



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**UASIN GISHU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

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FOREWORD

The 7th Uasin Gishu District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Uasin Gishu DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Uasin Gishu District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Uasin Gishu DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, indicators and instruments to be used project/programme activities, targets and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BDS	Business Development Service
BOG	Board of Governors
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSRP	Civil Service Reform Programme
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DFMO	District Farm Management Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIA	Decentralised Impact Assessment
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DISCO	District Soil Conservation Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
EATEC	East African Tanning and Extraction Company
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EPC	Export Processing Council
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GER	General Enrolment Rate
GOK	Government of Kenya
HCDA	Horticultural Crop Development Authority
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICDC	Industrial & Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDB	Industrial Development Bank
IEC	Information Education Communication
IPC	Investment Promotion Centre
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KENGEN	Kenya Energy Generation
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Program for Immunization
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Company
KPLC	Kenya Power and Light Company
KTB	Kenya Tourist Board
KUSCO	Kenya Union of Saving & Credit Cooperatives
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service

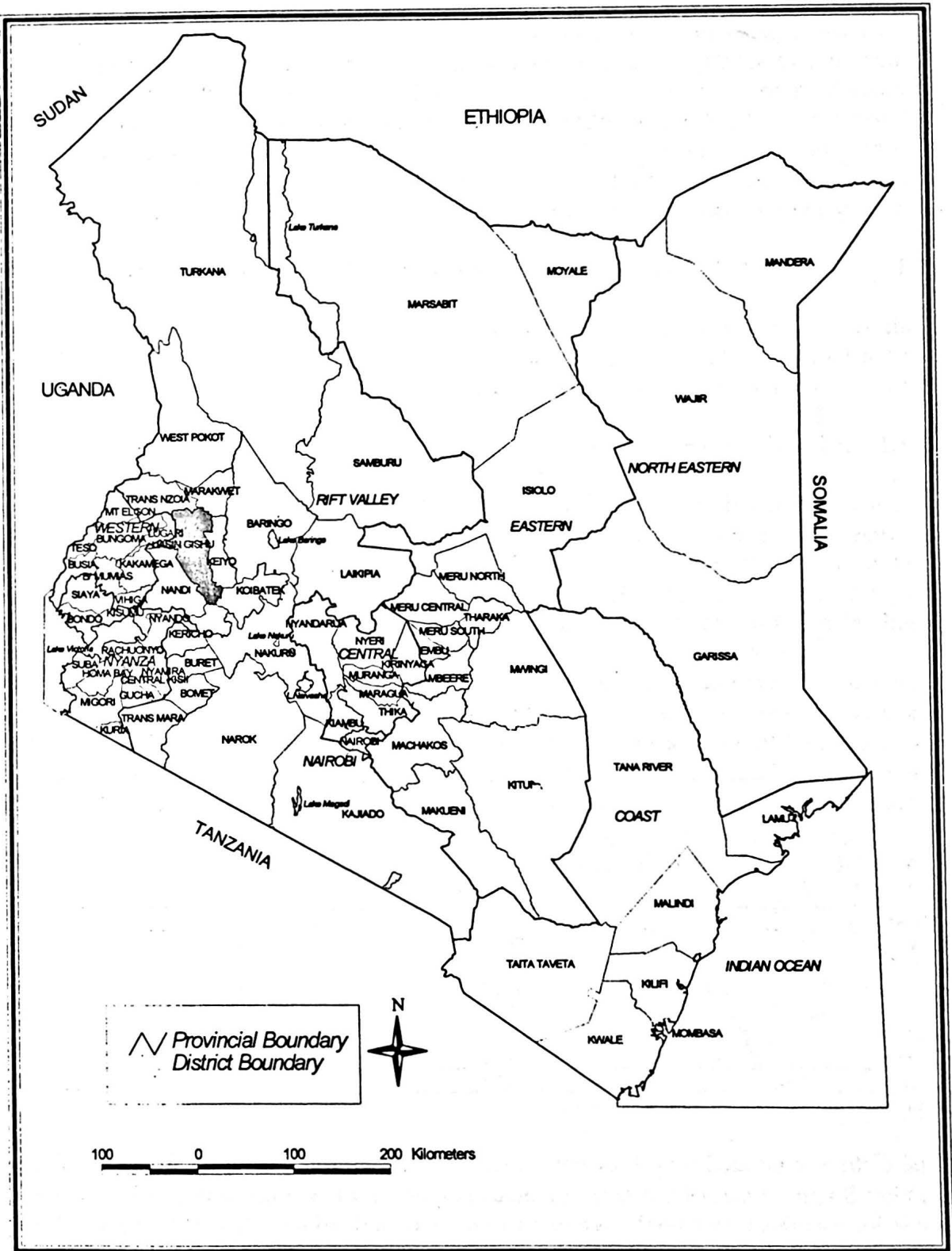
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LU	Livestock Unit
MORPW	Ministry of Roads & Public Works
MSE	Micro Scale Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTRH	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
NALEP	National Agriculture and Extension Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NES	National Environment Secretariat
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMP	Soil Management Project
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STD	Sub-Subscriber Trunk Dial
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TTI	Tourism, Trade and Industry
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF UASIN GISHU IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information of the district in terms of its location, administrative set-up, climate, settlement patterns, and the major geographical features, which play a crucial role in the development of the district. To facilitate the development of focussed strategies, the chapter also provides a detailed fact sheet containing information on the district. This is important since it provides the district's socio-economic profile at the start of the plan period on which the plan theme, "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*", will be focused.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other information critical to the development of strategies for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Uasin Gishu District is one of the eighteen districts in the Rift Valley Province. It extends between longitudes 34° 50' and 35° 37' east and 0° 03' and 0° 55' north. The district shares common borders with Trans Nzoia District to the north, Marakwet and Keiyo Districts to the east, Koibatek District to the south east, Kericho District to the south, Nandi District to the west and Lugari District to the north west.

The district has a total area of 3,327.8 km². Administratively, the district is divided into six divisions namely Kapsaret, Ainabkoi, Kesses, Soy, Turbo and Moiben. It is further divided into fifty-one locations and ninety-six sub-locations as indicated in Table 1.1. Moiben is the largest division with an area of 778.2 km² with ten locations and twenty-three sub-locations while Kapsaret Division, with an area of 297 km² is the smallest.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-locations
Soy	766.8	10	19
Moiben	778.2	10	23
Ainabkoi	472.5	10	22
Kesses	692.1	10	17
Kapsaret	297	4	6
Turbo	321.2	7	10
Total	3,327.8	51	96

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2001

The district is divided into three constituencies namely, Eldoret East, Eldoret North and Eldoret South. Each of the constituencies comprises of two divisions. There are also three local authorities namely Wareng County Council, Eldoret Municipality and Burnt Forest Town Council.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Uasin Gishu District is a highland plateau. Altitudes fall gently from 2700m above sea level at Timboroa in the east to about 1,500m above sea level at Kipkaren in the west. The district can roughly be divided into two broad physiographic regions, with Eldoret

(2085m) forming the boundary between the regions.

The topography is higher in the east and declines towards the western borders. The plateau terrain in the district allows easier construction of infrastructure such as roads and use of modern machinery for farming.

The district is in the Lake Victoria catchments zone. All the rivers drain into Lake Victoria. Major rivers in the district include; Sosiani River, Kipkaren River, Kerita River, Kipkuner River, Nderugut River, Daragwa River and Sambul River. The rivers provide water for livestock, domestic and industrial use.

Rainfall in the district is high, reliable and evenly distributed. The average rainfall ranges between 900mm-1200mm. It occurs between the months of March and September with two distinct peaks in May and August. The wettest areas are found in Ainabkoi, Kapsaret and Kesses Divisions. Turbo, Moiben and Soy Divisions receive relatively lower amounts of rainfall. The dry spells begin in November and end in February. Temperatures range between 8.4° C and 26.1°C.

An estimated 90 per cent of the land area in the district is arable out of which about 2,000 km² is classified, as high potential and about 1000 km² is medium potential. There are four major soil types in the district for agricultural production. These include red loam, red clay, brown clay and brown loam.

A total of 29,801.92 hectares is gazetted forest. Out of this, 13,183.54 hectares (44 per cent) is under plantation, while, 16,618.38 hectares (56 per cent) is under indigenous forest cover. Through rural afforestation programme, there are woodlots scattered across the district. Large plantations of wattle trees used in the manufacture of tanning materials by the East African Tanning and Extract Company (EATEC) have been cleared and the land subdivided. 779Ha. of Manzini forest reserve were excised in 1996 for resettlement of squatters.

The major forests in the district include Nabkoi, Timboroa, Kipkurere, Lurenge, Singalo and Kapsaret forests. Resident communities take part in the conservation and management of the forests through the shamba system. Currently, 1,158.2 hectares within the forests are under the management of communities under the shamba system management programme.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 indicates the population density by division. Turbo and Kapsaret Divisions are densely populated while Moiben Division is sparsely populated. The former is attributed to high urbanization rate in the divisions while the latter case is due to the existence of large farms in the area. There exist some pockets of poverty in the highly populated areas of Huruma (Turbo Division) and Langas (Kapsaret Division) where urbanization has led to emergence of slums. In Moiben Division, Meibeki Location, poverty, especially during dry seasons is attributed to harsh climatic conditions.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Division	Area	1999	2002	2004	2008
Soy	776.8	215	238	254	290.6
Moiben	778.2	119	131.6	140.6	160.8
Anaibkoi	472.5	163	180.1	192.2	220.3
Kesses	692.1	123	136	145.4	166
Kapsoret	297.0	314	347	371	424.5
Turbo	321.2	340	376	402	459.6

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

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

Area		
Total area		3,327.8 km ²
Arable area		2,995.02 km ²
Non-arable land		332.78 km ²
Water mass		23.4 km ²
Urban area		186.9 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude:		
Highest		2700m above sea level
Lowest		1500m above sea level
Rainfall range		900mm – 1200mm
Temperature range		8.4 ^o C – 26.1 ^o C
Temperature average		18 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size in 2002		682,342
Population structure:		
Males		345,852
Females		336,490
Sex ratio female/male		100:103
Youthful population (15-25)		171,981
Population of primary school age		150,257
Population of secondary school age		65,569
Labour force (15-64)		360,371
Dependency ratio		100:89
Population growth rate		3.35%
Density		
Highest density	Turbo Division	374
Lowest density	Moiben Division	131
Average density		205
Rural population (start of plan period 2002)		396,054 (58%)
End of plan period 2008		485,021
Urban population		
Number of towns		4
Urban population at the start of plan period		
Eldoret		216,356
Burnt Forest		33,055
Moi's Bridge		23,936
Matunda		12,288
Demographic Data		
Crude birth rate		49.4/1000
Crude death rate		7/1000
Life expectancy		65.9 years
Infant mortality rate		54/1000
Under 5 mortality rate		81/1000
Total fertility rate		7
Socio Economic Indicators		

Total number of households (1999)	134,490			
Average household size	4.6			
Number of female headed households	26,786			
Number of children headed households	Not available			
Number of disabled	68,234 (10% of total population)			
Children needing special protection	6,185			
Absolute poverty (%)	42.2%			
Rural	195,060 (62.8%)			
Urban	115,319 (37.1%)			
Contribution to national poverty	2.07%			
Average household incomes:				
Sectoral contribution to household income:				
Wages	55.9%			
Agriculture	35.3%			
Other non-agricultural income	8.8%			
Percentage of unemployed	30%			
Agriculture				
Average farm size (small scale)	5 Hectares			
Average farm size (large scale)	100 Hectares			
Main food crops produced	Maize and beans			
Main cash crops produced	Wheat, cut flowers, pyrethrum			
Total acreage under food crops	85,525 Hectares			
Total acreage under cash crop	40,786.2 Hectares			
Main storage facilities				
On-farm	Crib stores			
Off-farm	Silos			
Population working in the agriculture sector	204,000			
Total No. of ranches	Nil			
Average size ranches	Nil			
Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, dairy			
Land carrying capacity	1 LU/acre			
Main species of fish	Tilapia			
Population of fish farmers	450			
No. of fish ponds	583			
Size of gazetted forest	29,801.92 hectares			
Size of non gazetted forests	Nil			
Main forest products	Timber, firewood, logs			
% of people engaged in forest related activities	0.43%			
Co-operatives				
Type	No.	No. of Members	Share Capital Kshs	Turnover Kshs
Urban Saccos	41	11,908	504,619,307	421,233,960
Rural Saccos	2	534	3,988,556	6,516,279
Housing	1	390	3,300.00	14,900
Consumer	3	90	1,727,900	24,874,000
Multipurpose	18	4,028	3,945,933	25,913,369
Marketing	20	2,834	4,676,656	73,331,147
Front office (banking services)	1	367	1,900,000	713,384
Dormant	60	2,605	2,429,000	0
Water and Sanitation				
Number of households with access to piped water	40,926			
Number of households with access to potable water	103,064			
Number of wells	67,804			
Number of rivers	7			
Number of protected springs	450			
Number of dams	75			
Number of ponds	450			
Number of boreholes	13,039			
Others	875			
Number of household with roof catchments	5,488			
Number of household with VIP latrines	5,785			
Education facilities				
Pre-primary schools:				
Number of pre primary schools	702			

Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys Girls	82% 75%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:22
Primary:		
No. of primary schools		467
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys Girls	88% 90.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:30
Secondary:		
Number of secondary schools		86
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys Girls	27.9% 27.9%
Drop-out rates:	Boys Girls	2.4% 2.1%
Teacher/student ratio		1:18
Tertiary		
University (Moi University)		1
Polytechnics (Eldoret Polytechnic)		1
Institutes (Rift Valley Institute of Technology)		1
Adult literacy:		
No. of adult literacy classes		147
Enrolment :	Male Female	671 903
Literacy levels:	Male Female	84.0% 77.3%
Health		
3 most prevalent diseases		Malaria, respiratory infections, water borne diseases
No. of hospitals (GOK)		2
Private		7
No. of health centres		18
No. of dispensaries		39
No. of clinics		152
No. of doctors		68
Doctor/population ratio		1:10,034
No. of hospital beds		703
Energy		
Number of household with electricity		6,082
Number of trading centres with electricity		83
Percentage of households by main source of cooking fuel		
Firewood		84.1%
Charcoal		9.7%
Paraffin		5.3%
Other		0.9%
Total		100%
Percentage of households by main source of lighting fuel		
Paraffin		94.8%
Electricity		4.1%
Other (solar)		1.1%
Total		100%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of classified roads		
Earth		377.2 km
Murrum		549.0 km
Bitumen		309.6 km.
Total length of railway line		179 km
Number of stations		13 km
Inland container depots		1
Number of airports		1
Number of airstrips		1
No. of public service vehicles		4,551
Communication		

No. of health centres	18
No. of dispensaries	39
No. of clinics	152
No. of doctors	68
Doctor/population ratio	1:10,034
No. of hospital beds	703
Energy	
Number of household with electricity	6,082
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Other	0.9%
Total	100%
Percentage of households by main source of lighting fuel	
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Electricity	4.1%
Other (solar)	1.1%
Total	100%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of classified roads	
Earth	377.2 km
Murram	549.0 km
Bitumen	309.6 km.
Total length of railway line	179 km
Number of stations	13 km
Inland container depots	1
Number of airports	1
Number of airstrips	1
No. of public service vehicles	4,551
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	2,644
No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections	3,947
No. of telephone booths	230
No. of cyber cafés	7
Mobile service coverage – Kencel, Safaricom	Eldoret and major towns
Number of households without radios	49,692
Departmental postal offices	16
Sub-postal offices	4
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
No. of trading centers	85
No. of tourist class hotels	6
Main tourist attractions:	Scenic beauty, sports tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism
No. of registered hotels	48
No. of licensed business	7,696
No. of restaurants	52
No. of informal sector enterprises	5,000
Banks and Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	12
No. of other financial Institutions	6
No. of micro financing Institutions	11

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation status of the district development plan 1997 – 2001. It highlights the constraints that affected implementation of the plan and lessons learnt. It also provides a brief on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues, which are likely to affect implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan. These will require to be addressed in order to realize the objectives of the plan.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 Plan was "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*". The district showed a lot of potential for growth and development. The district boasted of key industries such as the East African Tanning and Extract Company (EATEC), Raymond Woolen Mills, Raiply, Ken Knit, Rift Valley Textiles, Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC), Corn Producing Company and Eldoret Steel Mills among others. With "Industrialization" as the theme and the existence of a conducive environment, the district seemed set to achieve the plan objective.

During the plan period therefore, efforts were made to encourage more private investors to exploit the vast agricultural potential by establishing agro-based industries. Jua Kali was also a target. Small-scale industrial potential was to be tapped through establishment of Jua Kali sheds in which furniture, motor vehicle repairs and metal fabrication would take place.

Infrastructure in the district was conducive for development, especially the good communication network. Road network was adequate except that some parts became impassable during rainy seasons. Postal and telecommunication services were well developed with all areas in the district on Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD). The district had railway services from Nairobi through Eldoret to Kitale and Malaba making it even more accessible. Further, Eldoret Airport, which was near completion, was envisaged not only to provide an alternative mode of transport, but also stimulate development in the North Rift and Western Kenya Region.

At the end of the plan period, the district was far from achieving what had been envisaged. Most of the major industries in the district especially textile mills had collapsed. Another blow to the district was the winding up of EATEC, which is going to be relocated to a neighbouring country. The closure of the industries resulted in massive loss of jobs that led to poverty and desperation.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Uasin Gishu District Development Plan had proposed a total of 57 projects for implementation by various departments. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock production had the highest number of project proposals. Health had the second highest, with 8 project proposals.

A total of 14 projects were implemented during the plan period. A number of departments were, however, unable to implement any of the project proposals during the plan period for various reasons such as lack of funds and late funding.

During the plan period, project implementation status ranged from zero (non-implementation) to 100 per cent (completion). Only three departments in the district achieved an implementation status of 100 per cent. Public works had an impressive implementation performance of 86 per cent. On average, however, only 30.5 per cent of the projects that were proposed were implemented.

All the 57 projects proposed during the plan period were estimated to cost a total of Ksh.1, 252,435,500. Public works projects had the highest estimation cost of Ksh.543, 041,000. A total of seven (7) projects were not costed. As at the end of the fiscal year 2000/2001, the total expenditure on proposed projects was Ksh.303, 443,280 which was about 24.2 per cent of the total projects cost estimation. By the end of the plan period, a total of Ksh.883,992,220 was required to complete the proposed projects. Implementing agencies faced a number of constraints, which led to the dismal performance. Virtually all departments reported lack of funds as the major constraint.

The lesson learnt from this analysis is that GOK projects are characterized by piecemeal and unpredictable funding leading to poor implementation. This should be avoided during the 2002 – 2008 plan period.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008 AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

It is noted that since independence, national development plans have been used to articulate and implement Government policy objectives. The 2002-2008 National Development Plan provides the overall national objectives and targets for seven years and strategies to achieve them. It also spells out the contribution of stakeholders in realisation of plan objectives.

Although poverty alleviation was a priority at independence, the problem continues to persist to date. In 1998, the Government finalized a National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), 1999-2015. This is a 15-year Plan whose objective is to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth. The plan views poverty eradication as both a moral obligation and an economic imperative for Kenya's development. The NPEP articulates a national Policy, sets out a plan to tackle poverty and provides the institutional framework to implement the plan.

In addition to the long-term plan, the Government has developed the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), as a short-term plan to facilitate identification of the development priorities and drawing up of strategies to both reduce poverty and enhance growth. PRSP is a result of a process that is participatory, informative and consultative. The district has come up with a poverty assessment report and a PRSP. The priorities identified are to be funded through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget.

The above mentioned documents and other policy documents will facilitate the implementation of this plan. The latter include, Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 that stressed advocacy and policy development on the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The paper

provides a policy framework within which HIV/AIDS prevention and control will be undertaken. HIV/AIDS was declared a National Disaster through legal Notice No. 170 of 26th November 1999 and National AIDS Control Council (NACC) established to provide policy and strategic framework for prevention of HIV transmission and provision of care and support to the infected and affected people of Kenya. This development plan recognizes HIV/AIDS as a development challenge and will address it under the same framework.

At the district level, there also exist Local Authority Development Plans. Eldoret Municipal Council has developed a comprehensive plan for the council's debt management programme. Wareng County Council will focus more on sensitising residents on its role in addition to its development agenda while Burnt Forest Town Council will endeavour to implement the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP), maximize utilization of Local Authority Transfer fund (LATF) and also educate the public on the role of the local authority in the town council. The Plan also recognizes and encompasses Plans of other development partners such as NGOs and CBOs and the need to maintain the partnership and consultative process while tackling the problems of the district.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.4.1 Population Growth

Within the last 37 years, the district's population has increased six-fold. In 1962, the population was estimated at 100,663 people. This figure increased to 191,036 people in 1969 depicting an annual population growth rate of 6.4 per cent. In 1979 and 1989, the population was estimated at 300,766 and 445,530 respectively. The period 1979 to 1989 had an estimated population growth rate of 3.9 per cent per annum. The 1999 Census indicates the district population to be 622,705 people with an annual growth rate of 3.35 per cent. The district population is projected to increase from 622,705 (1999) to 682,342 people by the year 2002 to 729,079 people by the year 2004. This will increase further to 780,187 people by the year 2006. By the end of the plan period (2008), the population is projected to increase to 834,250 people.

At an annual growth rate of 3.35 per cent per annum, the district population growth rate is higher than the national average of 2.9 per cent per annum. This growth rate has, and will continue to have negative effects on the provision of services to the people if left unchecked. The population structure for the district shows a very high population of young people, a factor that determines dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is estimated at 100:89; which means that every 100 people in the labour force support 89 people in the non-productive ages. This is a challenge as it has negative impacts on savings and investments in the district.

The population structure of the district shows that the district has more males than females. In 1999, there were 315,932 males compared to 306,773 females. The ratio of females/male is 100:103. The high presence of males compared to females may be attributed to high in-migration among the males from outside in search of employment opportunities in urban centres and as labourers on the large farms, which exist in the district.

Overall, the population aged below 20 years accounts for 55.3 per cent of the total population. A young population signifies high level of dependency especially to cater for such needs, as education and health. At the household level, large families with few working adults, impact negatively on the well being of household members.

Table 2.1 provides the total population in age groups 6-13 years (primary), 14 -17 years (secondary), 15 -49 years (female reproductive age group) and 15-64 (labour force).

Table 2.1 Population for Selected Age-Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6-13	68,647	68,478	75,221	75,036	80,374	80,176	86,008	85,796	91,968	91,741
14-17	29,541	30,297	32,370	33,199	34,587	35,473	37,012	37,959	39,577	40,589
15-49		148,049		162,228		173,340		185,491		198,344
15-64	168,325	160,870	184,168	176,203	196,997	188,276	210,803	201,471	225,411	215,431

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2001

Age group 6-13 years (primary): Education is crucial in determining the quality of human life as it empowers individuals and communities with skills and knowledge to make informed decisions. Universal primary education is crucial towards realising this goal. In 1999, there were a total of 137,125 people in this age group. This comprised 68,647 males and 68,478 females, a sex ratio of 1:1. The age group is projected to increase to 75,221 males and 75,036 females at the start of the plan period 2002. The number will further increase to 91,968 males and 91,741 females at the end of the plan period, 2008 if the age group maintains the same proportion of 22 per cent of the total population throughout the plan period.

The current enrolment in primary schools is 130,247 pupils with 64,264 boys and 65,983 girls. A total of 467 primary schools accommodate this number out of which 353 schools are based in rural areas while 114 schools are in urban areas. Over 80 per cent of the teachers are of P1 grade and above. Teacher/pupil ratio is 1:30, which is better than the national recommended average of 1:40. It should however be borne in mind that the ratio varies considerably among schools and their localities. Schools in remote areas have low enrolments of up to 20 pupils per class.

The challenge for the district will be to ensure that this age group is provided with adequate facilities and quality education since they constitute the future labour-force. At the same time the district will have to brace itself to tackle the possibility of increasing drop out rates, with expected increase in the number of HIV/AIDS orphans and the present poverty situation. The district will have to seek the assistance for all its development partners to counter these negative effects by developing and advocating for community support systems to take care of these orphans and ensure that they continue with their education.

Age group 14-17 (secondary): The secondary age group was 59,838 in 1999 with 29,541 males and 30,297 females, and a sex ratio of 96:100. In the year 2002, it is estimated that there were 32,370 males and 33,199 females in this age group. This number will increase to 39,577 males and 40,589 females by the end of the plan period (2008).

Current (2001) enrolment in secondary schools is 8,780 boys and 8,777 girls. This number is accommodated in a total of 86 schools of which 74 are public and 12 private. There are a total of 986 teachers with a teacher/Pupil ratio of 1:18. The recommended teacher/ pupil ratio is 1:35.

At the secondary level Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is estimated at 21.4 per cent for the poor. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for the non-poor is estimated at 13.2 per cent while the poor have an estimated NER of 12.3 per cent. The NER for both the poor and non-poor shows no significant differences. There is however a remarkable difference in Gross Enrolment Rates for the non-poor and the poor with the non-poor registering a Gross Enrolment Rate of twice that of the poor.

Female population (15-49): This represents the reproductive age group. The overall government policy on population is to attain a balance between population growth on one hand and economic growth for sustainable development on the other. The government policy also recognizes that couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is estimated at 7. This figure is very high and thus influences the high population growth rate for the district, currently estimated at 3.35 per cent. The high fertility rate also adversely affects the ability of families to meet basic needs with subsequent family instability resulting in high absolute poverty levels in the district, estimated at 42.2 per cent.

Rural women have larger families than urban women. Poor households also depict a larger family than the non-poor households. Among the poor, 10.1 per cent have family size of 1 – 3 members, 34.9 per cent 4 – 6 members and 54.9 per cent have more than 7 members. For the non-poor, 18.9 per cent have family size of 1 – 3 members, 49.3 per cent 4 – 6 members and 31.7 per cent have more than 7 members. Education level also influences size of families.

The district will institute measures to manage the present rate of population growth vis-à-vis economic growth if balanced development is to be achieved and to reduce the high incidences of poverty.

Labour Force (15-64): Employment is an important factor for it is a crucial link between people's capabilities and assets and their level of well-being. The 2002-2008 District Development Plan considers those in age bracket 15-64 years to constitute the labour force i.e. the economically active portion of the population.

The district labour force constitutes about 53 per cent of the total population. In absolute numbers the labour force comprised of 329,195 people in 1999 of which 168,325 were males and 160,870 females; a sex ratio of 100:105. The labour force is projected to increase to 360,371; 385,273; 412,274 and 440,842 in 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 respectively.

The majority of the labour force consists of males who are mainly engaged in the agricultural and informal sectors. About 57.8 per cent of the poor in the district are engaged in subsistence farming compared to 42.6 per cent of the non-poor. 13.8 per cent and 17.6 per cent of the non-poor are engaged in commercial farming and formal sector

employment respectively. 15.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent of the poor are engaged in casual labour and business respectively.

According to the 1999 census, the district had a total of 123,823 unemployed persons. This number is expected to increase if this trend of population growth continues. This, therefore, calls for more concerted efforts for employment creation.

