difficult for entrepreneurs reach it. The AFC does not have adequate funds for loaning to farmers.

One major problem facing prospective entrepreneurs is lack of collateral. This is so because land is owned communally in most parts of the district and only few areas have demarcated land.

26% or 151,883 hectares of the district adjudicated and issued with title deeds most of it is owned by group ranches. That is 127,642 hectares out of the 151,883 hectares adjudicated is owned by 15 group ranches meaning an individual cannot use these tittle deed as collateral to procure a loan. The remaining 74.3% is still awaiting adjudication and registration. The people who live in this vast area are cut off from the mainstream credit facilities. A study sponsored by the ASAL Programme shows people yearn for credit, but they cannot satisfy the minimum conditions demanded by financial institutions. Most of those who would wish to get it want to trade in livestock, invest in farming, buy fishing equipment and in the case of cooperatives, to buy vehicles to facilitate transporting their produce to markets.

The lack of credit at the moment has meant the district wholly relies on the neighbouring district of Trans-Nzoia for its supplies which could easily be provided within it. For instance the district do not have a printing press nor binding machines. All these services have to be sought from Kitale, a distance of 40 km.

Underdeveloped Human Resource

Cooperatives form the best avenue for collective bargaining for their members. However, management skills in the existing cooperatives are poor. The district had two dairy cooperative societies of which one has now become dormant because of management problems. Where as in other districts, dairy cooperatives have ventured in milk processing after liberalization of dairy industry, in this district, the only active cooperatives act as a collection centres for the milk and nothing more. This makes it very hard to venture into other areas unless the present management level is improved. There is high potential for honey development but the only refinery at Kodich collapsed after the management failed to pay farmers for honey delivered to the refinery. The district is therefore under endowed in terms of entrepreneurship and a lot of efforts will have to be put in to improve the level of training and skills of the district is expected to develop industrial ventures over the next 5 years.

If management in the cooperative sector is to improve, then those elected to run them and the electors need to be adequately educated. This is not the case at the moment. A few elites always find themselves elected in the management of the cooperatives because the point of sourcing is limited. Also the elector have difficulty in defecting when their institution is being swindled.

The number of secondary schools in the district are too few, 13 in number, to generate a large pool of educated or trained human resources required for industrialization. Even the population with informal education is low since education has not caught up in the district. The six youth polytechnics existing in the district are faced with low enrolment and some are even forced to cancel some courses for lack of students. The *jua kali* sector has been the major casualty and as a result, it does not get enough manpower to propel it to greater heights of development. With the present low level in its development, the chances of the same of the people graduating to the formal sector are minimized.

Environmental Degradation

The existing land tenure and land use has encouraged environmental degradation. In ASAL areas, land is communally owned and people do not have tittle deeds, or if they exist they are given to group ranches. This has encouraged over grazing, resulting in loss of vegetation cover. There are no incentives to reduce the number of livestock one has even, though the ecological balance demands so because the action of the individual may not bring in the desired results unless the others also take similar action.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

Farmers especially in ASAL areas who are adopting sedentary life are finding themselves deficient in information on the timing of planting and the right kind of seeds to plant. The methods applied in the past in the control of ticks in nomadic areas have not been successful since the methods used were wrong. Having permanent dips in an environment where people are on the move in search of pasture, has proved to be an ineffective method to control animal disease in ASAL areas.

Expansion of milk production is hampered by lack of milk coolers, a large local market, poorly developed cooperative societies and to some extent to slow adoption of exotic and cross breeds. Out of an estimated 226,655 heads of cattle in 196, only about 27,000 are either pure or cross breeds. The rest are indigenous of Zebu type suitable for beef production.

honey have unlimited scope for expansion but because there are no facilities in the district to process it, marketing of this product also limited.

in the absence of a tannery in the district, farmers do not fetch good prices for their hides and skins. The effects of this is seen by the low number of hides and skins produced in the district despite large sales of live animals destined for slaughter elsewhere.

Production of fruits will continue to be low as long as roads remain poorly developed. Fruits like bananas and mangoes, which the district has potential for growing, are bulky commodities and due to lack of adequate transportation, can only be marketed in the areas close to where they are produced.

Expansion of cotton production is curtailed by low demand by local industries. Mass importation of *mitumba* clothing have had negative effects on the production of this commodity.

Growing of sorghum and finger millet is currently limited to the levels of consumption. More avenues need to be opened up for their use to encourage increased production.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997 - 2001

Development of Infrastructural Facilities

Rural access roads will be opened in the district under Road 2000 Programme. This programme will encourage the use of human labour in the opening and maintenance of these roads. The strategy is to use local labour rather than heavy

equipment where the former have proved to be cost effective. With the assistance of ASAL programmes some existing Rural Access Roads will be graded to murrum level and drifts constructed across Lagas rather than culverts which get blocked within a short period of time. The Minor Roads programme will concentrate on opening up those areas not connected with the rest of the district. Leaders will be expected to mobilize wananchi to give a helping hand in opening up the access roads not in the work plan of the Minor Roads Programme. It is expected that improved land use stimulated by opening up these areas will automatically increase the value of farm produce and therewith also the value of land. ASAL development programs will be extending support to local community initiatives, with the Minor Roads Engineer expected to give technical advice.

Konyao-Alale road will be given high priority in the plan period. This road is vital for the connecting of the northern region with the rest of the district. The improvement of this road will make it easier for the exploitation of Ruby found in Alale, expansion of honey harvesting in Konyao region and will also make marketing of beans from Kasea region easy. Other benefits of the road will bring once improved area the facilitation of swift response by security personnel to combat cattle restling and also enable start public transport plying in the route. Other roads to be considered are Losam - Kasei road to open up newly created divisional headquarters, Sigor - Ipeet road to allow transportation of bananas grown in Tamkal area, Sebit-Chepkoriyon and Ortum-Kerelwa road.

On electricity expansion, the District Development Committee has recommended the extension of the line to Chepareria, Kabichbich and Sigor markets and then to Ortum. The extension to the latter will enable the exploitation of limestone.

Kenya Post and Telecommunication Company will be requested to put up telephone lines to Kabichbic market which has now become a divisional headquarters.

A secondary school will be set up in Alale Division. This will increase the existing number of secondary school places available in the district. At present the division does not have a single secondary school. Aggressive sensitization on the importance of youth polytechnic education will be mounted. At present the six available youth polytechnics are faced with low enrolment. The graduates from these institutions are expected to help in supplying the *jua kali* sector with the required skills.

On water supply, Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) is expected to construct three dams, two in Alale and one in Kacheliba, to alleviate water shortage in these dry areas. Under the Water Resources Assessment Project (WRAP) a subsurface dam will be constructed to a yet unidentified site on a pilot basis to demonstrate a new technology. Under the ASAL programme, Kawaibel Dam will be desilted. This will enhance the availability of water for 4,000 people, 5,000 cattle, 8,000 goats. Funds will be sought to rehabilitate Kapenguria water supply to serve the ever increasing population.

Development of Marketing Facilities

During the plan period more sale yards will be constructed as well as loading ramps while holding grounds will be established where lacking. Chepkibegh, Narkujit and Kacheliba will have these facilities constructed. The West Pokot Country Council together with the ASAL will play a leading role in the establishment of these facilities. The strategy is to impart management skills through training and visits to the successful cooperative societies in other districts.

An enabling environment will also be created for private individuals to venture into marketing of some of the produce which can best be handled by private sector. The District Cooperative Office will try to review the dormant cooperative societies and organize the formation of new ones to help in marketing of produce. The county council will be expected to set up marketing days in the centres which do not have them.

Accessibility to Credit Facilities

During the Plan Period, issuance of tittle deeds will be intensified to enable farmers have the necessary collateral for credit requirements. The Pokot Credit Fund will be set up with assistance of ASAL with an initial capital of Kshs. 7 million, will become fully operational. The fund is expected to attract a lot of people because its loan requirements are not as stringent as those of banks.

Developing Human Resources

A secondary school will be set up in Alale Division in order to increase the number of secondary school places available in the district. Sensitization on the importance of youth polytechnics in imparting skills will be done jointly by department of Social Services and Technical Training and Youth Polytechnic office.

Combating Environmental Degradation

Several workshops will be conducted to sensitize local leaders on the need for environment conservation. People will also be encouraged to set up tree nurseries in their farms. More emphasis will shift to the care of planted seedlings rather than just emphasizing on numbers planted.

With the issuance of tittle deeds intensified land fertility will improved as it will be easier for industrial land owners to conserve their land for improvement of its fertility. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and the District Environment Office will work together towards this end.

Those ungazetted forest areas will be gazetted and forest boundaries demarcated. In the demarcated areas people will be encouraged to plant trees on the hedges

both to serve as source of firewood and boundary marks. The land use study financed by ASAL programme to start in mid 1996 is expected to develop sustainable land use options for specific areas of the district.

Development of Adequate Raw Materials for Industrialization

Extension services will be intensified to train farmers on livestock for improved livestock production. The farmers will also be trained on the type of seeds to use, what crop to grow, when and where to grow. This is hoped to increase agricultural raw materials necessary for sustaining an industry.

The local goats and sheep will be improved through introduction of Galla bucks and dopper rams for improved productivity of these species. Local cattle will also be improved by introduction of Sahiwal bulls.

With the opening of areas by improved road system is expected to help the farmer market their produce. Thus increasing disposable income which in turn add incentives for further production. Formation of cooperatives will be encouraged in the plan period to help the farmer market produce at minimal cost. Cooperative movement will be encouraged to set up a milk cooler to store the collected milk from farmers before selling. This will minimise the amount of milk going to waste thereby creating more incentives to the farmer to produce more.

The District Cooperative Office will be expected to shop for assistance to revive the closed Kodich Honey refinery. With its revival the farmer will have an outlet to sell the harvested honey.

Private investors will be encouraged to set up a tannery in the district. This is expected to boost hides and skins production. With the setting up of a brewery to use sorghum and finger millet as raw material in the district will give farmers more avenues to sell excess produce thus creating incentives to produce more.

At the National Level Tax Instrument will have to be used to protect the wool farmer from dumping of mitumba clothing locally.

On pyrethrum, with the recent opening of a pyrethrum board office in Kapenguria and prevailing good prices internationally, the production of the crop is expected to rise.

CHAPTER THREE
SECTORAL POLICIES AND
DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

Having given the district setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One and identified constraints to strategies for industrialization in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the plan of action on how the district will achieve industrial transformation. This calls for overall growth in all sectors of the economy, particularly the sectors that will provide the required raw materials and market for industrial products.

The government will continue providing infrastructure and creating an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district.

