



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

KEIYO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A district with a population enjoying improved productivity through fully realized district potentials for sustained diversified socio and economic development

Mission

To pursue economic practices that enhances food security and optimization of human capital in a stable, secure and sustainable environment.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

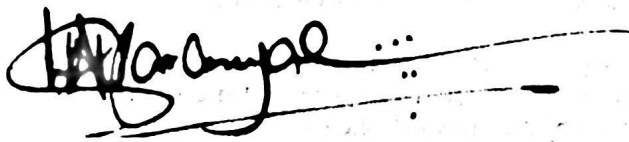
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Sambili', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AMPATH	Academic Model for the Prevention of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CADSAL	Community Agriculture Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMEC	Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRB	District Roads Board
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
EPC	Export Promotion Council
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture and Development
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITK	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KHADREP	Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Programme
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MoW	Ministry of Water
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National AIDS Control Committee
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Keiyo district is in Rift Valley Province and extends from latitude 0° 10' to 0° 52' north and longitude 35° 25' and 35° 45' East. The district borders Marakwet district to the North, Baringo district to the East, Koibatek district to the South and Uasin Gishu district to the West. The district covers a total area of 1438.4 Km². According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census the population of the District was 143,865 people growing at a rate of 2.8% per annum. According to the projected figures on the basis of the 1999 census results, the district population stands at 185,094 as at the beginning of the plan period in 2008 and is projected to reach 195,756 and 207,034 persons in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

This DDP is in line with the Government decision made in 1983, to decentralise planning and implementation of development programmes to community level through the launch of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. The objective was to enhance local participation in project identification, formulation; planning, resource mobilisation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, hence achieve equitable development. The Ministry responsible for Planning and National Development has been guiding the planning process at district level through the preparation of periodic Development Plans, often covering a five year period. This planning document gives a strategic direction to the district development stakeholders through a co-coordinated approach in the identification, formulation and implementation of development projects in the district.

This District Development Plan has been prepared in order to strengthen the linkage between the district and national level planning, budgeting, project/program implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and to underscore the essence of local community participation. It guides the district planning and management units, constituency planning committees and other local development actors in localising the country's commitments to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and the national priorities as reflected in the country's long-term development policy documents such as The Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) as well as other strategy documents including Ministerial and Sectoral Strategic plans.

The District Development Plan (2008-2012) for Keiyo district was prepared through a methodology which involved all development stakeholders in the district. The Plan was presented to various stakeholders for their input and hence ownership during the review process. The involvement of stakeholders in the process would enable them use the document in their planning programmes and processes. Committees such as the District Development Committee, District Executive Committee and the various sectoral committees were consulted in the preparation process since they were an integral part in project identification, planning, implementation, management of resources and monitoring and evaluation for all development initiatives at the local level.

District Development Plan preparation process entailed consultations at the sector committee meetings to formulate broad sector strategies that guide the district towards attainment of the overall development objectives. The proposed community-driven projects/programs detailing project name, location, budget, source of funding and responsibilities were consolidated into Plan. This consolidation process entailed the District Executive Committee screening the project proposals prioritised and submitted by the Sector Committees. In the ensuing years these proposals will be systematically linked to the Annual Financing process (MTEF and other financing mechanisms) through the District Annual Work Plans and budgets (AWP/B).

Keiyo District Development Plan 2008-2012

The District Development Plan is important as it provides general guidelines on the development process including providing the analyses of districts' resource potential, offering a basis for resource allocation, assigning roles and responsibilities to the stakeholders, providing a yardstick against which performance can be evaluated, enhancing development coordination, ensuring timely project implementations, providing a data bank of project information that ensures informed decision making and facilitating effective community participation in development process.

The District Development Plan is divided into four chapters. Chapter one provides information on administrative, geographic and social economic profile of the district which forms the basis for an in-depth understanding of the district's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions. The chapter further gives the district's fact sheet which provides a summary of major sectoral indicators which will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities during the Plan period.

Chapter two of the Plan provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Development Plan implementation performance and looks at the 2008-2012 Plan's linkages with the Medium Term Plan and other policy documents including Kenya Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This chapter also reviews the major district development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues that faces the district in its desire to develop. The chapter also reviews the major development issues, causes, potentials, objectives, immediate targets and strategies that would inform decisions in the quest for the district's development.

Chapter three presents the various development programs and projects that will be undertaken throughout the Plan period in the various sectors to achieve the district's Vision and Mission. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also highlighted in this chapter. The chapter also captures the list of projects and programmes to be implemented within the Plan period to achieve the Vision 2030, MDGs and other development targets.