2.4.2 Poverty

Although Uasin Gishu District ranks as a major food producer in the country, poverty incidence is still high. Rural food poverty was estimated at 42.92 per cent of the population in 1997 as compared to an estimate of 37.04 per cent in 1994. Urban food poverty was estimated at 26.89 per cent in 1994 and increased to 37.98 per cent by 1997. Thus, urban food poverty levels in the district are lower than food poverty levels in rural areas.

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

Overall poverty was estimated at 41.86 per cent and 53.30 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively in 1997. This depicts significant increases in overall poverty levels in the district for rural and urban areas, as compared to poverty levels of 33.13 per cent and 28.95 per cent respectively in 1994.

Hard core poverty levels are estimated at 20.72 per cent and 12.83 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. In 1994, hard-core poverty levels were estimated at 20.38 per cent rural and 11.23 per cent urban. While food and overall poverty depicts upward trends for both rural and urban areas, hard-core poverty levels have been constant. Table 2.2 shows poverty levels in the district in 1994 and 1997.

Table 2.2 Poverty Levels in 1994 and 1997

Type of Poverty	1994		1997	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Food Poverty (%)	37.04	26.89	42.92	37.98
Overall Poverty (%)	33.13	28.95	41.86	53.30
Hard Core Poverty (%)	20.38	22.23	20.72	12.83

Source: Welfare Monitoring Surveys, CBS, 1994 & 1997.

The major cause of poverty in the district is unemployment due to closure of major industries such as KCC, EATEC, Rivatex and Raymond Wollen Mills. Other causes include lack of markets for farm produce, high cost of farm inputs and poor food storage facilities. Food poverty is a result of farmers' use of poor quality seeds. The farmers also have limited access to credit facilities and poor delivery of services. Furthermore, high population growth rate has contributed to increasing poverty as social facilities such as health, education, transport etc have been over burdened.

Emerging issues from the Poverty Eradication Consultative Forum: During the PRSP consultations, a number of issues emerged. It was noted that in the livestock sub sector, participants were mainly men whereas it is women who attend to livestock. Furthermore nobody carries out research on diseases that affect livestock in the district. Women involvement is therefore, very critical.

In Human Resource Development sector, it was noted that too many children move from rural to urban areas and that measures are needed to alleviate this problem so as to curb rape and theft cases. There is also need to provide shelter, education and training. Similarly, provision of food and health is necessary to reduce chances of these children turning into criminals. Inadequate women participation in project planning and management was also identified as a problem. It was recommended that at least 30 per cent of project management committee membership be women.

In Trade sub-sector, credit to traders was identified as a problem. Stakeholders observed that interest rates from formal lending institutions were too high hence farmers could not service their loans. It was felt that credit facilities be mobilised at the village level and dormant cooperative societies be revived to assist local farmers in marketing and provision of credit.

The issue of whether hawking is illegal or not also emerged. It was noted that the Municipal Council normally harasses hawkers eventually confiscating their wares. Participants felt that hawking should be legalised. The local authorities ought to provide conducive environment for the sub-sector to grow.

The stakeholders also felt that all project proposals for the disabled should receive full government support. It was further felt that special technical schools should not only train but provide such graduates with equipment such as sewing machines. This plan tackles these issues through appropriate strategies and programmes in order to reduce poverty levels in the district. The district will concentrate on provision of essential infrastructure and enabling environment for investments and trade.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV in the country has reached 14 per cent in the urban areas with the rural parts of the country recording a prevalence of 8 per cent. Uasin Gishu District has a prevalence of about 12.1 per cent. An accurate prevalence rate in the rural setting is expected early 2002 when results of the sentinel surveillance studies currently being undertaken will be out. However preliminary findings from the sites indicate that the prevalence could be about 6.8 per cent.

Both male and female are affected in equal proportions of 1:1 and this is attributed to the fact that transmission is mainly through heterosexual contact. If left unchecked, the epidemic poses a major socio-economic problem in the district, as majority of those infected are people in the productive ages. Efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS are therefore a priority.

To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, the district will focus on, among other things, ensuring safety of blood products, control of STDs and management of opportunistic infections. Voluntary Counselling and testing will be encouraged and DACC will

continue to raise awareness through Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) programmes. Every effort will also be made to control mother to child transmission.

The social and economic consequences of HIV/AIDS are enormous. Children as young as 10-12 years have been left to fend for themselves and their siblings, leading to high school dropouts rate and increase in child labour and abuse.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The concept of equality and development has not been fully understood and this has led to misunderstanding between men and women. Equality has been viewed to mean sharing of some domestic chores between a husband and wife. It has also been seen undermining the African traditional society's cultural norms where the conduct and specific roles of men and women were clearly defined.

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

2.4.5 Disability and Development

The United Nations estimates that 10 per cent of any community in the developing countries is disabled. The main types of disability are; sensory, physical and intellectual. Disability is defined in this context as, "the loss or limitation of opportunity to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others" (WHO, 1980).

In Uasin Gishu District, little has been done to establish the magnitude of disability, the distribution of people with disabilities, their age, sex, type of disability or severity of disability. Consequently, the district is ill prepared to tackle the issue.

The above notwithstanding, this district plan recognises disability as a development issue and notes that disability may predispose significant numbers of the district's residents to increased poverty and reduced productivity. If it is then assumed that approximately 10 per cent of the district's population are disabled in one way or another, it means that there are about 68,000 persons, whose needs must be taken into account during the Plan period.

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

The current service profile for disabled persons in the district includes some educational programmes run by the Ministry of Education, the Catholic Church, Moi University and occasional assistance to individual persons with disabilities by the National Fund for the Disabled. The district has two institutions for the disabled, namely the Eldoret Special

School and a Home annex at Matunda Primary School. Collectively, these institutions cater for approximately one hundred (100) disabled children from the district and its environs, with Eldoret Special School having 79 and Matunda home having 15. The district has no institutions providing rehabilitation and support services for adult disabled persons. There are however three registered disabled persons self help groups. Government and well-wishers should focus on providing rehabilitation and support services for the adult disabled persons during the plan period.

2.4.6 Disaster Management

Like all other districts, Uasin Gishu is certain vulnerable to such hazards as floods, fires and accidents. Which pose a challenge to achieving the development objectives, including poverty alleviation. If not addressed adequately, the risk of such disasters can have a negative impact on overall development of the district.

If planned for, however, the risk of disasters can be sufficiently reduced or instigated. In recognition of this fact, this development plan has made a deliberate effort to, first review the incidents of some of the common disasters in the district so as to establish trends. Knowledge of the trends is necessary to not only show the magnitude of the problem, but also to reveal whether the problem is declining or rising.

Between the years 1997 – 2001, the district experienced a total of 67 floods and 428 and fire episodes. The major causes of fires reported in the district were, drought and electrical faults. On the other hand, major causes of floods were overflowing riverbanks and poor drainage, especially at Uhuru Estate, which belongs to the Municipal Council. In view of the experiences the council envisages to better manage any future floods and fire episodes over the plan period through purchase of more fire engines and ambulances.

A total of 1,107 accidents occurred out of which 268 were fatal, 494 were serious, and 345 caused slight injuries to the victims during the 1997-2001 plan period. Major causes of accidents were man made, i.e. drivers, pedal-cyclists, pedestrians and passengers. When combined, they accounted for over 80 per cent of the accidents that occurred during that period. It can therefore be concluded that human error is the major contributor to accidents in the district.

The traffic department has intensified road safety public awareness campaign through public lectures to all learning institutions and through public barazas. The Government's appeal to stakeholders is to consider sponsoring radio broadcasts to sensitise all road users on road safety. Broadcasts through the local radio station SAYARE, would reach many listeners since the station airs many local languages. In addition, the Ministry of Roads and Public Work, and the Eldoret Municipal Council will allocate funds for erecting bumps where required and painting road edges. Further, road signs will be restored to warn and regulate traffic. During the Plan period, traffic lights in the district, which have already been fitted, will be made functional so as to also assist in regulating traffic. These efforts will minimise accidents, which have implications on poverty particularly if the person affected is the family breadwinner.

2.4.7. Environmental Conservation and Management

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

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

Deforestation is another concern in the district. Designated forests are being depleted through encroachment by surrounding communities and excision. Further, subdivision of EATEC land into smallholding led to massive tree felling to pave way for new developments.

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

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. The plan has been prepared in line with the PRSP sectors. The sectors include, Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety Law and Order. The chapter provides the development path envisaged for the district for the next 7 years with a view to reducing poverty.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is to “contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Achievement of the objective of alleviating poverty is largely dependent on the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. This is because the bulk of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture as a source of life. However, agriculture performed dismally over the 1997 – 2001 Plan Period. The major constraints in agriculture were declining productivity, inefficient marketing systems, inadequate dissemination of research outputs, inaccessibility to credit and poor infrastructure.

Maize yield in Uasin Gishu District were 30 bags (90-Kg) per hectare while the potential is 58 bags per hectare. Similarly, only 30 bags per hectare of wheat were realised compared to the potential of 44 bags per hectare. Low production per unit area was attributed to several factors including low rate of adoption of technical recommendations, unreliable marketing, uncertainty of sale of surpluses and lack of credit to farmers to enable them buy improved seed and fertilisers.

During the 1997-2001 plan period, the dairy industry experienced hard times resulting from market liberalisation. Only an average of 3.5 Kg of milk per cow per day were realised against the potential of 7 kg per animal per day. This was attributed to poor breeds, poor management and disorganised market. Since the liberalisation of the milk market, 30 per cent of the milk is sold locally through hawkers, while 28 per cent is absorbed by the private processing plants which process various products such as mala, cheese, ghee, yoghurt and fresh milk.

There was a marked decline in agriculture and dairy production, which negatively impacted on the district by undermining the purchasing power and increasing poverty especially in marginal areas. Milk production and marketing declined sharply while cereals prices remained depressed over the 1997-2001 Plan period. The decline in cereals and dairy sub-sectors led to a general increase in poverty and reduced farmers' ability to access other goods and services.

The district response to the sector vision and mission will, therefore, include the utilization of the available natural resources to produce food and raw materials to ensure food security and promotion of agro-based industries in a sustainable environment. It will also promote production of high quality livestock through disease control and improved genetic potential diversity. Trade of livestock and agricultural products shall be regulated and cooperative organizations encouraged. Improved water quality control management, supply and protection of catchment areas shall also support the above effort.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of Uasin Gishu District economy. A total of 126,311.2 hectares is under crop production, while 204,000 of the population work in agriculture alone. The sector also contributes 35.3 per cent of household income.

The importance of the sector cannot be over emphasized because a great proportion of the population earns its livelihood from the agricultural sector. The improvement of food security and achievement of better standards of health also depends heavily on this sector.

The sector is also an important revenue and foreign exchange earner. It creates jobs and at the same time promotes better environmental management for sustainable production.

3.1.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Farmers organizations	Purchase of agricultural produce and value adding to the products.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Purchase and supply of farm inputs. Coordination of all activities. Provision of extension services.
Cooperatives	Mobilising farmers resources and providing loans. Marketing of agriculture products.
Agricultural Society of Kenya	Promotes the sector through agricultural shows.
Private sector	Provision of new livestock breeds and credit.
NGOs	Advocacy training and support of agriculture based projects

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop and Livestock Production	Crop production, animal production, pest and disease control and marketing.	Limited financial resources; poor marketing infrastructure; inaccessibility to credit and high cost of inputs; poor delivery of extension services; environmental degradation and high pest and disease incidences.	Provide education training and extension services that promote crop and livestock production, soil and water conservation, efficient land use and crop and livestock disease surveillance to the farming community; Intensify control of crop pests at both pre-harvest and post-harvest stages as well as provide grain storage facilities; Revive KFA, strengthen AFC and channel credit through farmers' co-operatives; Exempt some inputs from duty, acquire inputs through co-operatives and give farmers credit; Build capacity of extension to meet farmers' needs;

			Conduct EIA on all programmes; Enhance research, quality inspection and control, and further intensify pest and disease control.
Veterinary	Disease and pests control, tick control, artificial insemination enhancement, hides and skins improvement and increased meat inspection.	Under funding; shortage of foot and mouth vaccines; high artificial insemination; and transport costs.	Enforcing quarantines, intensify extension, avail vaccines and increase funding; Enhance dip supervisions, sample analysis and dip attendants' training; Pursue AI privatisation; Inspect all meat consumed by public; Increase immunization coverage and reduce tick borne disease incidence and mortality.
Fisheries	Establish fish breeding nurseries and capture fisheries.	Poor extension services; Inaccessibility to farmers due to lack of transport; decline of fish in dams and rivers, lack of fishing camps; Lack of quality fish seed and lack of credit facilities to farmers.	Intensify extension, procurement of serviceable vehicles and motorbikes, and re-stocking as well as rehabilitation and maintenance of dams and rivers. Establish fish camps and breeding nurseries; Encourage fish farmers to form groups and access credit from cooperative and micro-financing institutions.
Cooperative	Liquidation of dormant societies that have closed down due to effects from liberalized market economy; Train Members, management committees on current co-operative Act and modern management; Encourage SACCO societies to establish front office services and viable financial products; Encourage registration of specialized co-operatives and rehabilitate dormant societies.	Poor management of co-operatives; lack of markets, and lack of agricultural inputs on credit programmes; Subdivision of farm purchase societies.	Train members, committees and staff and ensure amendment of by-laws and loan policies; Encourage formation and rehabilitation of agricultural marketing co-operatives and SACCOs; Introduce viable financial products and services.
Water	Construction/rehabilitation of dams and pans, drilling of boreholes and construction/rehabilitation of rural self-help water projects; Rehabilitation/ Augmentation programme and hand-over schemes to local communities.	Inadequate funding. Lack of adequate and sound means of transport, and shortage of skilled labour.	Train communities on efficient operation and maintenance of self-help water schemes; Impress on communities to revert to simpler and cheaper ways of conserving water; Identify new projects (dams, bore-holes, and pans) to cover communities not within reach of clean water and sensitise communities on need to preserve catchments areas.
Forestry	Improve forest use, afforestation and forest extension.	Inadequate labour and funding.	Provide permission of shamba or non-resident cultivation; Provide more funds and transport.
Environment	Public awareness on environmental conservation, wetland conservation, forestry and waste management	Limited funding, lack of transport, and shortage of staff.	Training using public media and school programs; Law enforcement, and involve community in management and demonstration of wetland products; Promote public awareness, farm forestry, and networking with NGOs and other institutions; Provide adequate funds, staff and transport.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