This chapter is divided into four sections namely Sectoral Policy Objectives; Reviewing of the 1994-96 Plan Period; District Specific Objectives and Targets and Programme Priorities for 1997-2001.

The following table provides a summary of the contents of the chapter.

1.0	Introduction	1.0
1.1	Background	1.1
1.2	Objectives	1.2
1.3	Programme Priorities	1.3
1.4	Conclusion	1.4

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- Ensure that the landless Kenyans are settled in available Government and Trust land
- Ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to ensure guaranteed ownership of land
- Safeguard public interest, ensure stable and orderly use of land, safeguard property values, and planning for future development for all human settlements (both rural and urban) in Kenya.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following was achieved during the period under review:

1. Two (2) Cadastral (fixed boundary) survey jobs were undertaken and completed.
2. Survey random field checks were completed in two (2) Adjudication sections i.e Chepkono Adjudication section and Chepareria Adjudication section
3. Revised the District Administrative and Topographical maps.

Constraints and Limitations: The department had inadequate transport and operating funds and also field allowance funds which hindered field operations.

There was shortage of drawing materials such as drawing table, dura drafting film, technical pens, scientific calculators and technical scales hindered cartographic maps drawing operations. And also cabinets for safe storage of maps are not available.

Adjudication sections which were to be completed included Chepkono and Chepareria Adjudication sections.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Ojective: Make accurate survey of land boundaries, produce large-scale plans for registration of land titles and produce and revise topographical maps in full range of scales.

Target: Provide all land owners with title deeds for their plots so as to enable them to use these deeds to secure loans.

Objective: Authenticate survey plans, mutation, aerial photography and also involve in the above related activities to support maximum exploitation of land and its natural resources.

Target: Enable landowners to plan how they can use their plots.

Objective: To collect data for planning and production of maps and plans required for registration of titles. These include mainly to survey township plots and market centres which include public utility plots/parcels of land.

Target: Survey 1000 plots in Kapenguria Municipality, Kacheliba and Sigor Market Centres.

Objectives: To supervise adjudication surveys.

Targets: Supervise completion of all surveys.

Objectives: To carry out Geodetic control with assistance from headquarters (survey).

Targets: Re-establish and rehabilitate destroyed survey pillars/beacons which form the Geodetic control network.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Land Subdivision Survey (mutation surveys) Keringet, Siyoi, Kishauunet, Chemwochoi and Kanyarkwat	Carrying out of mutation surveys in 5 registered surveys to enable land owners to transfer portions of their parcels to new owners <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL Development Programme
2.	Cadastral(fixed boundary) Surveys Kapenguria, Chepareria and Ortum market centres respectively	Surveying of township plots and market centres to facilitate issuance of title deeds to the individuals. This loans will enable them acquire loans to be used to stimulate economic development. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL Development Programme
3.	Adjudication Surveys Kapsangar, Kapsait, Wakor 'B' Korellach and Parua	Producing accurate maps to avoid boundary land disputes. This includes group ranches. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Cadastral (fixed boundary) Surveys of Forest Boundaries	To producing accurate maps to facilitate conservation of the forest <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL Development Programme

5. Cadastral Survey
Kapsait, Wakorr,
Kapsangar

Demarcation and surveying of plots in progress.

Also hearing of committee and A/Board cases is on-going

Funding source: GOK/ASAL

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Adjudication Sections Sina, Tangasia Chebon Chebon Location	To declare these areas as adjudication sections. Demarcate and provide title deeds.
Kamelei Adjudication Sections Kamelei, Tabach, Kokwopsis Tabach Location	Justification: To provide land owners with Title Deeds which they can use to secure loans for their developments.

Funding Source: GOK

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major policy of objectives of this section are:-

- Curb and control the increase of juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling.
- Ensure that children placed in approved schools and juvenile homes are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated.
- Promote the rehabilitation of juveniles so that they become responsible citizens.
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not revert to crime.
- Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to the society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation.
- The museums work has been to collect, acquire research, study, preserve, conserve, exhibit for the purpose of both enjoyment and education of the community.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Children's Department

During the period under review, no new projects were undertaken as funds were not availed. The new programme that had been projected during the period included: a new administration block, staff houses (Category F & E), a general store, grainstore and show room for prison industries.

The projects that were on-going under the period included; fencing the institution, improvement of horticultural farming and rehabilitation of water and sanitary systems. Out of these, only the water system was satisfactorily completed. The other programmes were hampered by lack of funds and this either led to stalling altogether or progressing at a very low pace.

The District Children's Department organized annually the day of the African Child through the District Children's Advisory Committee. The day is observed annually with various activities slated to highlight the theme of the day and enhancing the rights of the child.

In the period under review the department handled 225 cases of children. The cases ranged from abuse, neglect, undisciplined, assault, destitute, endangered, orphan to abandoned.

A proposal to construct Juvenile Remand home did not materialise because of lack of funds.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Protect, care and discipline children.

Target: Counselling parents and committing endangered children to juvenile remand home. This requires setting up a Juvenile remand home to serve three districts, viz: Trans-Nzoia, West Pokot and Turkana.

Objective: Undertake projects/programmes proposed in the previous plan period but whose work could not start due to lack of funds.

Target: Construct a new administration block, staff houses (category F & E), fencing the institution and rehabilitation of water and sanitary systems.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project/Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Juvenile Remand Home Kapenguria Division	Provide training and discipline for difficult children
<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK	

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Juvenile Remand Home Kapenguria Division	1	Provide training and discipline for difficult children. <u>Justification:</u> In the absence of a remand home the children who need protection and care are locked up in police cells for long period awaiting transport to Eldoret. Some of these children emulate adult criminal habit.
Rehabilitation of Sanitation Project. Kapenguria Division.	2	To dig a borehole to supplement the water supply during shortages and breakdowns <u>Justification:</u> The existing water supply is inadequate at times. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Fencing 3
Kapenguria Division

Erect a concrete masonry perimeter wall around the prison with a view to strengthening security.

Justification: The fencing of the institution was not effectively undertaken as only the barbed wire fence was reinforced.

Funding Source: GOK.

Horticultural Crop 4
Rehabilitation
Kapenguria Division

Expand and improve the orchard and the nursery for seedlings by regular spraying for it to serve as better rehabilitation tool.

Justification: Horticultural project to produce vegetables for a ready market.

Funding Source: GOK

Extramural Penal Employment 5
Scheme
District wide

Improve the operation of the centres by way of awaiting tools and materials that will make them effective rehabilitation centres

Justification:

Funding Source: GOK

Installation of Wood Work 6
Machines
Kapenguria Division

Purchase and install wood work machines for prison industries for better carpentry rehabilitation programmes

Justification: There is a shortage of wood work machines for making various carpentry goods.

Funding Source: GOK

Staff Houses Kapenguria Division	7	Construct houses for the staff, category E & F.
		<u>Justification:</u> Most staff are currently housed in congested grass-thatched houses.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Construction of Showroom for Prison industries Kapenguria Division	8	Build showroom where manufactured items from the prison industries can be put on display
		<u>Justification:</u> There is no such facility and these hinders any potential buyers from viewing the items.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Administration Block Kapenguria Division	9	Construct a new administration block. All staff can be housed for proper management and efficient performance of duty
		<u>Justification:</u> The station requires a new block
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Grain Store Kapenguria Division	10	Being a farming institution, a proper grain store is quite a necessity for storing the grains.
		<u>Justification:</u> There is lack of a storage facility which can be very useful for the grains produced.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

General Store
Kapenguria Division

11

Justification: A general store is required
The one in use is semi-permanent and therefore not strong enough for the purpose

Funding Source: GOK

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

National Museums

The construction of Sengwer/Cherangani artifacts gallery and its opening took place in the plan period.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To enhance the educational use of the museum by the public by providing enjoyable educational experiences.

Target: To have various programmes to be shown as films/videos to suit different interested groups.

Objectives: To promote understanding of the cultural, historical and social significance of nation's heritage.

Target: Document each article in the Museum.

Objective: To create awareness in the public about natural things and instill knowledge and love for them in order to stimulate a desire for their preservation especially cultural and environmental.

Target: To help preserve newly identified historical sites.

A On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Education Programmes Kapenguria Museum	Acquiring films and video to aid in setting up educational shows at the Kapenguria Museum. Preparing to suit particular needs. Funding Source: National Museums of Kenya.
2. Documentation of the Museum Collections Kapenguria Museum	To enter into catalogue card all articles in the museum with details on the articles i.e. accession No. tribe, when made, vernacular names, who collected it, date of collection, purchase price/donated and place of collection, who made it and for what use. Funding Source: National Museums of Kenya

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Developing and Preserving new Sites	1	There are historical sites which need to be preserved for educational and cultural heritage purposes. Justification: Preservation is necessary for posterity of future generations. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Starting an Aquarium, a snake park, having special birds like the peacock and a baboon around.

Funding Source:
GOK/Donor.

Justification: This will make the Museum diversify the attractions it offers the public.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- To encourage dispersal, growth and development of medium and small scale industries and businesses in the district.
- To provide appropriate and effective extension services to both industrial and commercial sectors.
- To promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures.
- To train and equip both industrial and commercial upcoming businessmen with the relevant knowledge in their businesses.
- To enhance commercial and industrial activities by providing monetary support to upcoming small scale and medium sized businesses and industries through provision of loans by agencies like Joint Loan Board and KIE.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

The district continued to realize expansion of businesses during the period under review. There was a beehive of commercial activities around major towns of Makutano and Kapenguria. These activities have necessitated the smooth operation of Kenya Commercial Bank, the Barclays mobile bank as well as the Post Office banking services.

During the Plan Period a total of Kshs.1,100,000 was disbursed as loans to 55 traders. This assisted and continues to assist traders to enhance their businesses. It should also be noted that constraints were faced during this Plan Period. For instance the loan defaulting rate is so high given the fact that most emigrants who were loaners cannot be traced as they closed down their businesses and left to unknown destinations.

During this period there was low training as the department lacked sponsors. Charging fee on traders in a remote area like this has not produced good results in the past as other departments train them freely.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** To increase reliability of agricultural inputs and promote "*Jua Kali*" sector in major urban centres such as Makutano, Kapenguria, Chepareria, Ortum, Sigor particularly metal fabrication and furniture.
- Target:** Formulate physical plans for these towns with convenient locations set aside for *Jua Kali* artisans to display their wares.
- Objective:** To increase reliability of non-agricultural raw materials found locally to promote wood carving artisans, mat-making in priority urban centres like Ortum and Sigor.
- Target:** Formulate adequate physical plans for these towns with particular locations within the towns for display of these finished products.
- Objectives:** Increase reliability of livestock products such as hides and skins in urban centres such as Kacheliba, Chepareria and Sigor with a future view of establishing a tanning industry.
- Target:** To improve marketing avenues in these towns through co-operatives and also intensify marketing campaigns to create awareness.



PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. West Pokot Trade Development Joint Loan Board District wide	Provide loans to small scale businessmen in the District Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking ranking	Description of Activities
Sub-District Trade Development office block and Staff Houses Alale Sub-District Headquarters	1	To construct standard office block, one MG house and one LG house for members of staff to be stationed there Justification: There are no private rented houses in the area Funding Source: GOK
Training and Extension Services District-wide	2	Organising traders' courses to enlighten them on how to manage their businesses Justification: Rate of literacy is still low among prospective traders and those given loans should be visited to assess their degree of success. Funding Source: Prospective Donors

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy objectives

The policy objectives of the sector are:-

- To promote sporting activities to attain high standards.
- To promote and co-ordinate cultural activities.
- To mobilize and stimulate peoples awareness of their problems and strengthening peoples desires to self-improvement through organized social groups.
- To facilitate literacy, post literacy and continuing education.
- To encourage people to search for knowledge and information through establishment of community libraries.
- To provide training facilities for local leaders and lower level manpower.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Sports Department

Several sporting clubs, teams were assisted with sports equipment by various NGOs through the co-ordination of the department. Courses and clinics were held in order to raise awareness of the sporting fraternity. However, fencing of the stadium and fields was not done for there were no funds available.

Table 3.1**Department of Social Services**

Activities	Accomplishments (Nos.)
Ferro cement tanks for individual women	33
Rehabilitation of malnourished cases	204
Client reached through outreach programmes and taught on nutrition	448
Women group members trained	220
Group advanced loans for income generating activities/projects by Asal	1
Women groups given grants to start/complete income generating projects	10
Disabled persons who benefitted from NFDK	5
Exposure tours conducted for women/local leaders within the district	1
Seminars/workshops held for women	4
Training for field staff	1

Source: Department of Social Services, 1996.

Department of Adult Education

In the Department of Adult Education 40 part-time teachers were trained on how to teach Adults, and the aim is to teach upto 1300 adults to enable them acquire writing and reading skills upto proficiency level.

Department of Culture

In the 1994-96 Plan Period, the Department of Culture did not have any new approved project for implementation though a lot is expected in this Plan period as cultural activities need more serious attention than before. There only minor activities undertaken included training of the registered cultural groups. Thus the beneficiaries have been quite minimal.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To promote social welfare and community development.

Target: To mobilize local community for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process.

Objectives: To train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition.

Target: To conduct outreach programmes to teach on prevention measures.

Objectives: Developing and improving sporting talents in the district.

Targets: Conduct courses, seminary and clinics for various disciplines.

Objectives: Raise literacy levels.

Targets: Teach upto 1300 adults to enable them acquire writing and reading skills upto proficiency level.

Objectives: Help in the mobilization of dance troupes, acrobatic troupes and choirs into consistent and functional entities.

Target: Conduct training of cultural groups and individuals to develop their talents.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Training for Women Groups District wide	Topics taught on effective group management and organisation, leadership Identification of viable projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL, NGO
2. Loan Scheme for Women Group Projects District wide	Given loans to start off income generating activities <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL
3. Family Life Training Programme District wide	Eradication of malnutrition by cure and preventing of teaching on rehabilitating malnourished cases at the Kapenguria Family Life Training Centre. Out-reach programmes to teach on preventive measures. <u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA/M.C. & S.S
4. Courses, Seminars and Clinics District wide	Create awareness to participants of various disciplines on the running of each sporting activity <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5. Facility and Equipment Project District wide	Provision of facilities and equipment of those needy teams and clubs to promote sporting activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> NGOs/Well wishers

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|----|---|---|
| 6. | Local leaders Advocacy seminar
District wide | Create awareness to local leaders on adult learners and Adult education programme |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL |
| 7. | Training and In-Servicing Adult Education Teachers
District wide | Lack of commitment and efficiency in handling adults |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL |
| 8. | Education Tours
District wide | Teachers and learners lack exposure on functional literacy programmes |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL |
| 9. | Training of cultural groups & individuals
District wide | Improving group skills in producing economically viable cultural products and in performing arts. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 9. | Grant to Cultural Groups
District wide | Provide small grants to groups to help them purchase equipment, uniforms and other relevant materials towards their advancement |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
-

Department of Social Services

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Relief of Distress Funds District wide	1	Advance grants to assist needy 10 distressed persons in each location. <u>Justification:</u> These classes of people require grants to start income generating activities to support themselves and their families <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Tool Kits Project District wide	2	Issue selected disabled persons with tool kits on completion of their courses. These are disabled persons who have undertaken vocational training in rehabilitation centres and youth polytechnics <u>Justification:</u> In order to settle them and earn their own living <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Training for Women Groups, Self-help Groups and Youth Groups District wide	3	Organise trainings/seminars for these groups. <u>Justification:</u> Increase the number of effective groups with a strong impact on the community. <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL, GOK
Loan Scheme for Women Groups and Self-help Groups and Youth District wide	4	Advance loans to these group. <u>Justification:</u> To finish their stalled projects and also to start new ones <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL, GOK

Training for Local Leaders 5
District wide

Sensitising workshops for these
leaders.

Justification: In order to educate their
people on community development
issues/projects

Funding Source: GOK

Department of Sports

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Standard Stadium Makutano, Kapenguria Division	1	Construction of a standard stadium which will be used for activities in the District Justification: Currently the district sporting associations only rely on those for schools, which are of poor standard Funding Source: GOK
Sensitisation Seminars District wide	2	Introduce new sporting activities and strengthen the existing ones. Form sports councils at all levels. Justification: To divert the locals on other means of livelihood and top talents. Sports council will improve sports administration. Funding Source: GOK/NGOs

Fencing of Stadium and
Fields 3
District wide

Expansion and fencing of these
facilities.

Justification: Will enhance collection
of gate fees

Funding Source: GOK

Divisional Offices Project 4
Sigor, Alale, Kacheliba

Construct office blocks.

Justification: All departments in the
divisions have no offices to carry out
activities.

Funding Source: MCSS

Multipurpose Development 5
Institute
Chepareria Division

Construction of a Multipurpose
Institute.

Justification: There is none in the
district. It is required for effective
running of the Departments activities

Funding Source: ASAL/MCSS

Supporting Materials for 6
Adult Education Learners
District wide

Purchase and dispatch of materials to
their final users.

Justification: To promote and facilitate
the adult education programme
effectively

Funding Source: GOK

Development and
Preservation of New Sites
District wide

7

There are historical sites which need to be developed and preserved.

Justification: For educational and cultural heritage purposes and to increase the number of visitors coming in to see these sites.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Museum Project

8

Starting an aquarium, a snake park, having special birds like the peacock and baboon brought in

Justification:

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Swimming Pool Project

9

Construct a swimming pool in the museum.

Justification: For recreation and those who would wish to learn how to swim

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Department of Culture

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre Kapenguria Division	1	Construction of a cultural centre with a Public Library. Collect artifacts and antiques. Justification: The centre will attract established artists for exhibitions. It will encourage the upcoming artists and act as a tourist attraction Funding Source: GOK

Loaning Scheme to Cultural Groups District wide

Issue loans to cultural groups.

Justification: The loans can help them in improving on their products and marketing.

Funding Source: GOK

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COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives for the sector are to:-

- Provide an enabling environment for the emergence of self-sustaining, member-controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement able to compete effectively with other private sector enterprises;
- Ensure that co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interest of their members.
- Improve the management of co-operatives through training programmes for managers, general members and management committee members;
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities particularly in small scale enterprises and Jua Kali;
- Enhance and increase the per-capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income groups;
- Expand co-operatives into the areas that serve the low income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities.

Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the last plan period, six societies were registered; i.e. 3 multi-produce and 3 savings and credit co-operatives societies. 4 of the newly registered societies were in Kapenguria Division, while Alale and Chepareria Divisions had 1 each. The societies are Pokot Traders multipurpose, Tany-Aran Hides and Skins, Kiwawa Vision Sacco, Kaptabuk Farmers, Kaptco Sacco and Evangelists Sacco Society Ltd.

Further during the period, one society, West Pokot District Cooperative Union was placed under inquiry.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promote the revival and setting of new co-operative in those sectors that do not have.

Target: To revive the Kodich Co-operative Honey Refinery and encourage the setting up of a milk coolers plant.

Objective: To conduct training of societies in a book keeping and auditing.

Target: The department to raise the level of management skills in societies by conducting training to officials.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. SCIP II Kapenguria, Chepareria Divisions	Improve coffee quality and increase quantity through improved management and improved processing methods
Funding Source: GOK/IDA	

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Office and Staff Quarters Kapenduria Division	1	Construct office and staff quarters. Justification: Department has no office and staff quarters to administer the activities Funding Source: GOK
Installation of Milk Cooler Mnagei, Kapenguria Division	2	Install a milk cooler. Justification: To improve processing of milk. The division has no such facility at the moment. Funding Source: GOK

Honey Refinery
Kacheliba Division

3

Build and increase beehives and install a honey refinery.

Justification: Maximise honey production hence uplift living standards of the members. The division has no such facility

Funding Source: Self Help, GOK, NGOs

Installation of Posho Mills
Kapenguria Division

4

To construct posho mills.

Justification: To diversify secondary activities for the only women cooperative in the District and hence increase members income.

Funding Source: Self Help, GOK, NGO

LABOUR AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of this sector include:

- To undertake negotiations and conciliations of wage disputes among various employers and employees.
- To assess the level of human resource utilization in economic activities.
- Implementation of labour working standards by inspecting undertakings to ensure improved working conditions.
- Examining current employment creation policies with a view to reformulating them to allow for ease of implementation.
- To develop labour administration structures aimed at providing substantially better services to employers and workers.
- Improvement of labour productivity and educating both employers and employees.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

With a view to economic constraints and raising levels of living, job opportunities in the 1994-1996 period was by far below the job seekers' demand, and overcoming unemployment and under-employment was difficult.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To co-operate with the public and private bodies concerned with employment problems. the employment service should be consulted and its views taken into account by any co-ordinating machinery concerned with the information and application of policy relating to such questions as against targets.

Targets: The distributions of industries, public works and public investments, technological progress in relation to production, migration and housing, general community organisation and planning affecting the availability of employment.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

No specific project and programme priorities fall in the purview of the department in the District unless it is established in the near future for promotion of employment service.