Finally, chapter four presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3. During the plan period, the chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically through annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). A midterm review during the mid plan period and an end term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period shall be conducted. Chapter 4 also specifies the objectively verifiable indicators that would be used to monitor project/program implementation.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information on administrative, geographic and social economic profile of the district. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the district's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions. It further gives the district's fact sheet which provides a summary of major sectoral indicators which will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities during the Plan period in order to achieve the Plan theme of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation".

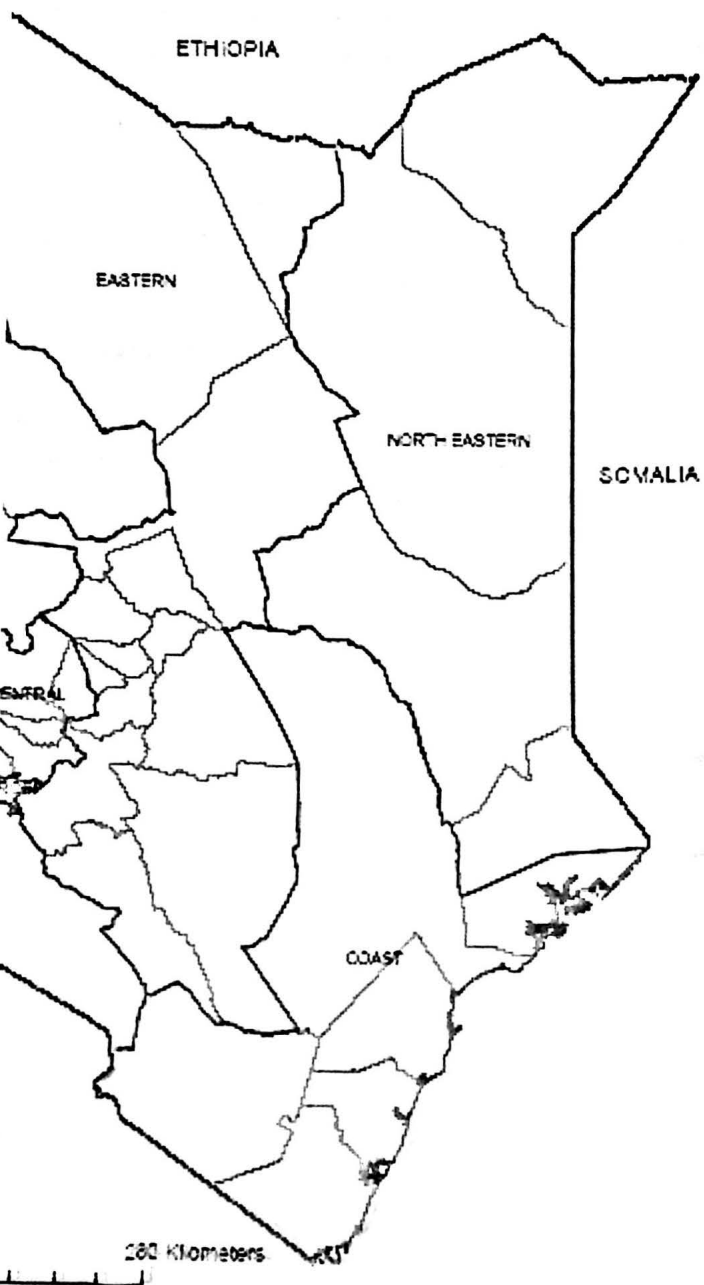
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns of the District

This section provides details of the district profile in terms of background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Keiyo district extends from latitude $0^{\circ} 10'$ to $0^{\circ} 52'$ north and longitude $35^{\circ} 25'$ and $35^{\circ} 45'$ East. The district borders Marakwet district to the North, Baringo district to the East, Koibatek district to the South and Uasin Gishu district to the West. The district covers a total area of 1438.4 Km^2 .