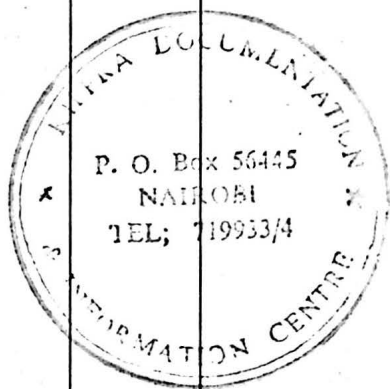
A: On-going Projects/Programme s: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Promote participatory driven approach to agriculture, livestock, and extension; To update farmers on modern technology being used in agricultural production.	300 – 500 farmers per focal area; 72000 farm visits; 300 demos; Train 100 FEWs.	Focus poverty reduction measures and empowerment of small-scale farmers and the strengthening of the capacity of extension staff in meeting farmers' needs.
Tigoni Irish Potato Seed Multiplication Ainabkoi Division	Multiply potato seed for use in the district to increase production and productivity.	Meet potato seed demand in the district	Bulk potatoes seed
Matharu Irish Potato Seed Multiplication Kesses Division	Multiply potato seed for use in the district	Meet potato seed demand in the district	Bulk potatoes seed
Soil Management Project (SMP) Soy Division	Dissemination of findings of research project.	Scale up funding to all divisions in the district	Demonstration on forage production and utilisation and its scaling up to other divisions

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop Development District wide	1	To increase crop production	147,800 Ha. Under crops	Production of crops seed bulking Justification: Yield of most crops is below potential.
Crop Protection District wide	2	Control pests and diseases	Minimize pests and disease occurrences	Pests and Disease control Justification: Several crop pests and diseases are prevalent in the district
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	3	To conserve soil	167 Km of conservation structures	Establishment of various soil conservation structures such as cut-of drains, gullies, riverbank protection and terraces. Justification: Soil is still lost in some areas through erosion

Irrigation and Drainage Development	4	To encourage adoption of irrigation	100 farmers	Irrigation works; Drainage works Justification: Demand for irrigation is growing as farmers venture into horticulture.
Training Programme District wide	5	Train staff and farmers on modern technologies	Train 100 FEW; Train 92 staff.	Train farmers on appropriate market, modern technologies in agriculture, commercialisation of agriculture and mainstreaming gender in agricultural production. Justification: Changes in technology demands that both farmers and staff be trained and updated



B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets (Annual)	Description of Activities
Dairy Cattle Feeding District wide	1	Increase milk production and income.	200 m kg/yr 5 kg/cow/day	Training farmers on the importance of optimum livestock feeding for increased productivity. Justification: Farmers' experience feed shortages especially during the dry season because they do not carry out any feed budgeting. This normally leads to milk deficits.
Poultry Production District wide	2	Increase output of eggs and farmers income.	Vaccinate 270,000 birds; Upgrading poultry to cover 1200 farmers; Raise 600 broilers and 600 layers.	Training farmers on poultry management aspects and encourage upgrading of indigenous poultry using exotic poultry. Justification: Poultry form an important source of income besides improving human nutrition; Poultry management is poor especially housing, feeding and disease control.
Upgrading and Multiplication of Superior Sheep and Goats District wide	3	Promote sheep and goat production as well farmers income	Raise No. of doper rams and dairy goats purchased by farmers to 150 and 300 respectively.	Encourage farmers to acquire and multiply doper sheep and dairy goats to superior stock for breeding to reduce costs and improve availability to needy farmers. Justification: To increase and diversify farmer's income.
Pig Production District wide	4	Increase the pig production and farmers income.	Raise No. of pig farmers to 135.	Train farmers/staff using modern technique. Justification:

		farmers income.	135.	Justification: There is high potential for pig production in the district and marketing has greatly improved
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Safeguard farmers' income.	Vaccinate 300,000 cattle, 10,000 dogs	Vaccinating livestock against diseases
Tick Control District wide	Safeguard farmers' income.	14.4 m dipping	Supervision of dips and training of dip attendants and committees.
Artificial Insemination District wide	Increased milk/ livestock production; Reduce breeding diseases; Increase farmer's income.	100 heads of cattle Form 10 AI schemes	Encourage use of AI services by training farmers, groups and co-operatives
Hides and Skins Development District wide	Maintain quality to improve income	Supervise all slaughter units; Train all flayers and curers.	Supervision of slaughter units, bandas, stores, training of flayers and curers.
Meat Inspection Municipality	Ensure public consume healthy and wholesome meat.	Inspect 30,000 bovines and 50,000 shoats.	Extend meat inspection coverage to all parts of the district.

A: On-going Projects: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Plant Moiben Division	Process milk to finished product to increase income.	Process 360 tones per year	Process mala and other milk products.
Milk Collection, Processing and Marketing Soy Division	Marketing milk for improvement in farmers' income.	Sales turnover of Kshs.1.5 m	Collect and market milk

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Banking Services for Members of SACCOS Kapsaret Division	1	Offer banking services to members.	Provide banking services to 10,000 members of various Saccos	Feasibility studies and establishment of front office banking services Justification: Farmers need banking services.
Coffee Factory Turbo Division	2	Provide processor of coffee in the district.	Establish coffee factory with capacity of 2 tons per year.	Construct and equip factory in this area. Justification: Demand for factory is high since farmers are venturing into coffee production.

Milk Processing Plant Ainabkoi Division	3	Reduce over-reliance on traditional milk processors	Have operational processing plant with capacity of 1800 tones per year.	Construction of milk processing plant. Justification: Due to collapse of KCC, demand for milk processor in the division is high
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A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Activities
Rehabilitation of State Lodge Fish Ponds Kapsaret Division	To supply fish to State Lodge visitors; To serve as a recreational site; Production of fish fingerlings to farmers.	1,000 kg of mature fish per year; 2,000 tilapia fingerlings per year.	Rehabilitation of the fish ponds; Stock the ponds with fish; Procure fish feeds; Procure fishing gears; Monitoring and Evaluation

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Breeding and Demonstration Pond Kapsaret Division	1	Production of quality fish fingerlings/ seeds; Create awareness to prospective farmers.	4 ponds; 2 demonstrations per quarter; 2500 fingerlings and 1000 claries per year.	Construction of ponds; Stocking of the ponds with quality brooders; Procurement of feeds, nets & fish transporting equipment and training of farmers Justification: There is lack of high quality fish seeds to fish farmers; There is no fish demonstration centre where prospective fish farmers can be able to learn fish farming techniques.
Dam Fisheries Development District wide	2	Increase fish stock in available public water dams.	Stocking of 3 dams with 6,000 fish fingerlings per year	Survey of the dams; Carrying out inventory; Procurement of fish fingerlings and fish gears; Community education on exploitation and management; Monitoring and Evaluation Justification: Increasing demand for fish products as an alternative protein and income generation.
Trout Development Kaptagat/Ainabkoi Divisions	3	Promote sport fishing.	Stocking of Kaptagat River & Ellegrin dam with 10,000 Trout fingerlings.	Survey; Inventory of fish stock; Stocking; Procurement of fishing gears. Justification: Available water resources are conducive for trout fish; The communities will earn income, while the government will earn revenue.
Fishing Camps	4	Provision of	Fishing camps	Survey design;

Ainabkoi, Soy and Kapsaret Divisions		recreational facilities		Establishing of the camps; Procurement of the camps; Procurement of gears. Justification: Increasing demand in recreational sites in the district with the availability of International Airport
Purchase of Vehicles & Motorcycles	5	To facilitate extension services	1 No. 4WD vehicle 6 motorcycles	Procurement process Justification: The department has no vehicles or motorcycles for ease of operations.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector has linkages with other sectors of the economy. The sector prospers where infrastructure especially roads and energy sources are well developed. It relies on trade, tourism and industry for marketing of its produce and development of agro based industries. Public Administration, safety law and order is important for planning, security and legal matters pertaining to the sector while information sector provides updates of weather and other vital information. The human resource development is important to the sector for imparting skills and ensuring good health for the agriculture labour force. These linkages will continue to be relevant if the sector is to achieve its mission.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The district has a generally well-developed infrastructure with good roads although some become impassable during rainy season. It is strategically positioned on the Trans Africa Highway whereby it is midway between Nairobi and Kampala, hence those wanting to take advantage of the East African market will find it ideal if based in the district. The district has railway and the Kenya Ports Authority Inland Depot Container service. The Banking sector is also well developed with a Central Bank and other major commercial banks. The district has also good telecommunication services provided by Telkom, Safaricom and Kencell phone operators. Besides this, Uasin Gishu district has a modern Airport, which is recognised both as an Aviation Centre and an International Airport. The Airport has all key facilities including a modern Air traffic control Runway, modern control Tower, sufficient Apron (parking), modern terminal building, cargo terminal as well as immigration and customs. Besides, there is plenty of room for expansion.

Other key facilities in the district include the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital. The presence of this facility has attracted leading physicians and medical specialists to practice in the district.

In Education, we have institutions such as Moi University, Eldoret Polytechnic, Rift Valley Technical Training as well as Private Commercial Colleges to take care of educational needs of all. All these still provided a favourable environment for investment in the District.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission links enhanced and sustainable economic growth, with provision of physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate Industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on roads that form vital links between Uasin Gishu District and other districts, and those that transverse agriculturally and economically productive areas. The district is mainly agricultural meaning that all the farm produce must get to markets in good time. Therefore, an all weather road network is a prerequisite for economic development of the district.

In air transport, there are plans to develop Eldoret International Airport as a national and regional cargo hub. Efforts will be made to build up a clientele of passengers and tourists to 200,000 persons per annum within the plan period. Environmental impacts arising from the airport expansion will be addressed and an environmental plan for the immediate area surrounding the airport prepared. There are also plans to develop non-aeronautical businesses within the airport including restaurants, boutiques, sale room/yards and amusement parks for the local communities.

Under energy, focus will be on the fuel wood crisis and supply of electricity to rural areas. On-going water and sanitation projects will be completed and others rehabilitated to ensure wider service. Closer attention to water quality and pollution control will be emphasised. The district will also provide adequate maintenance of Government buildings.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The road transport network is the major mode of transport both in the rural and urban parts of the district. The Great North Road (A104) passes through the district and links it to both domestic and external markets. Generally the road network is adequate but most of it, especially the earth surface roads are inaccessible during the rainy seasons cutting off several productive areas from available markets.

Air transport is the key sub-sector for the development of tourism and the transportation of high value exports and perishable goods especially horticulture. The district is privileged to have the Eldoret International Airport, which is now complete and operational.

Energy, especially electricity is key to the district development. It is a pre-requisite to social and economic development. It facilitates establishment of industries, and communications. It is also useful for domestic use such as lighting and cooking.

Water on the other hand, plays a pivotal role in man's immediate environment both physically and economically. It is needed for domestic use and for industrial use. Provision of potable water also helps in improving bodily health of the potential users. Water also plays a central role in the sanitation process of taking into solution by-products of human activity for ease of transportation to disposal points.

The building sub-sector is important for creation of employment in the construction industry, and providing market for construction materials such as cement and other locally available material thus help in poverty reduction.

3.2.4 Role of Stake-holders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local Authorities	Roads maintenance and provision of necessary infrastructure. Provision of water and sanitation.
KWS	Maintenance of Roads within their jurisdiction.
Kenya Railways	Facilities haulage of heavy cargo.
Kenya Airports Authority	Facilitates quick transportation of perishable products.
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Construction and maintenance of roads.
H.C.D.A	Promote and production of horticultural crops.
KPLC/Kengen	Generation and supply of electricity.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	To maintain and upgrade the classified road networks to all weather roads and at economic level of service; To upgrade, strengthen and rehabilitate the road network with a view to improving communication and transportation throughout the district.	Inadequate and delayed funding; Weather changes e.g (El-nino); Poor maintenance of plant and equipment; Understaffing occasioned by the Civil Service Retrenchment Programme (CSRP); Delay in tendering and procurement process.	To promote labour-based technologies in road construction and maintenance under Roads 2000 strategy; This strategy will ensure engagements of small-scale contractors to ensure creation of employment opportunities for the rural poor.
Energy	To ensure adequate supplies of wood energy (firewood and charcoal) for the households; Promote energy conservation; To promote the use of biogas; To promote the use of solar energy; To encourage the utilization of wind energy.	High prices charged by tree seedling vendors; Lack of awareness of appropriate agro-forestry tree species by farmers; Inadequate supply of agro-forestry tree seeds especially grevillea due to poor seedling conditions; Flooding of sub-standard jikos in the market; Low awareness of high quality stoves by the public which has led to low adoption rate for the improved stoves; High initial input cost of biogas plant;	Promote agro-forestry; Encourage the use of energy saving stoves; Promote the use of alternative energies such as solar, biogas, wind mini and micro-hydro in rural areas.