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major sectoral policy objectives include:

- To ensure that all school-going age children have
- To strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics in primary and secondary school levels.
- Increase the quality and quantity of teaching and learning institutions.
- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education (pre-primary to secondary).

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

All the projects undertaken during the period under review were completed. The following completed projects were undertaken of Education in the district:

Table 3.2

Completed Projects under the ASAL Program

Project	Achievements
1. Staff Development District wide	6 trainings and seminars organized 6 workshops for teachers 2 seminars organized
2. PTA Association's Workshops Alale, Kacheliba, Chepareria, Sigor and Kanyarkwat, Riwo Zones	555 participants in workshops. 12 workshops held out in 12 zones. Councillors, sponsors and a tour to Malawi

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | School inspection
District wide | 1994/95-178 primary schools were inspected out of 228 primary schools
772 teachers were inspected out of 1730 teachers. Purchase of inspection books for field officers |
| 4. | Subsidies for School
Books/desks.
Sigor, Chepareria, Kacheliba,
Alale Divisions and Kanyarkwat
and Riwo Zones | 368 desks were supplied to 17 primary schools in ASAL areas (cost-sharing). Purchased textbooks for 28 primary schools which cost the parents Ksh. 280,231 as cost-sharing contribution. This was 50% contribution and topped by ASAL. |
| 5. | School Buildings
ASAL Areas | Pserum primary school, Kongelai primary school, Samich primary school and Kacheliba were completed with 3 class rooms and 1 office in each school

Funding Source: ASAL programme, parents. |
| 6. | Boarding Facilities
ASAL Areas | 15 double-decker beds and 30 mattresses supplied to Naiyapong primary school. |
| 7. | Teachers Advisory Centre
ASAL Areas | 3 Teachers' Advisory Centres were built at Kipkomo, Sigor and Kacheliba zones. |
| 8. | Girls Secondary Education
ASAL Areas | 152 girls in various secondary schools in the district and outside the district were paid school fees for. It is paid to girls from poor families. A total of Kshs. 863,275/- was paid. |
| 9. | Pokot Dictionary | The writing, proof-reading and corrections of the dictionary has been completed by committee. Work remaining is the printing of the dictionary. |

Source: District Education Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To raise low enrolment in pre-primary and particularly girls school going in ASAL areas.

Target: To raise low gross enrolment rate from 58.1% to 70%.

Objective: To open one secondary school each in those areas which do not have.

Target: To open more secondary schools in Alale, Chepareria and Sigor Divisions (Lomut and Mwino Zones). At present Alale Division does not have a single secondary School.

Objective: To alleviate book shortage in ASAL areas primary schools with the aim of standardizing the acquisition of learning materials.

Target: To increase provision of text-books through cost-sharing by 20% in the district.

Objective: To Provide permanent classrooms for conducive learning environment for the growing child population.

Target: ASAL Programme to assist in constructing 9 classrooms and three offices (in 3 primary schools). The parents to put about 10 classrooms.

Objective: Improve and provide conducive boarding facilities to enhance school attendance and continuity of proper learning in ASAL areas.

Target: To construct 2 dormitories in Chepnyal and Chepkopegh boarding schools with the assistance of ASAL Programme and improve the existing 20 boarding schools in the district.

Objective: Create awareness to enhance community participation in school development and provision of physical and learning facilities.

Target: To organize awareness meetings in 18 educational zones in the district for P.T.A. members (2 awareness workshops per year).

Objective: To raise and improve the performance of schools standards on curriculum development and teaching methods.

Target: To raise national examination performance (KCPE) from 450 pupils attaining 400 and above marks to 650 pupils.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects:

Project Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1. Provision Of Textbooks And Desk To Primary School. (Asal Areas), Alale, Sigor, Kacheliba And Chepareria Divisions And Riwo/kanyarkwat Zones	Providing schools with adequate textbooks and desks for proper teaching. Funding Source: GOK, Parents, ASAL Programme.
2. School Feeding Programme Kacheliba, Alale, Sigor and Chepareria Divisions Riwo/Kanyarkwat Zones	Providing food to children in pre-primary and primary schools in ASAL areas. Funding Source: GOK, World Food Programme.
3. Girls Secondary Education Project Alale, Kacheliba, Sigor and Chepareria Divisions Kanyarkwat and Riwo Zones	Providing school fees to girls joining secondary schools from poor families in the ASAL areas. Funding Source: ASAL Programme, Churches and GOK.
4. Staff Development Project District wide	Strengthening and improve standards of education in the District by the teachers and education officers in organising workshops and seminars. Funding Source: ASAL programme, Ministry of Education.
5. School Inspection District wide	Giving corrective measures to teachers on teaching methods and advice on curriculum development/implementation. Funding Source: ASAL Programme and GOK

6. PTA's Association: (ASAL areas), Kacheliba, Sigor, Chepareria and Alale Divisions Kanyarkwat/Riwo Zones
 Creating awareness to the parents by involving them in education activities.
Funding Source: ASAL programme.
7. School Building and Teachers Advisory Centres (ASAL areas), Sigor, Kacheliba, Alale and Chepareria Divisions Riwo/Kanyarkwat Zones
 Building and providing conducive buildings and beddings for boarding in the boarding schools and improving enrolment in schools in ASAL areas.
Funding Source: ASAL programme/Parents.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Textbooks Project District wide	1	To provide primary school with adequate text-books. Justification: Improve results in National Examination in the district will encourage parents provide more adequate text-books to their schools. Funding Source: ASAL programme/Parents/Churches.
Kaptabuk Secondary Lelan Division	2	Construction of 4 classrooms. Justification: improved learning facilities will encourage teachers and pupils do their work better in National Examinations. Funding Source: ASAL programme/sponsor

Ngoleyo Primary School Kapenguria Division	3	Construction of 4 classrooms.
		<u>Justification:</u> Improve learning conditions. To meet demand of the growing pupils population.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Self-Help/Sponsor.
Kreswo Primary School Kapenguria Division	4	Construction of 4 classrooms.
		<u>Justification:</u> To improve learning atmosphere and enhance the performance for both teachers and students.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Parents/Sponsor.
Kitalakapel Primary School Kapenguria Division	5	Construction of 4 classrooms.
		<u>Justification:</u> Improved learning facilities will encourage parents to send more pupils to schools in ASAL areas.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Parents/sponsor
Murpus Primary School Chepareria Division	6	Construct 3 classrooms and Administration block.
		<u>Justification:</u> Improved learning facilities in ASAL areas will encourage enrolment of pupils and better learning.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL Programme/Parents..

Tamugh Primary School Chepareria Division	7	Construct 3 classrooms and administration block.
		<u>Justification:</u> Improved learning facilities in ASAL areas will encourage good enrolment of pupils and better learning.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL programme/Parents.
Sangat Primary School Sigor Division	8	Construction of 3 classrooms and 1 Administration block.
		<u>Justification:</u> Improved classrooms will encourage parents to send many children to school in ASAL areas.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL Programme/Parents.
Teachers' Advisory Centre Alale Division	9	To provide T.A.C. offices at the Zonal Education centres. Construct library nearer to the teachers and pupils.
		<u>Justification:</u> To facilitate workshops and seminars organized for teachers. Improved teachers Advisory Centres at the zonal levels will improve the learning standard in the District.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL Programme/Parents.
Alale Division, Chepareria Division Sigor Division	10	To open three Secondary Schools in the district.
		<u>Justification:</u> Alale Division has no single Secondary School at the moment. Sigor has one Secondary School, hence the need for additional one. Chepareria Division is a bit endowed but its population warrants an extra secondary school.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Parents/NGO.

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main policy objectives of this sector are:

- To provide quality health care within easy reach with emphasis on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services while not ignoring curative services.
- To increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.
- To intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.
- To provide adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Eight latrines constructed, 7 springs protected, 50 Ferrocement Water Tank constructed, 90 water jar constructed, 30 mosquito nets treated and 400 granary stores rat proofed.

Eye ward was set up and equipped at the Kapenguria District hospital. In Chepareria Health Centre, staff houses plus services block was completed and handed over.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promotion of Environmental sanitation through proper waste disposal i.e. construction of incinerators of compost pits by health workers.

Promotion of income generating activities through various organised groups i.e. poultry keeping, bee-keeping, farming promotion, promotion of rental houses building and trade;

Objective Formation and training of Traditional Birth Attendants, Village Health Committees, Village Health Workers, and Community Based Health Workers thorough visits, seminars, workshops, and barazas;

Objective Promotion of health hygiene practice in the communities, markets, food premises, through regular visits and inspection by the public health personnel.

For a district setting towards the achievement of the goal of rapid industrialization within 1997 - 2001 years the following are the objectives:

Target: Increase safe water supply by 10% of the population within the district.

Increase latrine coverage by 25% in the district.

Reduce disease vector to a tolerant level, improve food storage and proper housing by 20% within this period.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Continued Education for Health Workers and Training Of TBA's, VHW's, CBHCs	Updating Health Workers with modern technology for efficiency in public health promotion and training of community health workers in view of taking health closer to the community. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	STD/AIDS Control Programme	Promoting of community awareness on various dangers of the disease, preventive measures and control procedures through mass campaigns, barazas, seminars, workshops and World Aids day functions. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	PHC/B1/Health Education Programme	Creating awareness and implementation of all PHC Elements. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Water and Sanitation Programme	Promoting safe water supply and increase of latrine coverage and use. <u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA/GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Logistics District wide	1	<p>Purchase two 4WD vehicles for Kachileba and Sigor Health Centres for patient referral.</p> <p>Justification: No vehicles in health centres, Logistics from Kapenguria to dispensary inefficient and therefore integration of district health system handicapped by ineffective patient referral.</p> <p>Funding Source: Donor.</p>
Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Hospital	2	<p>Rehabilitation of hospital water supply and drainage system.</p> <p>Justification: Regular water supply needed at the theatre and labour ward.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK.</p>

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main objectives of the sector are:

- Sustainable food production and security.
- Increased private sector participation.
- Generation of foreign exchange through export.
- Provision of new materials for local industries.
- Control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases and pests.
- Effective management of food supply.
- Ensuring effective geographical distribution of food throughout the year.
- Management of water for sustainable food production.
- Ensure overall economic growth.

Veterinary Department

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Table 3.3

Achievements 1994-96

Activity	Achievements	Constraints
Vaccination campaigns	80% cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest and CBPP and 20% dogs/cats were vaccinated	Few farmers present and all the cattle and dogs/cats for vaccination. Unavailability of vaccine. Lack of understanding the importance of vaccinating dogs and cats.