istrict in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

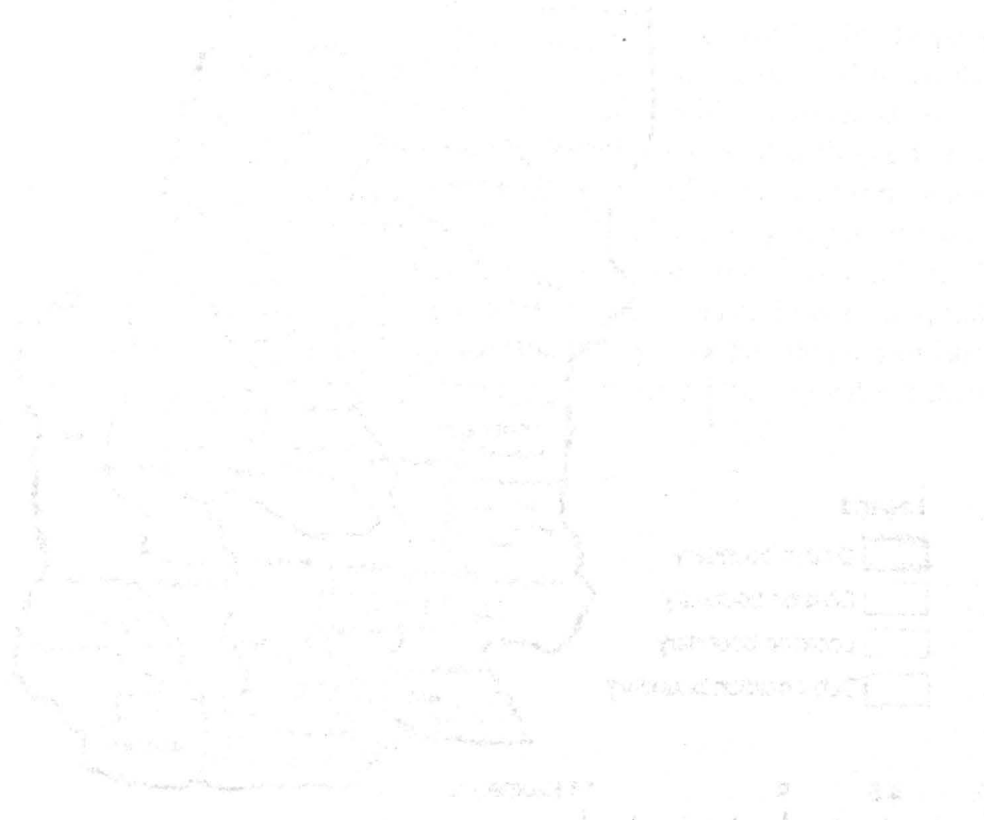
Administratively, the district is divided into five Divisions namely; Chepkorio, Kamariny, Tambach, Soy and Metkei Divisions. There are 26 Locations and 91 Sub-locations in the district distributed across the five Divisions as indicated in the table below.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units (Km2)

Division	Area (Kms2)	Locations	Sub-locations
Kamariny	210.5	5	19
Tambach	330.8	4	15
Chepkorio	312.9	6	20
Metkei	206.2	6	20
Soy	378	5	17
Total	1438.4	26	91

Source: District Statistics Office, Keiyo, 2008

There are two Constituencies in the district, namely; Keiyo North and Keiyo South. Keiyo North Constituency is made up of Tambach and Kamariny Divisions while Keiyo South Constituency comprises of Chepkorio, Metkei, and Soy Divisions. The district has two Local Authorities namely; Keiyo County Council and Iten-Tambach Town Council. The County Council has 23 wards, while Iten -Tambach Town Council has 6 wards making a total of 29 wards in the district. The Administrative Units distribution in the district is illustrated by the Map below



1.1.3 Settlement Structure

The district is divided into three topographic zones namely; the highlands, the valley and the escarpment. Each of the three zones has attracted a different settlement pattern. The highland area with a high population concentration is well endowed with fertile soils and high amounts of rainfall. But due to the poor soils, low rainfall, insecurity due to landslides and poor crop yields, the Escarpment and the Valley have low population concentration. Most of the poor people in the district are found in the Valley and the hanging Escarpment.

As demonstrated by table 2 below, the population within the district is unevenly distributed with Kamariny division having the highest population concentration with a population density of 231 persons per square kilometre. Areas with lower population concentrations are Tambach and Soy divisions, with 73 and 69 persons per square kilometre respectively.

Table 3: Population Distributions and Density by Division (2008)

Division	Area in Km ²	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kamariny	210.5	37,773	179	48,599	231	51,398	244	54,358	258
Tambach	330.8	18,676	56	24,028	73	25,412	77	26,876	81
Chepkorio	312.9	42,129	135	54,203	173	57,325	183	60,628	194
Metkei	206.2	24,933	121	32,079	156	33,926	165	35,880	174
Soy	378	20,354	54	26,187	69	27,696	73	29,291	77
Total	1,438.4	14,3865	100	185,096	129	195,757	136	207,033	144

Source: District Statistics Office, Keiyo, 2008

The high population density in Kimariny Division is attributed to accessibility by the people residing in the division to both social and economic amenities available in the district. Iten town is the regional hub for high altitude training for long-distance athletes hence most athletics training facilities are found in the town. Chepkorio division is associated with good fertile soil conducive for agro-based activities. It is in this division that small-scale tea farming activities are situated. Its soil fertility and proximity to Eldoret town explains why population density is considerably high. Population density is lowest in Soy Division due to its location in the Valley. Much of the Valley which is associated with very high temperatures and poor non-productive soil is found in this division. Most of those who own land in Soy have bought land and settled in the highlands parts of the district for alternative land for cultivation leaving behind them large parcels of inhabited land in Soy.