		Low awareness of biogas technology in the district.	
Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of the existing water supplies systems namely Turbo, Moi Bridge, Sosiani Kaptagat; Rehabilitation of existing dams specifically Kerita dam.	Lack of funds; Lack of manpower occasioned by Civil Service Reform Programme	Replace old pumping sets with new ones;
Buildings	Completion of the on-going projects mainly in the Health Sector	Decentralise planning. Inadequate funds	Centralized planning for all government building projects

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D325-Hajee's Bridge-Ainabkoi Timbroa	Improve the road to be all weather gravel surface; Facilitate economic situation.	60km	Gravelling
RAR35 Junction-Kipsomba-Kimilili Junct.C50	Improve the road to be all weather gravel Surface and facilitate economic activities.	20km	Gravelling

B: New Project Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Roads 2000-District Roads Rehabilitation Project District wide	1	Facilitate economic activity.	369.7km	Partial rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of selected roads in the district to form a vital network. Justification: To provide an all weather road network in the agriculturally potential parts of the district
C36-Nabkoi-Lessos Kesses Division	2	To ease transportation of farm products and communication between the two districts.	22.5km	To reconstruct to bitumen standard Justification: The base and sub-base of the road has failed and needs urgent rehabilitation
B2-Leseru-Moi's - Bridge Soy Division	3	To ease transportation of farm products and communication between the two districts.	35.2km	To reconstruct to bitumen standard. Justification: The base and sub-base of the road has failed and needs urgent rehabilitation

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree Planting Programme District wide	1	To address the issue of Fuel-wood crisis	30% of the farm families to have sufficient firewood on farm	Seminars to promote agro-forestry Justification: To sustain natural forest
Energy conservation Programme District wide	2	To address the issue of inefficient fuel wood.	4000 more energy saving <i>jikos</i> being used in households	Seminars to encourage use of energy saving stoves Justification: To diversify energy sources
Biogas Promotion Programme District wide	3	To address the issue of alternative source of energy; Conserve environment.	20 more Biogas plants working.	Seminars to promote use of alternative energies such as solar, biogas, wind, mini and micro-hydro in rural areas Justification: To promote alternative energy source
Solar energy Promotion Programme District wide	4	To address the issue of lack of electricity in rural areas.	1 Solar energy demonstration unit; 1000 more solar units installed in households;	Seminars to promote use of alternative energies such as solar, biogas, wind, mini and micro-hydro in rural areas Justification: To promote use of alternative energy source in rural areas.
Wind Energy Programme District wide	5	To address the issue of alternative sources of energy.	100 more wind power plants operating in the rural areas; 1 wind power demonstration unit constructed at the energy centre.	Seminars to promote use of alternative energies such as solar, biogas, wind, mini and micro-hydro in rural areas Justification: To promote the utilization of wind energy.
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	6	To supply electricity to centres and rural households; Promote industrialization to create employment and income.	Survey Power Supply	To provide electricity to rural areas Justification: It will increase households with electricity connection.

B: New Project Proposal: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Rehabilitation of water supplies, viz Turbo, Moi's Bridge, Sosiani, Kaptagat District-wide	1	To address the issue of non-continuity of supply of treated potable water due to aging pumping equipment and	Uninterrupted supply of clean potable water; Reduction of water-related diseases	Replacing old pumping sets and providing standby units; Replacing problematic sections of pipelines with new pipes. Justification: Rehabilitation of water

		pipe works.		facilities for clean water supplies
Rehabilitation of Kerita Dam	2	To rehabilitate existing damaged dams whose embankment was destroyed by the el-nino rains.	Supply of enough, clean portable water to the schools shopping centre and surrounding community.	Reinstate the embankment; Perimeter fencing around dams in order to discourage siltation through animal usage; Construction of treatment works since at the moment there is none in place except for the Secondary School. Justification: To provide sustained source of clean water.
Water and Sanitation District wide	3	To improve the drainage and sewer systems especially in towns.	Minimize cases of typhoid and cholera (water-borne diseases); Increased private and public toilets/pit latrines will be realized; Environment free from litter.	Create public awareness on personal hygiene; Construction of sewage and drainage system where not in place; Repairing existing ones where necessary; Construction of pit latrines where water borne sanitation is not in place; Construction of dumping pits; Regular collection of garbage. Justification: To improve waste management in the town.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

An efficient network of physical infrastructure in both urban and rural areas is a crucial requirement for economic growth. Production costs, competitiveness and access to markets depend upon the quality of infrastructure. The state of all infrastructure namely roads, transport, energy, water and sanitation and buildings and housing must therefore be improved to revive economy and help reduce poverty. The Physical Infrastructure sector is linked directly with the performance of all the other sectors.

3.3 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district's trade, tourism and industry sector is fairly developed. Although, the district has good trade, tourism and industrial infrastructure, some sub-sectors especially industry have been negatively impacted upon because of the closure of key industries, (a number of textile mills and EATEC). On the textile industries, there is some hope of reviving the textile mills following the enactment of the African Growth and Opportunity Act

(AGOA) that provides for free access to the large US market for textile and related products.

The tourist sub-sector has also great potential because the district has good tourist attractions such as scenic beauty, sports and cultural tourism. A major boost is expected with the existence of Eldoret International Airport. The district will further endeavour to revive the collapsed and ailing agro-industries such as KCC by encouraging investment in the sub-sectors.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a major role in the creation of employment opportunities both directly and indirectly in tourism, trade and industrial sub-sectors. Generation of income, which improves the material and social well-being of the people, will be enhanced by facilitating the movement of goods, services, people and investments in the district, exploitation of district's resource and development of infrastructure. When this is done the sector will continue to be an important source of livelihood to most residents. It will also maintain its importance as a major foreign exchange earner and contribute to tax revenue.

3.3.4 Role of Stake-holders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide an enabling environment for private sector led growth.
Quasi – Government – EPC, KIE, ICDC, KBS, EPZA, IPC and IDB, KAM	Work in collaboration with government in promoting Tourist Trade and Industry. Provision of credit.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Improvement of business; Management skills; Improve access to credit facilities; Exploitation of local resources for development; Trade information; Export promotion; Business counseling; Business investment opportunities;	Inadequate funds; Lack of tools and standards for doing the work; Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs. Lack of modern management information systems; Un-coordinated sharing of information. Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products more expensive; Poor packaging of products High cost of power. Lack of adequate funds to carry out counselling; Lack of adequate staff. Entrepreneurs involved in too many activities which reduces concentration and focus; Most lack capacities to filter	Identify training needs; Develop training programs; Cost share the training with the beneficiaries/solicit for funds; Monitoring and evaluation of the training programs; Identify and select those to benefit; Provide credit/information on alternative finance provider-follow up with counselling; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCO's and associations. Identify the problem areas affecting the development of tourism, trade and industrial sector; Carry out an in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions. Analyse the information and needs of the sector; Harmonize the way information is shared; Develop a modern MIS; Link up with EPC; To provide latest information on export markets; Address the issue of duties with relevant

		out viable opportunities.	authorities; Sensitisation on appropriate export packaging; Seminars and workshops on export opportunities, documentation and procedures;
Tourism	Publicity of tourism products; Compile an inventory of tourism attraction; Diversify tourist products.	Lack of funds; Underdevelopment of tourist sites; Poor infrastructure; Neglect of tourism attraction areas facilities; Lack of local initiative; Insecurity in some tourist attractions areas.	Raising awareness on existing tourism products; Involve the local community in conservation, marketing and exploring new tourism products; Opening up of western circuit; Initiate jointly public/private sector operations to protect tourism; Capacity building of stakeholders in the tourism industry; Promote the destinations more consistently and to forge a partnership with our neighbouring countries; Diversify the products and tourist source markets.
Industry	Dissemination of industrial research	Poor physical infrastructure; Costly and limited access to credit; Lack of raw materials for some industries; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; Weak link between Kenyan industries and research institutions; Bureaucracy and corruption; Inferior technology by the Jua Kali.	Finance training and technical support to informal sector enterprises (Jua Kali); Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, COTONU agreement and changes in WTO; Encouraging local production of some of the raw materials; Activating district Industrial committee; Strengthen link between industries and research institutions; Value addition to agricultural products produced in the district.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Business and Industrial Management Skills Development District wide	Equip traders/industries with modern business management skills; Provide traders/industrialists with opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks.	Train 400 traders and industrialists annually i.e. 2,800 by the end of the plan period.	Identify training needs; Development of training programmes; Train traders; Work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing.
Business Counselling District wide	Help the counsellors learn how to tackle and address current and future problems	To counsel 50 traders annually i.e. 350 during the plan period	Offer counselling service to micro and small-scale enterprises.
Joint Loan Board District wide	Promote the growth of business in the district; Create employment opportunities; Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks and MFI loans	To finance 100 traders annually to the tune of Ksh. 3m i.e. give Kshs. 21m to 700 traders during the period.	Finance micro and small scale enterprises.

Export Promotion and Marketing District wide	Increase the market for domestic products; Increase foreign exchange earning; Enhance the competitiveness of export products; Take advantage of the opportunities provided by AGOA, COMESA and WTO	Increase export destinations; Increased volume of exports.	Provision of information; Identifying products with export potential; Assist in product development and marketing.
Economic Research and Capacity Building Service. District wide	Come up with solutions to business problem; Increase the capacity of groups and associations to grow and network.	2 research projects completed.	Identification of research areas; Proposal writing Data collection, analysis and recommendation; Formation of groups and Associations.
Weights, Measures and Standards District-wide	Set and maintain uniform standards; To encourage fair trade practices; To protect consumers.	5000 weights and measures instruments annually.	Verification and inspection of weights and measures and measuring instruments; Sensitisation; Investigation and enforcement of the Act.
Marketing of Tourism Products District wide	Avail information to potential investors; Publicize new tourist attractions; Diversify economic activities in the area; Planning and resource allocation to priority areas.	To be determined	Identification and documentation of tourism products;
Classification of Hotels and Restaurants District wide	To enhance the standards of facilities and services and to assist them in marketing of their products	To be determined by the stakeholders concerned.	Inspection of facilities and services; Award of star ratings
Industrial Promotion District wide	Attract both local and foreign investors; Promote industrial investment and growth.	To be determined.	Identification of potential projects; Identification of industrial investment opportunities; Dissemination of opportunities to investors.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans”, while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capacities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement”.

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector and Mission

The district will address some of the worse off socio-economic indicators during the period. The district has a population growth rate of 3.35% per annum, which exceeds the national average. Approximately, 68,000 persons are disabled and poverty levels are high with about half the population categorized as absolute poor. Enrolments at secondary levels are low compared to those in primary indicating low transition rates. Health, malaria continues to be a leading disease associated with morbidity and mortality.

in the district. On the other hand, HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to be a vexing problem and a disaster.

In response, there will be need to sensitise residents on the need for optimal family size. In education, the district will endeavour to achieve mission objective through enhancing and improving the relevance and quality of education at all levels. It will also expand the access to and retention at primary and secondary levels. Teaching of sciences and practical subjects will be strengthened.

In health, the communities will be empowered in planning, executing and implementing programs aimed at reducing disease incidence. The community based rehabilitation program being introduced in the district will address holistic services for people with disabilities. HIV/AIDS will be tackled through a multi-sectoral approach including Government Ministries (ACUs), NGOs, CBO and other stakeholders. The district development officer will coordinate the multi-sectoral interventions.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in enhancing human resource development and uplifting the living standards of the communities. Through sensitisation the communities will be encouraged to discard some cultural practices that are outdated such as early marriages, forced marriages, FGM, favour to the boy and wife inheritance. The sector will further provide and implement strategies and policies for influencing the labour market and formulate policies for collective bargaining and wage negotiations. The Sector will also be responsible for providing guidance and orientation services and also for mobilizing local resources and communities to initiate programs to alleviate poverty. Efforts to promote and raise the status of women through women groups are planned for the sector. This will be in addition to encouraging mobilization and involvement of our youth, in development. Similarly it will identify and develop sporting talents right from village level (school level) to international level.

Overall, the sector will be responsible for provision of universal education and production of individuals who are properly socialised and possess the necessary knowledge, good health, skills, attitudes and values that enable the community to participate positively in national building.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The human resource development sector collaborates with a number of stakeholders in providing services to residents. The key stakeholders and their roles are as follows:-

The Municipal Council builds schools, health centres and recreation areas. It also equips and provides maintenance services for the facilities. On the other hand, the County Council is a major stakeholder in the rural areas where it provides bursaries, health services and other sectoral amenities.