Tick control programme	One dip constructed and two rehabilitated in the whole district making a total of 79 dips, training of dip communities.	Lack of water and therefore there was no utilization of dips. Mismanagement of dips. Pastoralism common. Lack of funds to repair and buy acaricide in dips.
Hides and skins improvement	Training of flayers, butchers and hides and skins traders on flaying and grading skill.	Only three inspectors who serve six divisions. No reliable transport.
Tsetse fly control	Tsetse fly survey was done in Sigor division and species of Trypanosome and fly were noted Farmers were trained on how to trap flies.	No zoologist in the district.
ASAL veterinary programme	Sponsored vaccination campaign, tsetse fly survey, building and rehabilitating dips, training of flayers butchers and hides and skins traders, and training community based animal health personnel.	
National extension programme	Technical staff were re-trained on veterinary livestock and agricultural aspects, seminars and workshops were organized as expected	Lack of enough technical staff to serve the vast district. Funds released late.

Source: District Veterinary Office, Kapenguria, 1996



Department of Agriculture

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Table 3.4

NEP II: Achievements 1994-96

Activity	1994 Target	Achieved	1995 Target	Achieved	1996 Target	Achieved
Farm visits by few	52420	41040	44880	22393	34655	13735
Group visits	1050	539	1155	1050	1366	668
Supervision	420	260	306	240	144	60
(i)Division	36	21	44	32	18	5
(ii)District						
Monthly training sessions	36	27	36	24	18	5
Quarterly workshops	4	3	4	3	4	1
D.C.C.	3	2	4	3	3	2
RRC Advisory meetings	2	2	4	3	2	2
Professional group meetings	10	8	1	1	3	1
Staff residential course	2	2	1	1	2	Nil
Staff Education Tour	2	2	4	3	2	1
Staff seminars	10	8	1	1	3	1
Farmers residential courses	6	4	2	0	2	Nil
Farmers seminars/trainings	32	24	56	45	30	5
Farmers Tours	4	3	2	1	1	1
Field days	4	3	15	17	6	2
Agricultural Shows	4	4	4	4	2	2
Barazas	260	194	1125	610	563	288
Demonstrations	96	96	141	106	141	76

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kapenguria, 1996.



Table 3.5**Crop Production Achievements**

Crop	Hac.	Achieved (M/Hac)	Hac	Achieved	Hac	Exp. yield (m.Ha)
Maize	23800	1.26	22830	3.15	19500	2.8
Beans	6400	0.75	7870	0.8	9000	0.8
Sorghum		0.72	2500	0.8	2480	0.72
Finger millet	2723	0.63	1400	0.65	1458	0.65
Coffee	66.1	0.775	71.1	0.8	75.2	0.8
Sunflower	150	0.9	500	0.9	80	0.9
Pyrethrum	130	0.6	150	0.7	180	0.78
Irish potatoes	275	10	320	12	450	12
<u>Horticultural Crops</u>						
Citrus fruits	185	8	188	10	200	12
Bananas	143	10	145	10	150	12
Vegetables	590	various	550		600	

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kapenguria, 1996.

District Specific Objectives and Targets**Agriculture Department**

Objective: The agricultural sector plan to achieve the following objectives during the plan period 1997-2001:

Target: To provide food security and maintain self sufficiency in the main food crops and also generate family incomes.

Objective: To increase the rate of adoption and stimulate the development of technical packages that will enable small holder farmers to increase their productivity and incomes.

Target: To bring potential irrigatable land under irrigation. This will encourage farmers to grow vegetables and other horticultural crops, oil crops and hence providing the district with raw materials for agro based industries.

Objective: To introduce floriculture in the district.

Target: Increase and sustain agricultural production with minimum soil loss and damage to the environment in all divisions.

National Soil and Water Conservation Project

Soil is the most important resource on which all agricultural activities depend. This resource must therefore be well managed and preserved for sustained production.

Efforts were put to ensure that the high potential areas of the district were treated while water harvesting techniques were introduced in the low potential areas. During 1994-96 development Plan period 3,350 farms were treated in the district. Several structures were also implemented including 5 shallow wells, protection of 3 springs and 2 roof tanks. The main constraints were, inaccessibility of some of the areas and unreliable means of transport.

The areas covered under this project is 66.1ha. in 1994, 71.1ha. in 1995 and 75.22ha. in 1996 as against a target of 85.5 ha. set out in the plan period. During 1994-96 plan period the following was recorded:

Mismanaged coffee farms		2.0
No. of coffee nurseries		4
Production of coffee seedlings/yr		8,000 seeds
Small scale farmers*(No.)		153
Small estates over 10 acres		3
No. of farmers co-op societies		2
No of coffee development groups		3
No. of factories		1
No. of hand pulpers		3
Yield (Kgs)	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1995/96</u>
Cherry	33,438	73540
Buni	6,319	9433

Classes of clean coffee improved from 3-7 to 1-7

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Train farmers about the importance of dips to control ticks and tick-borne diseases.

Target: Conduct training of dip attendants and dip committee. Construct 4 dips and rehabilitate 40 dips.

Do a survey of tsetse fly, and control tsetse fly by use of biconical baited traps. Also involve the local community through participation in the control of tsetse fly.

Objective: Train flayers, butchers and hides and skins traders on improvement of hides and skins.

Target: To increase number of stores and bandas to serve every trading centre within the district.

Objective: Promote appropriate and efficient extension services through veterinary clinical services.

Target: Vaccinate 200,000 heads of cattle and 100,00 sheep clear.

Objective: Bait stray dogs and cats to reduce rabies' outbreaks.

Target: Vaccinate all dogs/cats against rabies disease.

Objective: Involvement in uniting all veterinary, livestock and agricultural staff for the purpose of improving extension services.

Target: Retraining of technical staff on all aspects of veterinary, livestock and agriculture to create an all round person conversant with all the fields of agriculture.

Livestock Department

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Livestock improvement through breeding continued with a view to improve on existing indigenous stock to higher stock that could yield more meat and milk, and resist diseases, and also imparting skills on balanced nutritional aspect for high yielding animals. The policy during this period was to allow 1 bull to serve only 25-30 cows: 1 buck to serve 50; and 1 cockerel to serve 8-10 hens.

New bulls and bucks were ordered and distributed to individual farmers. Cockerel and bullets exchange were well registered in the district.

Dairy cattle both exotic and cross breeds increased from 23,000 to 25,000 at the end of the plan period. Milk production increased from 935,000Kg in 1993 to 14,620,000Kg in 1995. There was a decrease in woolsheep from 92,000 in 1993 to 61,600 in 1995. This is because farmers have tended to shift to other enterprises forcing them to reduce the numbers of their livestock.

On the marketing side two sale yards, one loading ramp, one water trough were constructed in the period under review. Through promotion, K.T.B. hives increased from 401 to 570. 2 Mere log hives were introduced in the district. This marginal increase in hives increased the production of honey from 29500 Kg in 1993 to 30,770 Kg in 1995.

All these achievements were attained through the implementation of several projects/programmes, namely (NEP II), National Poultry Development programme and the Nasukuta Sheep and Goats multiplication centre.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To raise the current milk level of production so as to get enough surplus to enable construction of milk coolers in the district.

Target: To increase milk production levels by at least 40% in all the major production areas by the end of the Plan period.

Objective: To increase both quantity and quality of wool to increase farmers income.

Target: Wool Sheep are expected to increase from 82,000 to 100,000 raising wool production from 105,650 kg. to 245,000 kg. Hair Sheep are expected to increase from 122,588 to 150,000.

Objective: To raise honey production to be able to support a revival of Kodich Honey Refinery.

Target: The KTBH hive are expected to increase from the current 570 to 1,000.

Target: The dairy breeds' cattle are expected to increase from the current 25,000 to 30,000. This together with aggressive cross-breeding campaign is expected to raise milk production from 1.5 million kg. to 3 million kg.

Veterinary Department

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	<u>Project Name</u> <u>Division/Location</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
1.	ASAL Veterinary Projects District wide	Supplementing the Government in running its activities e.g. Vaccination campaign, constructing and repairing dips, tse tse fly surveying and controlling, community based animal health personnel training farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL/Netherlands
2.	Pan African Rinderpest Control Programme District wide	Vaccinating cattle against rinderpest. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Veterinary Clinical Service District wide	Treatment of animals vaccination and livestock extension. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Tick Control Programme District wide	Dip construction, training of dip attendants and dip committees meetings. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5.	Rabies Control District wide	Baiting of stray dogs/cats and vaccinate all dogs/cats against rabies' disease. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
6.	Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	To give expansion advice to hides/skins traders and farmers on better methods of production. to increase number of stores and bandas to serve every trading centre within the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

7. National Extension Programme District wide Retraining of technical staff on veterinary, livestock and agriculture aspects so as to deliver good extension services.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Vaccination Campaigns Against Rinderpest, C.B.P.P. District wide	1	To vaccinate animals and reduce the risk of C.B.P.P. and rinderpest. Form permanent buffer zone especially within the border region and prevent the risk of disease from neighbouring Uganda, if any.

Justification: Improve animal health and productivity.
Improve market value of the animal health and productivity.
Improve market value of the animals to stop the spread of zoonoses e.g. Rabies.

Funding Source: GOK

Veterinary Extension Services District wide	2	
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To identify farmers driven demand problems.
To pass new technologies to farmers.
To assess the adoption of new technologies by farmers.

Justification: To boost animals health/Production.

Funding Source: GOK

**Drug Revolving Fund
(Alale, Kacheliba, Sigor
Divisions** 3

To ensure a constant and efficient supply of drugs that is nearer to the farmer.

To ensure that the farmer gets adequate advice from the veterinary department on the use of drugs.

To subsidise the cost benefit ration.

To ensure the most required drugs are always available.

Target groups are farmers and pastoralists.

Justification: To subsidise the cost of drugs so as to be within farmers reach.

Funding Source: GOK.

Tick Control 4
**Kacheliba, Alale, Sigor
Kacheliba Divisions**

To purchase hand-spray pumps and, acaricide (chemical) to be issued to groups of farmers in ASAL areas.

Justification: Hand-sprays are a suitable method of spraying this being a nomadic community.