1.1 Topographic and Natural Conditions

Keiyo District is divided into three main topographical zones which run parallel to each other in a north-south direction. These are the highland plateaus, which rise up to the Elgeyo Escarpment and the Kerio Valley. The highland plateau rises gradually from an altitude of 2400 metres above the sea level round Chebiemit hills in the North to 2,700m around the Metkei Ridges in the South. The district lies between the large scale farms of Uasin Gishu to the West and the Kerio Valley to the East. Kerio Valley is situated 1000m above sea level. The land rises from the centre of the valley at around 1,000m to more than 2200m at the top of the Elgeyo Escarpment.

The main rivers in the District are Kerio, Torok and Kimwarer. The Kerio River which is of regional importance, flows from its source in the southern part of the district and drains into Lake Turkana in the North and forms the eastern boundary. The main water divide runs along the escarpment. East of the divide is the Kerio catchment area which drains into Lake Turkana. West of the divide is the Lake Basin which drains into Lake Victoria.

These geographic features have a bearing on the district's development potential. Areas of higher altitude, and therefore higher rainfall, have a higher potential for agricultural and livestock production. In addition, these areas have a lot of forest cover which also contributes to a large percentage of the district's livelihood. The Kerio River with its tributary, Kimwarer, has a high potential for supporting irrigation activities.

The floor of the Kerio valley has a high concentration of mineral deposits, which add up to the district's potential for accelerated economic growth and realization of the vision 2030 objectives. The Elgeyo escarpment has medium potential in agricultural development due to its moderate rainfall and moisture availability while the valley floor has a marginal agricultural potential. However, both the Escarpment and the valley have a high potential for livestock rearing.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The variation in altitude causes considerable differences in climatic conditions. In the valley, low rainfall and high temperatures prevail while the highlands have high rainfall and moderate temperatures. The highlands are characterized by high bi-modal rainfall ranging between 1200mm to 1700mm while rainfall in the escarpment ranges between 700mm to 1400mm per year. Kerio Valley receives between 700mm to 1000mm of rainfall pattern in the Valley is quite erratic and figures as low as 220mm per year have been recorded. However, both the Escarpment and the valley have a high potential for livestock rearing.

1.3 Population Profile and Projections

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census the population of the district stands at 185,756. The population is growing at a rate of 2.8% per annum. According to the 2008 census results, the district population stands at 207,032. The population is projected to reach 195,756 and 207,032 in the plan period in 2008 and is projected to reach 195,756 and 207,032 respectively.

Table 3:

Age Cohort
0-4
5-9

Population Projections by Sex

Age Group	1999			2008			2011		
	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M
0-5	11,909	23,994	15,549	15,322	30,871	16,445	16,205	32,650	16,205
5-9	10,636	21,607	14,115	13,683	27,798	14,928	14,471	29,399	14,471
10-14	9,949	20,091	12,800	13,049	25,849	13,537	13,801	27,338	13,801
15-19	8,493	17,443	10,927	11,515	22,442	11,556	12,178	23,734	12,178
20-24	6,702	13,770	8,623	9,094	17,717	9,269	9,518	18,787	9,518
25-29	5,060	10,633	6,510	7,170	13,680	8,453	8,880	14,333	8,880
30-34	3,586	7,204	4,614	4,655	9,269	6,385	6,385	12,770	6,385
35-39	3,099	6,570	3,987	4,466	8,453	5,340	5,340	10,680	5,340
40-44	2,531	5,573	3,618	4,963	7,204	4,577	4,577	9,154	4,577
45-49	2,217	4,963	3,471	4,151	6,570	4,077	4,077	8,154	4,077
50-54	1,655	4,151	2,432	3,169	5,573	3,685	3,685	7,370	3,685
55-59	1,160	3,169	1,934	2,392	4,963	3,129	3,129	6,258	3,129
60-64	958	2,392	1,514	1,948	4,151	2,488	2,488	5,646	2,488
65-69	694	1,948	1,160	1,585	3,169	1,948	1,948	4,117	1,948
70-74	577	1,585	958	1,329	2,392	1,492	1,492	3,884	1,492
75-79	553	1,329	844	1,080	1,991	1,233	1,233	3,224	1,233
80+	665	1,080	761	893	1,538	893	893	2,431	893
Age NS	192	742	192	742	1,338	742	742	2,080	742
Total	71,147	143,800	71,147	71,147	143,800	71,147	71,147	143,800	71,147