The private sector and church organization provide services for education; health and other amenities while NGO play a major role in the provision of physical facilities, training to personnel and provision funds.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Construction of science laboratories;</p> <p>Provide compulsory education in all primary schools;</p> <p>Construction of enough classrooms in both primary and secondary schools;</p> <p>Sensitise parents against retrogressive cultural practices, child labour, hawking by school going children;</p> <p>Provide proper vehicles and fuel for inspections and monitoring of schools.</p>	<p>Inadequate physical facilities in both primary and secondary schools;</p> <p>Inspectorate unit lacks transport;</p> <p>High cost of textbooks and other stationery for the parents to meet;</p> <p>Few teachers with special training;</p> <p>High rate of drop-out in upper primary schools by both boys and girls because of retrogressive cultural practices;</p> <p>Middle level colleges and technical schools are few and expensive for parents;</p> <p>Trained E.C.D. teachers do not get permanent employment and as such they end up leaving the jobs because of poor payments.</p>	<p>Increase of enrolment in all primary schools, through sensitisation provision of textbooks in all schools, through textbooks programme;</p> <p>Promote increase of enrolment of children with special needs, through Chief's barazas;</p> <p>Employ adequate qualified teachers in all the special schools.</p>
Culture	<p>Establish a cultural centre for recreation;</p> <p>Establish herbal medicine clinic;</p> <p>Establish District research and cultural heritage centre.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding to the department hampered the execution of the programs;</p> <p>Lack of transport facilities;</p> <p>Inadequate office facilities e.g. typewriter, duplicating machine.</p>	<p>Intensify the registration and supervision of cultural groups</p> <p>Popularise the departmental programs and sensitise the people on retrogressive cultural practices;</p> <p>Enhance research in cultural movable and immovable property to promote Kenyan culture.</p> <p>Come up with a dynamic and accepted District Cultural Heritage.</p>
Sports	<p>Promotion of good health for all through sports;</p> <p>Promotion of friendship and good relation through sports which is good for business;</p> <p>Create AIDS awareness among the youth;</p> <p>Promotion of health through sports.</p>	<p>Lack of well trained personnel to coach the youth;</p> <p>Absence of coaches who understand physiological problem affecting the youth;</p> <p>Costly sporting kits and equipment necessary to develop and nurture the talents of the youths;</p> <p>The department has no finances allocated for training or transport.</p>	<p>To organize tournament in at least every division and use the forum to advice the youth on the dangers of AIDS;</p> <p>The youth will be involved in sporting activities, community projects like bush clearing, planting trees and income generating activities to discourage the youth indulging in bad activities.</p>
Health	<p>Improve Public health through provision of safe water and Sanitation,</p> <p>Control of Communicable disease, Disease Surveillance and Health education;</p> <p>To ensure Constant availability of safe, efficacious, high quality and cost-effective Pharmaceutical Products;</p> <p>Establishment of a District hospital;</p> <p>Completion of stalled and proposed health facilities;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the existing facilities;</p>	<p>Limited financial resources, inaccessibility to health facilities and lack of enough manpower;</p> <p>Allocation of drugs is based on category of facility not on morbidity pattern and workload at the facility;</p> <p>Non-functional Bamako initiative Pharmacies in most of the community;</p> <p>Wastage due to inappropriate prescribing and dispensing habits by the health care providers in the Private sector;</p> <p>Donated drugs, may be unsorted, with short shelf life, Labelled in foreign Language;</p> <p>Inadequate acreage for the proposed district hospital;</p>	<p>Increase immunization coverage;</p> <p>Source for alternative funding;</p> <p>Health Education and Community mobilization;</p> <p>Vector and Vermin Control;</p> <p>Enforcement of Public Health Laws;</p> <p>Enhance incentives to attract and retain staff;</p> <p>Reinforce performance appraisal;</p> <p>Public facilities to be advised to buy drugs from a recognised institution with subsidized rates;</p> <p>Drugs and supplies should</p>

	Equip the health facilities to the required standards; To develop an effective health and management Information system; and To develop an effective health support systems & service.	Inadequate reporting tools; Lack of data processing machines; Lack of Transport for follow-up; Malfunctioning medical equipment; Poor communication between facilities; Lack of mortuaries and others are malfunctional.	be allocated based on morbidity pattern and work load at the facility; Revitalize the Bamako initiative community based Pharmacies; Promote essential drug concept awareness among the health care providers in the Private sector; Establish and adopt clear guidelines for drug donation in the district; Acquire enough Land for construction and expansion of the district hospital; Liase with Ministry of Health, all stakeholders for resource mobilization; Acquisition of data processing and reporting tools; Strengthen co-ordination of HMIS at all levels; Develop tools; Sensitise all data managers; Maintenance and purchase of diagnostic equipment; Rehabilitation of vehicles and purchase of communication equipment and computers; Rehabilitation of mortuaries, drug stores & cold chain stores.
Social Service	Mobilization of local resources and communities to initiate development programmes; Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups; Reduce short-term felt needs through relief of distress; Encourage mobilization and involvement of out of school youth in various social economic activities.	Lack of established Social Development Committees in the locations, divisions and at the district level to help in the planning, Implementation monitoring and evaluation of projects; Lack of adequate project management skills; Lack of adequate funds; Leadership interference; Poverty.	The dissemination of knowledge, training skills and attitudes that motivate women to participate; Promotion of the welfare of children, disabled and distressed; Providing counselling and guiding services for sustenance of development; Developing, organizing and implementing programs for women, men and youth.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administration Block for Umoja Secondary School	To create enough room and security for equipment	One administration Block	Construction and procurement of materials.
Equipping of Science Laboratory for Moi Chuiyat Secondary School	To provide quality science instruction to students.	One laboratory equipped	Procurement of equipment.
Kuinet Secondary School Administration Block	To provide room for staff and storage for equipment.	One administration Block	Construction and equipping of the administration block
Science Laboratory for Kapelach Secondary School	To improve performance in science subjects.	One laboratory constructed	Construction and equipping of the facility

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of vehicles	1	To improve inspection, supervision and administration of education projects in the district	8 vehicles	Procurement Justification: Limited vehicles in the Education Department, which limits supervision and inspection of projects.
Dinning Hall Construction for Kaptebee, Kapsaos and Leseru Secondary Schools	2	To improve students' nutrition; Expand prep time	3 dining halls	Tendering; Construction and Procurement of materials Justification: There is need to expand or introduce feeding programmes for students.
Boreholes for: Turbo Girls and Tulwet Secondary schools	3	To improve standards of education; To improve students and school community health; To reduce on water cost.	2 boreholes	Procurement of equipment and drilling. Justification: These schools are not served with adequate piped water. With boreholes, students will spend less time fetching water.
Dormitory Construction for: Kaptebee, Makongi and Kamaguti Secondary Schools	4	To improve standards of education; To increase the catchments area of schools.	Three dormitories.	Tendering activities, Procurements of materials and construction; Justification: The catchments area is wide; therefore students spend a lot of time moving to and from school.
Administration block Kapkong'aa	5	Improve staff performance.	One administration block.	Construction, Procurement and tendering. Justification: The existing administration block is small.
Awareness Creation Programme for Children with Special Needs District wide	6	To increase enrolment in special units and to expand on the existing ones.	20,000 parents	Seminars, meetings, workshops and retreats. Justification: Parents of special children are still hesitant to accept the disability.
Model DICECE Centre for Uasin Gishu District Eldoret	7	To improve ECD education in the district. To realize the goal of transition	One complex centre.	Construction, tendering and procurement. Justification: There is no such a centre in the district.

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
ADB Project I in Soy Division	To Construct a Health Centre so as to help control the frequent malaria outbreaks; Provide a Referral Centre for the Northern part of District.	Population of 180,941 persons	Physical Construction of the Health facility
ADB Project II District wide	Provide safe water & sanitation; Control of communicable disease; Strengthen, mitigate physical and mental disabilities & Transmission of HIV/AIDS;	District wide Population to benefit from safe water & sanitation.	Spring & well protection; V.I.P Latrine construction; Purchase of mosquito nets and insecticides;

	Improve Health Centre capacity to manage maternal child care.		BI centres.
G.A.V.I District wide	The objective was to increase the Routine of all KEPI antigens to 90% by the end of 2001. The district achieved 80% of the coverage.	All children under one year of Age.	Social mobilization; Outreach services on immunization; Routine immunization; Disease surveillance.
Chepkanga Health Centre Moiben Division	To complete the construction; Equip and staff the facility to achieve full status.	Facility equipped and staffed; To serve 7561 people.	Physical Construction going on.
Chembulet Health Centre Moiben Division	To complete the construction; To equip and staff the facility to achieve full status,	Facility equipped and staffed; To serve 7561 people	Physical construction going on.
Chunyait Dispensary Kesses Division	To complete the physical construction; To equip and staff the facility to achieve full status.	Facility equipped and staffed; To serve 9028 people.	Physical construction reached level of lintel.
D.A.R.E (Decentralized H.I.V.. AIDS/TB and Reproductive Health) Districtwide	To reduce transmission of STD/HIV and mitigate the consequence of infection; To improve utilization of Reproductive health services.	Whole district to benefit from decentralised HIV/AIDS/TB and Reproductive Health.	Work and Budgetary Plans submitted and HIV/AIDS/TB component already approved.
Uhuru Dispensary Ainabkoi Division	Complete the physical construction; Equip and staff it.	Presence of an outpatient, maternity wing, and staff houses.	Physical construction has reached level of lintel.
Maisengwet Dispensary Moiben Division	Construct staff houses; Expand the existing facility.	Presence of an outpatient, maternity wing, and staff houses	Construction
Kipkabus Ainabkoi Division	Complete the physical construction; Construct the staff houses; Equip and staff.	Presence of an outpatient, maternity wing, and staff houses	Construction

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Health

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Uasin-Gishu District Hospital	1	To provide health services to the district population.	Affordable health Services provided to the whole district population.	Tendering Construction Procurement. Justification: The former district hospital was upgraded to a Referral and Teaching hospital hence not affordable to the common man
Turbo & Burnt Forest Health Facilities Ainabkoi and Turbo Divisions	2	To upgrade Turbo and Burnt Forest Rural Health Demonstration Centres to Sub-district level, Construct OPD, Wards, Laboratories, Kitchen and Staff houses, provision of equipment and vehicles.	Health facilities expanded to cater for the Eastern and Western part of the District respectively; Facilities with wards.	Procurement; Construction. Justification: Frequent outbreak of epidemic disease and serving a large population.
Rural Health facilities Project District wide	3	To construct and equip eight new dispensaries at Seiyot, Kaptebee, Chepsaita, Kaplolo, Kapleleach-Rironi, Kaptimo,	8 health facilities constructed; Improved water and sanitation conditions.	Procurement of Material; Construction. Justification: There are two few rural health facilities and health needs are increasing. The existing facilities are not accessible to most people.

		Ngeria-EATEC, and Simat and provide adequate water and Sanitation condition.		
Expansion of Rural health facilities District-wide	4	To expand and equip already existing health facilities at Kesses, Moisbridge, Kapteldon, Kapngetuny, Katuiyo, Tarakwa, Ngenyilel, Barsombe, Kiplombe, Maisengwet, Cengalo, Kuinet, Eldoret International Airport, Kapelach, Kapsaret, Kipsigak, Mogon, Kabobo, Karuna, Koisagat by constructing a maternity wing at each facility, 4 four staff houses and providing water and sanitation condition.	20 health facilities expanded/equipped.	Procurement of Materials; Construction. Justification: There is increasing incidences of obstetric complications which can easily be handled at Peripheries. To compound this is poor communication and transport network.
DVBD (Laboratory Project (1) Central Division	5	Construct a District Vector Borne Disease Laboratory at Uasin-Gishu District hospital to cater for frequent outbreaks like, malaria Typhoid.	One vector borne disease laboratory constructed.	Construction; Equipping. Justification: The district lacks this very important facility.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Leaders of Community Based Development Self Help Groups in the District District wide	To improve and enhance management of the projects to achieve set goals; To improve project performance.	Self help projects/group leaders/community members;	Identify training needs, mobilize resources and identify trainees; Monitoring and Evaluation.
Gender and development programme District wide	To sensitise and train women and other stakeholders on how they can improve the running of their social economic projects.	Women group, Leaders and NGOs.	Identify specific training needs, mobilize resources; Establish gender and development committees at various levels; Monitoring and Evaluation.

B: New Project Proposal: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Eldoret Municipality	1	To improve skills for self-reliance of people with disabilities in and around the district.	Youth; People with disabilities; Community.	Construction and equipping of the facility. Justification: There is need to empower persons with disabilities through training for self reliance and development

B: New Project Proposal: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sports Promotion Programme District wide	1	To enlighten the youth to be active in various activities; To create awareness of sports among the youths from grass root levels	The youth	Establish training camps; Coordinate all sports activities and events in the district. Justification: Encourage youth on sports programmes

B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cultural Centre for Recreation in the District	1	To preserve and exchange, exhibit materials and artefacts and values for research and documentation	Cultural groups, herbalists, local population and University students and staff.	Identify the site; Mobilize resources and artefacts; Open for public use; completion.
Establish Herbal Medicine Clinic Eldoret Town	2	To improve the performance of herbalists through training using the facility.	Youth, Elderly and community members.	Identify the site Mobilize resources. Justification: Promote Herbal medicine use.

B: New Project Proposal: Labour Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of New Labour Office (Station) Eldoret Town	1	To have a convenient location in town; To save government funds spent on rent	One office building	Construction. Justification: There is no sufficient office room for staff.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has both forward and backward linkages with other sectors. The human resource development depends on agriculture for food and nutrition. It relies on public administration, safety law and order for security and peaceful coexistence. Infrastructure is however important for facilitating communication and transport for the human resource. It is also a source of energy and responsible for provision of shelter. Trade, tourism and industry however look upon the human resource as a market provider. All other sectors too depend on the HRD sector for provision of quality labour resources.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), to improve the quality of life and competencies". Its mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social-economic status."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

Information communication technology sector is critical in promoting and ensuring effective flow of information to facilitate economic activity. It is responsible for ensuring smooth flow and safety of air traffic and security in the country and district in particular.

It is important, however, to note that the district has sufficient infrastructure as a basis for further expansion of the sector. It has a private radio station (Sayare Radio Station), an International Air Port and key Telecommunication services provided by Telekom, Kencell and Safari-com operators, postal corporation in addition to numerous other print and electronic media houses.

To tap the above resources, therefore, and to achieve the vision, the sector will improve radio and TV reception by constructing more boosters in the district to provide programmes in Kiswahili. It will support stakeholders in the telecommunication sub-sector to expand their networks to cover on the district. It will also encourage investment in modern telecommunication equipment such as telex, GTS circuits and Internet facilities.

The sector will also make a deliberate effort to encourage use of Eldoret International Airport facilities through aggressive sourcing for international markets for local products. In meteorology, there will be need to increase the number of meteorological stations in the district and improve on the dissemination of information to the various stakeholders.

3.5.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Information service empowers the public to make relevant decisions especially those concerned with economic and business matters. Both radio and TV educate and inform the public on occurrences around the world.

The Eldoret International Airport can enable farmer's access international markets for their farm produce. It has also provided an alternative means of transport that reduces the time taken to travel from Western Kenya to Nairobi and the world and vice versa.