Funding Source:

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension project II (NEP II) District wide	<p>Organising for staff training, farmer trainings carrying out demonstration in the field on crop and horticulture mechanisation, Home economics, Rural Youth etc</p> <p>Organising staff and farmers tours to other districts. Carrying out supervision, to monitor the effectiveness of the trainings done. FES and farmers Dessiminate research findings to farmers.</p> <p><u>Funding source:</u> GOK</p>
2. Soil And Water Conservation Agro-forestry Water Harvesting District wide	<p>Encourage specific soil and water conservation techniques. Promotion of Water harvesting techniques in the low rainfall areas.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SIDA</p>
3. Crop Production District wide	<p>Crop production demonstration and farm trials.</p> <p>Extension of hectares under coffee, cotton, millet, sorghum, sunflower and horticultural crops.</p> <p>Introduction of draught crops e.g. cow-peas and cassava.</p> <p>Improve on nutrition at family level.</p> <p>On-farm grain storage and preservation</p> <p>Promotion of groundnut production</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

4. ASAO II

Fertilizer promotion among the small scale farmers and other soil sampling and analysis for safe use of agro-chemicals.

Funding Source: GOK

5. The Second Coffee Improvement Project (SCIP) Kapenguria Division, Kapenguria Mnagei, Kapkoris Locations. Improvement of coffee payments to farmers directly
Provide farm input loans to farmers
6. Chepareria Division, Kipkomo Location, and Sigor Division Two trials in Sekerr and Mwino Locations Provide loans to construct/renovate coffee factories
Provide food for farmers and staff training and tours.

Funding Source: GOK/WORLD BANK (SCIP II)

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Irrigation Development Sigor, Chepareria and Kacheliba Divisions	1	<p>Rehabilitation of traditional canals</p> <p>Farmers training on water management and canal management</p> <p>Introduction of high value crops (horticultural) on irrigated land</p> <p>Encourage farmers along river Suam to sink shallow wells and install hand pumps for small scale irrigation</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> More land will be brought under irrigation and hence increase in food production and hence increase in food production. Horticultural crops will increase incomes. The scarce water resource will be harnessed economically and efficiently.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL</p>
Crop Production Development Chepareria, Sigor, Kapenguria and Kacheliba Divisions	2	<p>Encourage farmers to increase hectareges and yields of oil seed crops and eventually venture into oil processing</p> <p>Introduce simsim and soybeans</p> <p>Encourage involved farm families to generate income through sale of oil crops</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To encourage diversification of crop enterprises in order to minimise risks.</p> <p>Encourage consumption of vegetable oils in most rural areas</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

**Horticultural Crops
Development
Kapenguria, Sigor, Lelan,
Chepareria Divisions**

3

Introduce horticulture i.e vegetable production, fruit, flower growing. Encourage french beans, passion fruit, grapes and asian vegetables

Justification: Farmers need to be encouraged to diversify crop enterprises and to venture into more paying enterprises like floriculture. With the upcoming of Eldoret Airport marketing will not be a problem.

Promotion of passion fruit and grapes will help the farming community in producing quality fruit for both local consumption and export. The climate also favours the asian vegetables

Funding Source: GOK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Poultry Development Programme (NEP II) District wide	Exchange of cockerel, bullet. Courses for farmers and staff and also field days attendance. Staff and farmers' tours. Vaccination upto of poultry.
2. National Extension Project (NEP II) District wide	Holding of seminars and workshops, Regional research and Dissemination of research findings. Training, supervision and field visits. Livestock demonstrations. Pasture fodder establishment, calf rearing. Honey harvesting.
3. Nasukuta Farmsheep & Goat Multiplication Centre Chepareria Division.	Exchange of sheep, goats and poultry to farmers for their local breeding. For the up-grading of their local breeds.

Funding Source: ASAL

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Honey Refinery Kodich Kacheliba Division	1	<p>Reviving of the refinery.</p> <p>Justification: The project used to be run by Co-operative Ministry and stopped later.</p> <p>The area has enough honey to be processed by the plant.</p> <p>The PRA has been carried out and farmers are willing to revive the plant.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Fencing & Construction Of Chepareria Livestock Market Sale Yard Chepareria Division	2	<p>Fencing-off and constructing the saleyard.</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>Facilitate easy access and collection.</p> <p>Facilitate easy handling of livestock for both farmers and buyers during sales.</p> <p>Disease control as the sale-year can be used during vaccination, easy identification and isolation of sick animals.</p> <p>Will assist rural community to sell their goods during sales.</p> <p>Funding Source: ASAL/County Council.</p>

**Keringet Outspan For
Pasture And Fodder** **3**

**Agro-forestry integration with crop/pasture
and fodder fish farming demonstrations.**

Justification: Improve on the already
existing water pump and its accessories.
Establish rabbits centre. Multiplication,
Demonstration on how to space Agro-
forest trees with crops or
pasture and fodder.

Demonstration to farmers on how to have
a balanced diet for both livestock and
humans and rehabilitation of the existing
dip and loading ramp.

Funding Source: GOK.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Honey Refinery Kodich Kacheliba Division	1	<p>Reviving of the refinery.</p> <p>Justification: The project used to be run by Co-operative Ministry and stopped later.</p> <p>The area has enough honey to be processed by the plant.</p> <p>The PRA has been carried out and farmers are willing to revive the plant.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Fencing & Construction Of Chepareria Livestock Market Sale Yard Chepareria Division	2	<p>Fencing-off and constructing the saleyard.</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>Facilitate easy access and collection.</p> <p>Facilitate easy handling of livestock for both farmers and buyers during sales.</p> <p>Disease control as the sale-year can be used during vaccination, easy identification and isolation of sick animals.</p> <p>Will assist rural community to sell their goods during sales.</p> <p>Funding Source: ASAL/County Council.</p>

**Keringet Outspan For
Pasture And Fodder 3**

**Agro-forestry integration with crop/pasture
and fodder fish farming demonstrations.**

Justification: Improve on the already
existing water pump and its accessories.
Establish rabbits centre. Multiplication,
Demonstration on how to space Agro-
forest trees with crops or
pasture and fodder.

Demonstration to farmers on how to have
a balanced diet for both livestock and
humans and rehabilitation of the existing
dip and loading ramp.

Funding Source: GOK.

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

Some of the objectives of this sector include:

- Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP.
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange.
- Develop and manage wildlife.
- Conserve game reserves and National Parks at both national and international Heritage as attraction for the tourism industry.
- Promote tourism training.
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment.
- Fish farming development in coastal and inland areas.

Kenya Wildlife Department

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

The department promoted partnership with the local community by offering food token assistance worth Kshs 240,000. It also did routine patrols in the Reserve to keep the animals inside.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To conserve biological diversity.

Target: To continue to protect wildlife and plants in Nasolot National Reserve.

Objective: Create community awareness on the importance of wildlife conservation.

Target: To train farmers to protect animals in their farms with the hope that they will earn income from tourist visits in them.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Protected Area Wildlife Services	1	<p>Construction of an office block and senior staff houses at Sermach. 25 rangers' houses at Nasaiot National Reserve, 6 self-contained Bandas at Loyabadi and Lokwien. Fencing the Reserve headquarters.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Turkwel Gorge airstrip and grading of 77 Km of class II roads. 28 Km of class III roads will be constructed in the Reserve.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KWS</p>
Nasolot Game Reserve Programme under WDF (COBRA) Sigor Division.	2	<p>Construction of dips at Orwa and Masol community. educate the community on the importance of forming society ranches of wildlife.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KWS</p>

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of this sector are:

- An efficient adequate and safe national transport system.
- An efficient and effective modern communications network.
- To observe record, decode, transmit, receive and store weather reports for synoptic Aviation, Climatology and Agricultural Meteorology.
- To carry out daily weather forecasts and warn the public on any impending natural disasters like cyclones, tornadoes e.t.c.
- To carry out research in weather related fields; To train the meteorological personnel on how to carry out weather observations and recording and forecasts.
- To educate the public on weather when they pay visits to the stations like schools and colleges etc.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the 1994-1996 Plan period the main post office in Kapenguria was completed whereby 400 additional private boxes were installed to meet the increased demand. However, Konyao and Kabichbich sub-post Offices were closed down since they became economically unviable.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Provide easy communication links within the district and outside it.

Target: To extend telephone lines to Kabichbich Centre and perhaps to Alale the furthest division.

Objectives: Spread postal services to the areas which do not have.

Target: Open a departmental post office in Alale Division.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Achieve Post Office
Achieve Division

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Chepareria Sub-post Office Chepareria, Kipkomo Divisions	Upgrading the sub-post office to a departmental status to cover Chepareria Division upon down-grading Ortum.
Funding Source: K.P&T.C.	

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
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Alale Post Office Alale Division	1	Establishing a departmental Post Office in Alale division based on purely commercial principal.
		<u>Justification:</u> The distance from Alale Divisional headquarters to the nearest DPO is quite a distance thus necessitating the need for its establishment to serve the division.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> KP&TC
Kabichbich Sub-post Office Lelan Division	2	Re-opening of Kabichbich sub-post office. Re-opening of Konyao sub-post office.
Konyao Sub-post Office Kacheliba Division	3	Establishing a sub-post office at Chepnyal centre.
		<u>Justification:</u>
Chepnyal sub-post office Chepareria Division	4	The re-opening and establishment of sub-post offices in the above centres will cater for the upcoming institutional facilities and the growth of these centres.
		It is envisaged that with the re-opening and establishing the sub-post offices, the penetration level of postal services will improve in the district.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> KP&TC

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of these sectors are:

- To promote the effective and efficient operation of government activities at the national, provincial and district levels.
- Effective administration of the district focus for Rural Development strategy
- Maintenance of law and order.
- Mobilize wananchi to participate in development activities.
- Supports community security and safety through crime prevention and criminal rehabilitation.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

In endeavour to bring administration closer to people one extra division was created bringing the number to six, ten more locations were created bringing the total number to 47 and 15 new sub-locations were created. Alale Division was upgraded to a sub-district.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To encourage good co-existence with the neighbours so as to minimize cattle rustling.

Target: Hold public barazas to preach peace and good neighbourliness.

Objectives: Open up more offices so as to bring administration closer to the people.

Target: Increase Division from current six to eight in the plan period.

Objectives: Sensitize community on the importance of soil conservation and afforestation.

Target: Hold Barazas, workshops on environmental conservation to sensitize the local leaders and the community in general.



PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Sensitization of Leaders District wide	Sensitization of local leaders/farmers on environmental conservation and increase awareness through workshops, barazas and competition. Funding Source: ASAL.
2. Kapenguria Divisional Headquarters and Police Station	Phase II Type 'C' Senior Staff quarters, installation of power, construction of Workshop and fuel tanks. Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Alale Sub-District Headquarters Alale Division	1	Construction of the offices which are estimated to cost Ksh.7.0 million. So far the community collected Kshs.2.0 million and collections are still going on. Justification: Newly created sub-district and it does not have the necessary facilities. Funding Source: GOK/Community
Lelan Divisional Headquarters Lelan Division	2	Construction of offices whereby so far the community has raised Ksh.100,000 and the collections are still going on. Justification: The division does not have offices. Funding Source: GOK/Community.