Using data provided by the Meteorological sub-sector, it is hoped farmers will be able to plant at the right time and hence make full use of the rains and improve on their production. This in the long run reduces poverty in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are a number of stakeholders who contribute to the sector: -

The Sauti ya Rehema (SAYARE) Radio Station in Eldoret has proved quite useful to the local community who can now receive local news with ease on their FM Radio sets. The KBC is the other major stakeholder. Newspapers like the Nation, Standard, Kenya Times, People and the locally published ones like the Mirror have played a great role in information to the public on the daily events in Kenya and the entire world. On providing telephone services, the coming in of companies like Ken-Cell, Safaricom have greatly complemented services by Telcom Ltd. Postal Corporation of Kenya and other newcomers such as Nation Courier and Securicor courier have ensured fast delivery of mail parcel.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Meteorological	Improve by providing quality information for services useful information to the farmers on time.	Lack of automated instruments in the station; lack of data storage facilities and inadequate staff.	Revive non functional rainfall stations and establish new ones; Construct a meteorological observatory station at the Eldoret International Airport to the specification of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Upgrade existing telecommunication systems at the Eldoret International Airport.
Civil Aviation	Provision of improved Air Navigation Services, registration and making of aircraft landing at the airport and regulating air transport services.	Inadequate funding which has negatively affected the provision of services.	Creation of air traffic services, telecommunication, airworthiness, flight operations in the district.
Information Network	Improve news coverage to make people well informed (empowering people).	Inadequate funding and lack of necessary equipment e.g. TV camera and postproduction equipment for filmmaking.	Collaborate with other relevant authorities to achieve sub-sector goals.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name/Loc/Div	Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Information Office Block Eldoret	1	To provide staff with conducive working environment for better performance.	To increase and facilitate present news coverage by churning out over 1,000 news items a month as compared to only 500 currently.	Construction and furnishing of an office block. Justification: To be the headquarters of the Information Department in the North Rift region.
Television camera	2	Provide TV coverage	Procure the camera by	Procurement of the camera.

		of events and functions in the area.	2004	Justification: TV coverage enhances and increases public awareness.
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3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is clearly linked to Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resources Development, Tourism, Trade and Industry and Physical Infrastructure and Services. By highlighting the plight of the needy people e.g. poor patients and poor peasants through the press, people get financial and other assistance they require from sympathizers. The media has been used to relay important messages regarding technology in agricultural production, to avail market information and to promote health.

By giving people relevant information through the media, the sector would be fostering the maintenance of law and order as well as building peace and unity. The Air Navigation Services also play a very important role in the security of this country by guiding in coming aircrafts. By giving farmers relevant weather information, the meteorological department empowers farmers to fight poverty and hence help reduce crime in the society and improve agricultural output. To foster the development of the sector there is need to speed up the electrification programme as the performance of the sector depends on electricity.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to provide “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans.” Its mission is to “promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission mainly focuses on the issues of resource management, governance and responsible leadership. Most policy documents have stated that goals of recovery and sustainable development cannot be achieved without creating the necessary enabling environment. Kenyans expect that those who make decisions on the use of resources to meet development goals, should embrace a high degree of accountability, commitment and discipline.

In response to the vision and mission therefore, the district will continue to reach peaceful coexistence amongst the communities in Uasin Gishu District. Administration units will be created closer to the people and security surveillance enhanced. The Government Officers will be encouraged to interact more with wananchi through barazas.

The issue of representation is not only important but also sensitive as it touches on the entire electoral process. Voters will be educated on their rights and privileges to enable them make informed decisions.

In planning, the district will emphasize monitoring and evaluation at all levels of funded projects to ensure completion. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee comprising of heads of departments will visit projects and address barazas. This will not only help monitor project progress, but also address concerns of wananchi. The DIDC will also be revived to facilitate storage of essential information on progress of development projects. Such information would then be readily available for other stakeholders for reference.

To facilitate further improved district operations, the district treasuries have been restructured and public procurement improved through establishment of District Tender Committees.

For public safety law and order, the Prisons, Juvenile and Probation sub sectors will strive to improve performance. Rehabilitating offenders in the community will be further enhanced, while public prosecution will continue to speed up criminal prosecutions, so that justice is done.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The public administration, safety, law and order promotes the effective and efficient operation of all Government structures at the district, divisional and locational levels. This is achieved through, sound planning, financial and supplies management. The sector is also responsible for security, undertaking criminal proceedings against persons before court of law and also rehabilitating offenders. Probation services ensure communal harmony by engaging in general crime prevention as well as reducing repeated criminal behaviour through corrective programmes.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local Authorities – Eldoret Municipal Council, Wareng County Council and Burnt Forest Town Council.	Road maintenance in their jurisdiction provision of water and sewerage.
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Coordinating electoral process in the district and voter registration.
NGO's	Initiate and implement development projects.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prisons	A modern prison with equipment and computerized surveillance system and decent search gadgets; Prison annex to facilitate proper classification of prisoners; Decent staff housing.	Limited funds.	Source for funding from all possible avenues.

Probation	Construct staff housing at Kimumu probation hostel.	Lack of funds.	Strengthen field operations at Headquarters to monitor projects; Coordinate and source funding from local and international NGOs.
Juvenile Remand Home	Improvement and expansion of homes in order to cope with increased population of street children; Provision of adequate facilities for guidance; Counselling and spiritual care; Creation of Counselling centre for parents	Lack of funds; Shortage of trained personnel.	Incorporate local and International NGO dealing with welfare of children and local interested individuals; Source for funds from the NGOs and other development partners.
Development Planning	Strengthen the DPU and DIDC	Lack of facilities; Lack of a librarian.	Source for funds for expansion and equipping the DIDC; Deploy a librarian to the DIDC.
Police	Construction of Police Post at Kapsoya, Kesses, Huruma and Jua Kali.	Inadequate funds.	Source for funds from possible donors.
Supplies	Strengthening the DTC Secretariat	Lack of equipment and personnel.	Source for funds.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name Loc/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Juvenile Remand Home Kapsoya Eldoret Municipality	1	To accommodate increased number of destitute and orphaned children.	Street Children	Construction of buildings. Justification: Improvement and extension of the remand home.
DIDC Project	2	To facilitate strengthening planning and support DPU.	1 DIDC complex.	Equipping of the current DIDC with computers, E-mail and Internet facilities. Justification: Will provide information relevant to planning.
Construction of Police Posts at Kapsoya, Kesses, Huruma and Jua kali	3	To bring services closer to the people and improve security.	4 police posts.	Construction of police posts. Justification: There us need to improve security in the areas.
Procurement Project (DTC Secretariat)	4	To facilitate and strengthen procurement activities.	DTC secretariat	Equipping the current DTC. Justification: Equip Secretariat with new computers.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Like other sectors, Public Safety, Law and Order relies upon other sectors in many ways. It depends on information, communication technology for quick response to emergency operations. The infrastructure sector is critical in facilitating easy transportation and communication. The human resource development is important for staffing requirement of the sector as well as providing for the health needs of the clients in prisons, on probation and the juvenile offenders.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process during the plan period. Through this process, implementing agents and other stakeholders will be provided with timely indicators of implementation progress. Relevance, performance and success of projects/programs will be assessed.

Field visits; regular reports and meetings will be used as the tools to achieve the goals. The operations of the DIDC will be streamlined and strengthened as a way of making M&E successful in the district.

This chapter provides information, on sector basis, that will be used during M&E of the plan. This includes the projects and programmes cost, time frame, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agency and stakeholder responsibilities.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The absence of effective M&E of projects and programmes partly contributed to the dismal implementation performance of 1997-2001 plans. From this experience, a deliberate effort has been made to incorporate M&E into the 2002-2008 plan. The district will use existing structures to ensure follow-up on implementation.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) comprising of Heads of technical departments, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in development activities will monitor project progress.

In the plan period 1997-2001, the District Planning Unit (DPU) which is a sub-committee of the DDC was non-functional due to lack of resources to enable it carry out its mandate. With membership from key technical departments, the DPU will be reactivated to collect data, plan and carry out monitoring and evaluation. To facilitate this, there will be need to allocate sufficient resources to the district development office and fund the DIDC Project.

At the divisional level, there will be the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) chaired by the District Officer (DO) and drawing membership from technical officers at the division, CBOs and church organizations involved in development activities. The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be deliberated on during the Divisional Development Committee meetings.

Also important, will be the grass root structures to monitor implementation of community projects. The district will emphasize on the formation of Project Management Committees (PMCs) to manage projects as well as monitor progress of implementation.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project/Programme	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extensions Programme (NALEP)	5.4 m per year	2002-2004	No of farm visits and No of supervision visits	Report from DEC, DAO, DLPO, DALEO	DALEO DEC FEWs	Financial and technical support by GoK, NGOs and other donors.
Crop Production	5.75m per year	2002-2008	Area under crops, yield per ha; Total district production figures	Monthly reports by DEC, DCO and DAO, DALEO	DALEO DCO	Credit and Technical support
Soil Conservation Targets	5.75m per year	2002-2008	No. of conservation structures constructed	Monthly reports by DEC, DSCO	DALEO DSCO	Technical support by GOK, NGOs and donors etc
Irrigation and Drainage Development	200,000	2002-2008	No. of farmers who irrigate	Monthly reports by DEC, DICO	DALEO DICO	Technical support by GOK, NGOs and donors etc
Training Programme	3.5m	2002-2008	No. trained; No. of farm visits; No. of demos.	Monthly and annual extension reports	DALEO DAO DLPO	Financial support by GOK, NGOs and donors
Livestock Production	9.1 m	2002-2008	Dairy production figures (milk yield in litres); No. of farmers who upgrade; No. of farmers with pigs; No. of farmers with emerging livestock.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports by DLPO, DAPO, DDO	DALEO DALPO, DDO	Technical and financial support from GOK, NGOs and donors.
Disease and Pest Control	18 m	2002-2008	No. of vaccinations; No. of quarantines	Reports from divisions, DVO	DVO, local authority and private practitioner	Research and Technical support
Tick Control	500,000	2002-2008	No. of supervisions; No. of training sessions; No of dipping No. of samples	Reports from divisions, DVO	DVO, Agro-chemical companies	Technical Support and Research
Artificial Insemination (AI)	600,000	2002-2008	No. of AI carried out	Reports from divisions, DVO	DVO, CBOs, Breeding companies, Private companies	Financial support
Hides and Skins improvement	400,000	2002-2008	No. of supervisions; No. of flayers trained.	Reports from divisions, DVO	DVO, Tanners	Financial support
Meat inspection	200,000	2002-2008	No. of inspections	Reports from divisions, DVO, Municipality	DVO, Eldoret Municipality	Financial support
Fish Breeding and	800,000	2002-	District	No. of fish	Reports from	Technical

Demonstration Ponds		2008	Fisheries Officer	ponds constructed; No. of fingerlings produced; No. of farmers trained.	Fisheries officer, DEO/DDC & MORPW	support.
Dam Fisheries Development	1.5 m	2002-2004	District Fisheries Officer & community	No. of dams stocked; No. of fingerlings stocked Amount of fish in tones produced	Reports from Fisheries Officer, DDC/DEC & community	Provide technical support Management and exploitation
Trout Development	800,000	2002-2003	District Fisheries Officer and Community	No. of dams and rivers stocked; Amount of trout fish realised (in tones); Revenue realized	Reports from Field Officers, DEC/DDC	Financial support Management and exploitation
Fishing Camps	600,000	2002-2008	District Fisheries Officer	No. of Fishing camps established; No. of fishing gears procured Amount of revenue realized.	Reports from Fisheries Officer, MORPW, DEC/DDC	Technical Support.
Purchase of Vehicle and Motor-cycle	4 m	2002	District Fisheries Officer.	No. of vehicles & motor-cycles purchased.	Supplies Office, Audit Department	Procurement of relevant facilities
Management of Cooperatives	140,000	2002-2008	No. of committee seminars. -No. of education meetings	Reports by district cooperative officer.	KUSCO, GOK, Donor, Societies	Technical Support
Marketing	420,000	2002-2008	No. of registered milk production and marketing societies; Quantity of milk collected; No. of milk processors	Reports by district cooperative officer.	GOK, Donor, Societies, Members	Technical Support
Savings and Credit Societies (FOSA)	500,000	2002-2008	No. of Members trained; SACCOS with banking services amount of loans disbursed.	Reports by district cooperative officer	Donor, Members	Avail cheap credit.
Agricultural Inputs Credit Programmes	400,000	2002-2008	Registered societies dealing in farm input supply; No. of credit	Reports by district cooperative officer	GoK, Donor, Members	Lower Prices of Agricultural inputs.

			programmes available to members			
Construction/ Augmentation of Rural Self-Help Water Projects/Schemes	To be determine d	2002- 2008	No. of schemes handed over to communities; No. of groups venturing in to water related projects.	Reports by district water officer	GoK, Community, NGOs, Donor, Private Sector .	Financial support Technical support
Water Conservation	To be determine d	2002- 2008	No. of surface water bodies fenced; No. of sensitisation barazas held; Availability of sufficient water for irrigation and other uses	Reports by district water officer	DFO, DALEO, DWO, COMMUNITY, NGOS	Financial support and Technical support by GOK and other stakeholders.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project/Programme	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Implem nting Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholders Responsibilities
D 325 – Hajee’s Bridge – Ainabkoi Timboria (Gravelling)	344 m	2002- 2008	MORWP	Km of road gravelled	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Technical and financial support by GOK; Labour by Community.
RAR Junction Kipsomba Kimilili Junction C50	62 m	2002- 2008	MORPW	Km of Road gravelled	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Technical and financial support by GOK; Labour by Community.
B2- Leseru - Moi’s Bridge (Reconstruction to bitumen standards)	528 m	2002- 2005	MORPW	Km of Road carpeted	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Technical and financial support by GOK; Labour by Community.
C-36 Nabkoi – Lessos (Reconstruction to bitumen standards)	337.5m	2002- 2005	MORPW	Km of Road carpeted	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Technical and financial support by GOK; Labour by Community.
Roads 2000 District Roads Maintenance Project	207.9m	2002- 2006	MORPW	Km of roads/Nos. improved	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Technical and financial support by GOK/ADB; Labour by community
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies	9.75m	2002- 2008	MENR (Water Department)	Number of Supplies Rehabilitated No pumping sets procured.	Monthly/Quar terly Progress Reports DEC/DDC	Financial and Technical support-GOK Community Contribution
Rehabilitation of Kerita Dam. (Reinstate the embankment)	850,000	2002- 2008	MENR (Water Department)	Construction To completion,	Monthly/Quar terly Report. DEC/DDC Site visits.	Financial and Technical support-GOK Community Contribution
Water and Sanitation (Seminars)	3m	2002- 2008	MENR Water Dept. Public	Number of Seminars held	Monthly/ Quarterly Reports	Financial and Technical Support

			Health; Seminar reports.		DEC/DDC	Community Contribution
Rural Electrification Program (District wide) (Details in Annex)	623,650,520	2002- 2008	No. of projects supplied with Electricity	Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Energy -KPLC	Community groups to contribute 10% of respective quotation; KPLC to survey and provide quotation; Ministry of Energy to contribute 90% of cost.
Tree planting. Programme	7 m	2002- 2008	No. of tree seedlings planted	Reports to DEC/DDC	MOE	Technical support by GOK

4.2.3 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project/ Programme	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Business Management Skills Development	6.3 m	2002-2008	GoK, CBOs/BDS	No. of business settings up and closing down; Change in business growth patterns; Level of formality; No. of employment opportunities; Increase in income generation; Change in legal status.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community	Financial and Technical support by GOK and other Development partners
Business Counselling	1.2 m	2002-2008	GoK, CBOs/BDS	Business transition and survival to micro enterprises; Change in business growth patterns or business performance; Income generation; Profitability; Credit worthiness.	Reports from the counsellors; Reports to the DDC/DEC.	Personnel provided by GOK , Provision of funds.
Joint loans Board	21 m	2002-2008	GoK	Self-employment, income generation, profitability, and credit worthiness.	Report to DEC/DDC	Provision of credit; Communities to develop capacity
Export Promotion & Marketing	10m	2002-2008	GOK,CBO, BDs	Export destinations; No. of firms exporting; No. of certificates issued and processed	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual and Monthly reports.	Financial support technical support and sensitisation.
Economic Research and Capacity Building Services	1.12m	2002-2008	GoK	Research results.	Annual reports Research findings written	Funding

Weights and Measures	2.17m	2002-2008	GOK	No. of weights and measuring instruments verified, certified and inspected; No. of sensitisations carried out; Compliance and conformity.	Annual and Monthly reports to DEC/DDC	Funding Support from GOK
Marketing of Tourism Products	Cost to be determined	2002-2008	GOK and other stakeholders;	No of enquires; New tourist related economic activities; Employment opportunities created.	Reports from key stakeholders; Annual and monthly reports.	Funding support from GOK and Stakeholders. Image build up
Classification of Hotels and Restaurants	To be determined	2002-2007	GOK	No of hotels and restaurants classified; Increase in bed occupancy.	Reports from stakeholders; Monthly and annual reports	Technical and Funding support; Sensitisation and follow-up.
Industrial Promotion	To be determined	2002-2008	GOK, CBOS and BDS	No of industries setting up and closing down; Jobs created; Income generated; Multiplier effect realized.	Monthly and annual reports; Reports to DDC/DEC	Identifying opportunities; Funding and Technical support

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Dormitories for: Kaptebee Makongi and Kamagut Secondary Schools	1.2m	2002-2004	No. of dormitories constructed	Reports to DEC and DEC/DDC School inspectors' reports	BOG, PTA	Financial and materials Contribution by parent/community.
Dining Halls for: Kaptebee Kapsaos, Leseru Secondary Schools	1.5m	2002-2005	No. of dining hall constructed	DEB reports; Reports to DEC/DDC	BOG, PTA	Funding support Financial and materials Contribution by parent/community
Boreholes for: Turbo Girls, Tulwet Secondary Schools.	500,000	2002-2003	No. of boreholes constructed	DEB reports; Reports to DEC/DDC	BOG, PTA	Funding support Financial and materials Contribution by parent/community
Science Laboratory for Kirotet Girls	1m	2002-2004	Physical progress of the laboratory	DEB reports to DEC/DDC	BOG, PTA	Funding support Financial and materials Contribution by parent/community
Administration Block for Kapkoiga Girls	1.2m	2002-2004	The physical progress for the administration block	DEB reports to DEC/DDC	M.O.E Community	Funding support Financial and materials Contribution by parent/community
Model DICECE Centre for Uasin Gishu	40 m	2002-2004	Physical progress of the centre	DEB Reports to DEC/DDC, Progress reports.	M.O.E Community	Financial support Community contribution

Awareness Creation Programme for Children With Special Needs	200,000	2002-2008	No. of children with special needs placed	DEB Reports to DEC/DDC, Progress reports.	M.O.E (DEO's Office)	Financial support Community contribution Material support
Purchase of Vehicle and Motorbikes	1m	2002-2007	No. of vehicle, motorbikes purchased	Reports to DEB Reports to DEC/DDC	MOE	Financial support In king support
Cultural Centre	4.5m	2002-2005	Physical process of the centre	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports to Headquarter	DCO District Culture Offices	Financial support; Material support and Community Contribution.
Herbal Medicine Clinic	3.5m	2002-2004	Physical progress or the herbal clinic.	Reports to DEC/DDC Reports to head office	DCO	Financial support; Material support; and Community Contribution
Purchase of a Vehicle	1.5m	1 year 2002-2003	Vehicle purchased	DEC/DDC Reports by DSDO	DCO	Financial support; or donation
Family Advisory Centre Construction	400,000	2002-2003	Physical progress of the center.	DEC/DDC reports by DSDO	DCO	Financial support, Material support and Community Contribution
Management and Leadership Skills Development Programme	2,245,750	2002-2008	No. of workshops/seminars held and Numbers trained.	DEC/DDC reports, Progress reports to head office	DSDO NGOs Local Authorities	Financial support
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC)	6.5m	2002-2008	Physical progress on VRC; No. of trained placed persons with disability.	Reports to DEC/DDC Progress Reports to head office	DSDO/GOK NGOs Local Authorities	Financial support, Material support from well wishers and Community contribution
Women Development Committee Training Programme		2002-2008	No. of women development committees trained	DEC/DDC reports By DSDO	DSDO	Financial support and Technical support
Football Tournament Programme	1.2m	2005-2008	No. of tournaments held; Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth	Reports to DEC/DDC Sentinel surveillance reports by DSDO.	District Sports Office.	Financial support and Material support
Office Construction	2m	2002-2003	Physical Completion.	Reports to DEC/DDC by DLO	District Labour Office	Financial support and Material support
Uasin Gishu District hospital Construction	To be determined	3 years	Physical progress of District hospital facility	Reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to MOH, DHMT	MOH	Financial support Material support
Divisional health centre for Soy with staff houses ADB Project I	67 Million	1 yr (Last Phase)	Physical progress of the health centre. No of staff houses	Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Progress reports to MOH	MOH, ADB	Financial support Material support
ADB Project II (CBHC)	33 million	1 yr (Last	Number of CBHC activities	Reports to DEC/DDC	ADB, MOH	Financial support Material Support

		Phase)	accomplished	Progress reports to MOH, DHMT, ADB headquarters in Abidjan		Community contribution
G.A.V.I (EPI) (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)	PHASE I 8989,866 PHASE II 898,866	1 yr	Percentage of children Immunized	Health Centres and DHMT reports to Provincial and KEPI headquarters	MOH, KEPI, WHO and GAVI	Financial support Material support Community support
D.A.R.E. (Decentralized H.I.V. AIDS/TB and Reproductive Health)	5.2 Million (Annually)	1 yr	Changes in Incidence and Prevalence rates	Reports to DEC/DDC Sentinel Surveillance reports Reports to MOH provincial and National headquarters	NGOs MOH TBAs Community Private Practitioners	Financial support Material support Community Contribution
Health facilities Upgrading Programme Ainabkoi and Turbo Divisions	To be determined	7 yrs	Presence of a Theatre, Kitchen, wards and offices	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to DHMT and MOH headquarters	MOH/GOK Community Donors	Financial support Material support Technical support Community Contribution
Construction of Rural health facilities Project District Wide	To be determined	7 yrs	Presence of a complete outpatient building	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to DHMT and MOH headquarters	MOH/GOK Community Donors	Financial support Material Support Technical Support Community contribution
Expansion of Rural Health facilities	To be determined	7 yrs	Presence of a complete maternity wing, four staff houses in each facility and availability of safe water and sanitation	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to DHMT na MOH headquarters; Site meeting reports	MOH/GOK Community Donors	Financial support Material Support Technical Support Community contribution
Construction of DVBD (Laboratory Project) Central Division	To be determined	7 yrs	Presence of a complete and equipped laboratory	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site meetings reports DHMT and MOH headquarters	MOH/GOK Community Donors	Financial support Material support Technical support
Completion and Equipping of Kipkabus Health Facility	2 million The rest to be determined	7 yrs	Completed maternity wing, staff houses and furniture	Progress reports to DDC/DEC, DHMT and MOH headquarters	Local community GOK Donors	Financial Support Material Support Community support
Equipping of Chepkanga Health Centre	500,000 Kshs.	3 MONTH S (By	A complete outpatient building, staff	Progress reports to DEC/DDC	GOK/MOH Community Donors	Financial support Material support Community

		April 2002)	houses, maternity, Lab equipment, and furniture	Progress to DHMT and Ministry headquarters		Contribution
Equipping of Chembelet Health Centre	500,000 Kshs.	3 months (By April 2002)	A complete outpatient, staff houses, maternity Lab Equipment and furniture	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to DHMT and Provincial and MOH Headquarters	GOK/MOH Community Donors	Financial support Material support Community Contribution
Completion of Uhuru Dispensary	2.5 million for completion of outpatient. The rest to be determined	7 yrs	A complete outpatient, staff houses, maternity Lab Equipment and furniture	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Progress reports to DHMT and MOH Headquarters	Community Donors GOK	Financial support Material support Community Contribution
Expansion & Construction of Staff House at Maisengwet Dispensary	2.5 million	7 years	4 staff houses, Maternity wing, furniture	Progress report to DEC/DDC, progress reports to DHMT and MOH headquarters	Local Community Donor GOK	Financial support Material support Community Contribution
Completion and Equipping of Chuiyat Health Centre	2.5 Million	2 years	A complete maternity Wing, Staff houses and furniture	Progress report to DEC/DDC, progress reports to DHMT and MOH headquarters	Local Community Donor GOK	Financial support Material support Community Contribution

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost (KShs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Information Office Block	6m	2002-2005	Physical progress	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	District Information Office/Bureau chief-KNA and MR&PW	Funding support by GOK and donors. Provision of materials and equipment.
TV Camera	10m	2002-2003	Physical presence	Procurement documents.	DIO/Bureau Chief-KNA	GOK funding

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety Law And Order

Project Name	Cost KShs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Staff Houses	30m	2002-2005	No. of houses constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Prisons – GOK	Funding support by GOK and community
Modern Prison Construction	15m	2002-2005	Physical progress of the Prison Modern facilities provided.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Prisons/MORP W	Funding support from GOK and Community.

Boreholes Construction	2m	2002-2003	No. of boreholes drilled	Reports to DEC/DDC by Officer-in-Charge	Prisons	Financial support from GOK and community
Electricity	To be determined	2002-2005	Power supply to Ngeria Prison	Reports to DEC/DDC by I/C Prisons Officer	Ministry of Energy ; KPLC	Funding support from GOK and community
Construction of Staff Houses (6) at Kimumu Hostel	7.5m	2002-2005	No. of houses constructed	Report to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	District Probation Office; MOR&PW	Financial support from GOK and community
Welding Workshop	1m	2002-2003	Physical progress; Provision of facilities	Reports to DEC/DDC by Officer-in-Charge	DPO	Financial support from GOK and community
Borehole	500,000	2002-2003	Physical progress	Reports to DEC/DDC by Officer-in-Charge; Site visits.	DPO	Financial support from GOK and community
Juvenile Remand Home Improvement Expansion	6.5m	2002-2003	Physical progress;	Reports to DEC/DDC by Officer-in-Charge; Progress reports; Site visits.	Remand Home/MOR&PW	Financial support from GOK and community
DIDC Construction and Equipping	3.5M	2002-2003	Physical progress; Facilities provided	Reports to DEC/DDC; Progress report by DDO; Site visits.	District Development Office/MOR&PW	Financial support from GOK & Development partners.
Construction of 4 Police Posts	4m	2002-2008	Physical progress; Facilities provided.	Reports to DEC/DDC by OCPD; Reports to headquarters; Site visits.	Police/MOR&PW	Funding support from GOK.
Strengthening DTC Secretariat	200,000	2002-2008	Facilities provided	Reports to DEC/DDC;	DSO (Supplies)	Funding Support from GOK and Donor Agencies

Local Authorities

Project Name	Cost (KSh)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Eldoret Municipal Council Program (detail of Projects Annex)	66,920,000	2002-2008	No. of projects implemented	Reports to DEC/DDC; Council sub-sector meeting reports; Full Council meeting reports; Full Council Minutes.	Eldoret Municipal Council; Community; Ministry of Local Government;	Financial support from LATF, Fuel Levy, Renewals Fund, ELDOWAS, HERT/HERF