Sigor Police Station Chepareria Division	3	Construction of the station.
		Justification: This is a densely populated trading centre with a lot of activities. Currently there is a police post to be elevated to a full police station.
		Funding Source: GOK.
Turkwel Police Station Chepareria Division	4	Construction of the Station.
		Justification: The post is situated in a densely populated area and the government has done a lot of development in the area. e.g. Turkwel hydro-electric power project.
		Funding Source: GOK
Alale Police Station Alale Division	5	Construction of the station.
		Justification: Formerly there was a police post here but was moved to Nauyapong. This is an area with cattle rustling activities and is near the border with Uganda. If a police station is constructed in the area cattle rustling will be minimised.
		Funding Source: GOK

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policies of this sector include:

- To promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres.
- To support the provision of economic infra-structure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities, with the objective of providing incentives for private investment to take place.
- To strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authority manpower and resources and carry out the design, implementation and management of infra-structure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- To improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Setting aside adequate land for location of industries and processing land title deeds/lease to enable private developers acquire loans to finance their businesses.

Target: The council is to set aside adequate finance and prepare Part of Development Plan (PDP) for major trading centres in the District in conjunction with the Department of District Physical Planning.

Objective: To provide the necessary infrastructure to all the market centres.

Target: Build a loading ramp in Kongelai to help in livestock marketing and fence off Nakwigit and Chepkobegh markets.

Objective: Provision of services in form of slaughter house/slab, public toilet, bus park and market stalls to the town residents.

Target To construct affluent disposal facility to control discharge by the slaughter house into rivers at Aramaket market.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

The town council constructed a slaughter slab in Mnagei and toilets adjacent *Jua Kali* sheds in Makutano town.

Physical Planning was undertaken and completed for Chepareria and Ortum Markets in Chepareria Division. Other market centres like Kacheliba, Amukuriet and Sigor, the physical plans have been drawn but are awaiting approval.

Three loading ramps were built and completed in Chepareria, Sebit and Kopoch markets. These structures are expected to assist loading of sold livestock in trucks.

Town Council

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Street Lighting Kapenguria Mnagei Location	1	Installing street lights.
Water Sewage System/Treatment Works Kapenguria Division	2	Construct sewage and treatment works. <u>Justification:</u> This will provide clean treated water to the residents. This will particularly reduce the problem of common diseases such as typhoid which have been a common problem. It will provide water for small scale industries. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor.
Modern Slaughter House/Meat Van Kapenguria Division	3	Construct a slaughter house and purchase a meat van. <u>Justification:</u> The meat van will provide cheap and clean transportation of meat to various places of the town. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor.
Refuse Collection Vehicle Kapenguria Division	4	Purchase a refuse collection vehicle. <u>Justification:</u> Make environment clean and minimise spread of diseases.

County Council

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Chepareria Market	1	Construction of market stalls. <u>Justification:</u> To provide modern market to cater for a larger population. <u>Funding Source:</u> Council
Rental Houses Sigor and Kacheliba Divisions	2	Construct houses for rental. <u>Justification:</u> This will be a permanent revenue base for the councils. <u>Funding Source:</u> Council
Refuse Collection Tractors Trading Centres District wide	3	To purchase tractors for refuse collection. <u>Justification:</u> Trading centres require this facility <u>Funding Source:</u> Revenue collection and loans from lending institution. e.g. N.H.C (National Housing Corporation).

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main policy objectives of this sector are:

- To increase the forest and tree cover of the country in order to ensure an increasing supply of forest products and services for meeting the basic needs of present and future generations hence the role of forestry in socio-economic development.
- To conserve and protect the remaining natural habitats as well as rehabilitating them.
- To contribute to sustainable agriculture by conserving the soil and water resources through tree planting and appropriate forest management.
- To alleviate poverty and promote rural development by providing income based on forest and tree resources, by providing employment and promoting equitable participation by local communities.
- To manage the forest resource assigned for productive use effectively for the maximum sustainable benefit taking into account all direct and indirect economic and environmental impacts.

Review of the 1994 -1996 Plan Period

During the period under review, the following activities were undertaken:

Provision of water to tree Nurseries; Water supply system to several tree nurseries in the District were improved and maintained. This included Sigor, Lomut, Kacheliba, Ortum and Kapenguria tree nurseries. These were financed by both the Government and ASAL Development Programme.

Forest surveys: Boundary survey and marking was done in the following forest blocks; Sondany (20Km), Kapsangar (20.4Km) Tangasia (27.4Km), Kabusieni and Kamelgon (38.4Km): All the above were funded by the ASAL Development Programme.

Boundary planting: A total of 80.0Km of forest boundary was planted in Tangasia/Kapkanya, Kamatira and Chepnyal Forest Blocks where GOK, WFP and ASAL funds were used.

Glade Planting: A total of 39.0 of glade within the gazetted forests were planted in both Kapkanyar and Kamatira blocks, where ASAL, World Food Programme (WFP) and GOK resources were used.

Seedling production: Seedlings production in the district remained fairly stable during the period under review. The number of seedlings sold dropped due to increase in price and establishment of tree nurseries by individual farmers who could sell their seedlings at their own rates.

Table 3.6

Source	1993	1994	1995	1996
Production	257690	287700	291414	106254
Planted out	110027	102737	80292	43629
Sold	17967	3247	960	350
Free issue	120639	95714	168532	18872

Source: District Forest Office, Kapenguria.

The number of tree nurseries has decreased from 35 to 32. This was due to the fact that some tree nurseries supported by church organisations pulled out. However, seedlings production by the Department is likely to go down in the 1997-2001 due to the voluntary retirement of departmental staff. During the review period 1994-1996, a total of 81 members of staff have retired under either the above retirement or normal retirement without replacement.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

The District has a lot of forestry needs that need to be addressed during 1997-2001 period.

Objective: Sensitisation of the local people of the importance of tree planting and on their private farms.

Target: This will be done under the auspices of the office of District Environment Office drawing support from forest agriculture departments

Objective: Rehabilitation and protection of water catchment areas and river banks. Encroachment into the forests and their destruction by the communities bordering the forests need to be stopped.

Target: Construction of a forest camp at Tapoch (Lelan Division) and installing radio communication between the camp and the District Forest Officer's office.

Charcoal burning in the lower ASAL areas of the District need to be controlled and/or stopped since the areas are fragile and prone to soil erosion.

Target: Alternative means of earning livelihood to be sought to replace charcoal burning. Production of woodfuel, construction materials need to be promoted among the communities within their own farms in form of woodlot establishment.

Target: Continue raising seedlings and selling to communities as well as issuing free to them and establishing woodlots in all divisions.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Woodlot District wide	Continue raising seedlings and selling to communities as well as issuing some free ones to them and establishing woodlot in all divisions during rainy seasons <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL
2. Construction Of Forest Camp At Tapach Lelan Division	Complete the construction of the forest camp comprising of 5 units and an office block and later installing Radio communication between the camp and the DFO's office <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL
3. Boundary Surveys Chepnyal Division	Complete the forest survey and boundary demarcation in Chepnyal Forest block covering about 14Km <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL
4. Boundary Planting All Gok Forests District Wide	Continue planting around the GOK forest block in order to make a clear boundary between the forest and the Reserves <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Housing Project Chepareria, Lelan/Alale Divisions	1	Construction of houses for forestry officers Justification: Need to strengthen forestry extension activities in these division by providing both accommodation and offices to the officers there in order to improve their efficiency in educating the communities on protection of the environment Funding Source: GOK/ASAL
Light Vehicle And Motor Cycle	2	Purchase of a vehicle and motor cycle Justification: This will ease the high cost of maintenance of the old vehicles. The motor-cycle will assist our forest extension staff in reaching as many farmers as possible since at the moment most of them are immobile Funding Source: GOK/ASAL
Water Supply To Kapenguria Nurseries Kapenguria Division	3	Improve water supply to the central tree nurseries at Kapenguria. Justification: There have been several breakdowns of the water pump, and the plan is to connect the nursery to the main water supply from the Ministry of water Funding Source: GOK/ASAL

Forest Survey 4
Sekker Forest Cheptiram Forest
Carry out the forest survey
Justification: This is to be done in order to clearly mark the boundaries and to control/stop any further encroachment by the communities since the forest are sources of important streams.

Funding Source: GOK/ASAL

Forest Guard Houses 5
GOK forest

Construction of 20 houses

Justification: The few Government forests in the District are the sources of major rivers and streams. To stop their destruction it is necessary to ensure that the forest guards live within the forest area

Funding Source: GOK/ASAL

Gazetment of Forests 6

Gazette Chepnyal, Sekerr, Cheptiram and Kamatira forests.

Justification: In order for the Government to have full control of these forests it will be very important to have them gazetted into GOK forests

Funding Source: GOK

Staff Infrastructure Kapenguria Station	7	Construction of 10 pit latrines
		Justification: In order to improve hygiene of the workers living at the forest village.
		Funding Source: GOK
Fire Fighting Equipment Project Kapenguria Station	8	Purchase of 5 Wajax pumps i.e fire fighting equipment.
		Justification: The exotic forests in the district are prone to fires during the dry seasons and therefore need to be protected and fires put off immediately in case of an outbreak.
		Funding Source: GOK
Road Rehabilitation Kabrech-kapkanyar road (25Km)	9	Rehabilitation of the road.
		Justification: This will improve the accessibility to the Kapkanyar forest to facilitate patrolling and fire fighting in case of any outbreak
		Funding Source: GOK/ASAL
Seedbank Establishment (DFOs office)	10	Establish a seedbank at this office
		Justification: Tree seeds are fetched far away from the District. This establishment will minimise transport costs for procurement.
		Funding Source: GOK

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main sectoral objectives of this sector are:

- Alleviate poverty through generation of employment with particular emphasis on increasing labour intensive production activities;
- Encourage women participation in development;
- Promote the socio-economic status of the vulnerable groups;
- Improvement and conservation of the environment;
- Diversification of the economy through livestock and irrigation development to attain food self sufficiency.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Development and distribution of water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage.

- Planning, utilization and conservation of water resources.
- Monitoring against the dangers of pollution of water resources.
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation of maintenance of water supplies.
- To provide adequate supply of water to urban areas.

Target: Construct a large water scheme to provide adequate supply of water to the twin urban centres Makutano/Kapenguria.

Objective: To supply water for both domestic, livestock and agricultural use in the ASAL part of the district.

Target: Desilt existing earth dams and construct three new ones. Drill six boreholes and maintain the existing ones.

Objectives: Educate the public on the importance of preserving and protecting the environment surrounding the catchment areas.

Target: Hold sensitization seminars jointly with the District Environment Office to educate the public on the importance of preserving catchment areas.

Objective To provide adequate supply of water to urban areas.

Target Construct a large water scheme to provide adequate supply of water to the twin urban centres Makutano/Kapenguria.

Objective: To supply water for both domestic, livestock and agricultural use in the ASAL part of the district.

Target: Desilt existing Earth dams and construct three new ones. Drill six boreholes and maintain the existing ones.

Objective: Educate the public on the importance of preserving and protecting the environment surrounding the catchment areas.

Target hold sensitization seminars jointly with the office of the District Environment Officer to educate the public on the importance of preserving catchment areas.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Livestock Programme District wide	Rehabilitation of boreholes, silted earth dams and construction of sub surface dams and watering pans to enable the community get drinking water for their livestock which is a major source of income. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Ywalateke/Morbus Water Project Chepareria Division	Gravity distribution supply project <u>Funding Source:</u> EEC/GOK
3.	Bore Holes District wide	Repair of existing boreholes for both Domestic and livestock use. Drilling of new boreholes <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL/Self-Help
4.	Sub Surface Dams Asal Areas	Identification and construction of sub-surface dams as an alternative source to boreholes in areas where boreholes are not viable <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL/Self-Help
5.	Lelan Catchment Lelan Division	Hydrological surveying and installation of river gauging stations to enable proper water catchment protection <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL

Water Department

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kapenguria Urban Water Supply Kapenguria Division, Mnagei/Kapenguria Kamatira Location	1	<p>Construction a large water scheme to provide adequate supply of water to the two urban centres. Kapenguria/Makutano.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Present supply system does not meet the demand since present schemes have outlived their ultimate capacity.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Boreholes Rehabilitation Alale and Kacheliba Divisions	2	<p>Rehabilitate all abandoned boreholes in Asal areas of the district.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It is a viable water source in ASAL areas.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK.</p>
Sigor Water Supply Sigor Division	3	<p>Complete treatment works construction and storage tanks.</p> <p><u>justification:</u> To provide clean water.</p> <p><u>Funding source:</u> GOK.</p>

Lityei Water Supply 4
Kapenguria Division

Construct and complete
treatment facility.

Justification: The
scheme will serve an
area which has been
receiving treated water
from an existing supply
but does not meet the
demand.

Funding source: GOK.

Purchase of Vehicles 5
West Pokot

Vehicles are necessary
for staff to provide
services as required.

Justification Vehicles
being used presently are
old and not enough
since a sub-district has
been created.

Funding Source: GOK.

Construction Of Staff 6
Houses
District Headquarters

Construct 8 grade 'E'
houses.

Justification: All senior
staff are presently
residing in rented
houses. Once
accommodated at the
headquarters, will render
services more
effectively.

Funding Source; GOK

**Earth Dams
Kacheliba, Alale and
Sigor Divisions**

Desilt existing earth dams in the ASAL areas and construct new ones including watering pans.

Justification: Earth Dams and Pans are the only source of water for livestock in areas where boreholes are not viable in ASAL parts of the district.

Funding Source: ASAL.

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main sectoral policy objectives of this sector include:

- Assist the *Jua Kali* operators so that they can maximize their contribution to this country's economic growth and technological progress.
- To facilitate the technical training to various levels of school leavers to acquire technical skills in various kinds of trades.
- Ensure that technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the country's current and future economic needs.
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels in order to enhance income generation through self-employment.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the period under review, Asal sponsored a course at Kitale Institute for West Pokot Youth Polytechnics Managers, Clerks, Instructors and Jua Kali Artisans. RDF built a dormitory for girls in Ortum Youth Polytechnic. ASAL assisted in transport and petrol for several visits to the youth polytechnics district wide. ASAL assisted to construct the tannery workshop at Ortum Youth Polytechnic.

The Ortum Youth Group benefited from ASAL assistance of tools. Also assisted four youth polytechniques with tools. On average 100 students have been graduating annually from the ten youth polytechniques in masonry, tailoring and dressmaking, carpentry and joinery, agriculture and business education, leather work and motor vehicle mechanics courses.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Encourage more enrolment of youth polytechnic trainees, create employment to the local people, create self employment opportunities after graduating from youth polytechnics, improve the standard of living amongst the local people and also encourage trainees from other districts to join West Pokot Youth Polytechnics.

Target: Enrolment of youth polytechnic students to increase from 237 to 500 trainees.

Target: Encourage formation of youth work groups to benefit from ASAL assistance of tools.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of activities
1.	<i>Jua Kali Sheds</i> (Kapenguria Division) Mnagei Location	Completion of Jua Kali sheds which have the following remaining works: Flooring, toilets, electricity, water and doors <u>Justification:</u> Will provide working space for Jua kali artisans and youth polytechnic leavers. It will create employment <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
2.	Dinning Hall and Kitchen Chepareria Y.P. Chepareria Division	Completion of the building started in 1991 and now at Slab level <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
	Leavers Shed Kapenguria Division	1	Construct some leavers sheds <u>Justification:</u> The work groups are going on at Ortum trading centre. This can help the leavers improve their business. If funds are availed they can build on their own. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
	Hostel - Sina Y.P. Lelan Division	2	Construction of a hostel <u>Justification:</u> More trainees enrolment. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Kapenguria Y.P. Dinning
Hall and Kitchen
Kapenguria Division

3

Construction of a dinning hall and
kitchen

Justification: More trainees will enrol
in youth polytechnics

Funding Source: GOK/NGO

Loan Scheme - Youth
Polytechnic Leavers
District wide

4

Establishment of a loan scheme in
form of materials and equipment

Justification: This will encourage the
Youth polytechnic leavers to form
more work groups
Enrolment in Y.P. will go up

Funding Source: GOK/ASAL

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

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

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The district has a road total of 1030 km. under maintenance classified as follows:-

A	-	International Trunk Roads	-	119.3 km.
B	-	National Truck Roads	-	43.8 km.
C	-	Primary Roads	-	41.1 km.
D	-	Secondary Roads	-	233.6 km
E	-	Minor Roads	-	590.4 km
G	-	GOK Access Roads	-	2.3 km.

The District has a total of 121.6 km. of tarmacked roads. A1 - District boundary (Kipsaina River) to District boundary (Weiwe River) - 119.3 km. and D342 - Junction of A1 to District commissioner's office - 2.3 km.

The Rural Access Roads/minor Roads Programme has constructed and gravelled a total of 543 km.

During the plan period 1994-96 the following projects have also been undertaken:

- B4 Marich - Chesegon Road was improved by labour intensive method which included gravelling.
- Roads D344 (Kacheliba - Kapenguria), D344/E364 (Kacheliba and Alale Divisions) and D346 (Sigor) were maintained and spot improved along the inaccessible sections.

- Kapchemogen Bridge across the Wei-wei River. On road RAR5 has been constructed and completed.
- Kanyangareng Barley Bridge across the Swam River on Road E364 has been constructed and completed.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Opening up new roads to centres that have previously not been covered by the existing classified road network.

Target Open up a total of 272 km new roads in order to improve accessibility and security to up coming market centres.

Objective: To extend rural electrification to upcoming market centres.

Target: Extend rural electrification to Chepareria, Kabichbich and Ortum market centres.

Objective: Provide a functional mechanical workshop for maintenance of government vehicles and equipment in the district.

Target: Equip the already constructed mechanical workshop at MOPW headquarters, Kapenguria

Objective: Put up institutional houses for officers working in the newly created sub-district of Alale where private developers have been slow in responding to the demands.

Target: Construct 3 No. middle grade staff houses.



PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Konyao-Alale Road Kacheliba and Alale Divisions.	Constructing structures for crossing the many Lagas. Road surface improvement. <u>Funding Source:</u> ASAL
2. Earth road maintenance District Wide	To regravell/murram and improve at spot earth level all classified roads. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
B4 Sigor Sigor Division	1	Tarmacking of Marich-Chesegon Road. <u>Justification:</u> This will link KVDA/TRP Project areas including Marakwet District with the tarmacked Kitale - Lordwar. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK



D344 2
Kacheliba/Kapenguria

Tarmacking of Makutano -Kecheliba Road. Improvement of the road by labour intensive method.

Justification: It will link Kapenguria to Kacheliba Divisional headquarters.

Funding Source: GOK

MRB/Road E 2000 3
District-wide

Maintain a road network comprising of 556 km constructed under the RARP and MRP respectively.

Improvement (Spot) of all other unpaved classified roads and their maintenance under the roads 2000 programme.

Justification: To ensure serviceability of already constructed roads and the accessibility of all other roads in the network.

Funding Source: GOK/Netherlands.

D344/E334 Kacheliba and Alale Divisions 4

Improvement of kacheliba-Nouyapong road by installation of drainage structures, culverts, bridges and drifts and gravelling 120 km.

Justification: The road will link Alale sub-District headquarters and will also enhance security along the Uganda border.

Funding Source: GOK/Netherlands.

SDD Road Project All Divisions 5

Opening and improving various roads in the Divisions. 123 km road (total length) in Chepareria Division, 31 km in Kacheliba Division, 88 km in Alale Division, 49.5 km in Sigor Division in Kapenguria Division.

Justification: The roads will open up areas which have poor communication consistent with the needs of the productive sectors and to enhance security.

Funding Source: SDDP

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal source of electricity.
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.
- Promote conservation of all forms of energy.
- Increase wood production under both on farm and plantation systems and efficiency in wood fuel utilization.
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the national energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan

Kenya Power and Lighting Company

Kenya Power and Lighting Company extended the powerline towards the east of Kapenguria Town under the Rural Electrification Programme a distance of 10km.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promoting efficient charcoal production technologies including the efficient cooking stoves.

Target: Home economic section of the Department of Agriculture to continue promoting the use of the new improved jiko among the community.

Objective: Intensification of on-farm tree planting so as to ensure a farmer is self-sufficient in fire wood for his day to day energy requirements.

Target: Forest Department to take the lead in sensitizing the community on the importance of having tree in the farms as well as issuing free seedlings to the farmers.

Objective: Provision of electricity of the rural areas through the rural electrification programme to contribute towards establishing agro processing industries and development of jua kali sector.

Target: To extend the powerline to Ortum and others in between market centres to allow the setting up of cement factory in the former and the development of jua kali sector in the latter.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification	1	To extend electricity line to Chepareria, Kabichbich and Ortum market centres. Justification: The former two are busy divisional headquarters and the latter has several infrastructure facilities which need electricity. Funding Source: GOK/Donor.