Source: District statistics

The effects arising from the high expenditure on recorded high population and natural resources household size always been the high

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Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	4847	4739	9586	6236	6097	12333	6595	6448	13043	6975	6819	13794
Under 5	14278	13998	28276	18,370	17,983	36,353	19,428	19,019	38,447	20,547	20,114	40,661
Primary school Age (6-13)	16844	16829	33673	21671	21652	43323	22919	22899	45818	24239	24217	48456
Secondary School age (14-17)	7309	7732	15041	9403	9947	19350	9944	10519	20463	10516	11124	21640
Youth Population (15-29)	20255	21591	41846	26060	27778	53838	27560	29377	56937	29147	31069	60216
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	33046	33046		42516	42516		44964	44964		47553	47553
Labour force (15-64)	35461	36825	72286	45623	47378	93001	48250	50106	98356	51029	52991	104020
Aged Population (65+)	2681	3206	5887	3449	4124	7573	3647	4361	8008	3857	4612	8469

Source: District statistics office, Keiyo, 2008

Under 5 years: This comprises of under one and pre-school population which stands at 36,353 in 2008 consisting of a total of 18,370 and 17,983 male and female respectively accounting for 19.6 per cent of the total population. This population is expected to increase to 38,447 and 40,661 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Therefore measures should be put in place to reduce child and infant mortality rates in line with MDG 4 by improving access to health care services in the district and providing adequate medical personnel and affordable drugs in all the health facilities within the district. At the same time, the district will ensure that the preschool (3-5 yrs) population is catered for by addressing MDG 2 on Universal Primary Education. This will be done by ensuring adequate ECD teachers and centres for the district

Primary school age group (6-13yrs): There were a total of 33,673 children in this age group in 1999. Out of this there were 16,844 males and 16,829 females constituting 23.4% of the total population of the district. This number stands at 43,323 at the beginning of this plan period in 2008 and is projected to increase to 45,818 and 48,456 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Current enrolment in primary schools totals 51,823 pupils with 23,323 males and 28,500 females. The current enrolment is greater than the figure projected in 2002. This may be due to the Free Primary Education strategy being implemented. The teacher / pupil ratio at the district is 1:31 against the national recommended ratio of 1:40. However at the divisional level the scenario changes, the ratios vary considerably among schools and their locations.

Education is one of the four critical basic needs of any human society. A strong foundation in primary schooling is the key to opening up opportunities and empowering individuals with awareness, information and knowledge towards making informed decisions and choices in life. With the launching of the Free Primary Education programmes in the district in 2003, the achievement of this goal in the district is within sight.

Secondary school Age group (14-17yrs) In 1999 the Secondary age group was estimated at 15,041 out of which 7,309 were males and 7,732 females constituting 5.8% of the total population in the district. By the beginning of the plan period in 2008, this age group has been projected at 9,403 males and 9,974 females to make a total of 19,350 or 10.482% of the total population. In 2008, enrolment in the district's 38 secondary schools was 5183 boys and 5657 girls. At the secondary level the Gross Enrolment Rate was estimated at 28.0% for the non-poor and 10.6% for the poor. This figure shows a major disparity between GER of non-poor and poor where the GER for the non-poor is more than double that of the poor. The net enrolment rate for the non-poor is estimated at 24.3% and 8.0% for the poor. The NER for the non-poor is almost triple that of the poor. The marked difference between primary GER and secondary GER indicates a high dropout rate with a low proportion proceeding to secondary schools. There is need to address the high dropout rates by putting necessary interventions. With the subsidized school fee structure put in place by the government, this pattern is expected to change.

Female reproductive age (15-49yrs): This category represents the reproductive age group among the population. This population is responsible for determining the crude birth rate, the rate of population growth and the demand for health services in the district. 33,046 females in the reproductive age group were enumerated in the 1999 census. Currently this population stands at 42,516 and is projected to increase to 44,964 and 47,553 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (the total number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime) for the district is estimated at 7.2. This figure is high and influences the high population growth rate for the district currently estimated at 2.8% annually as per the 1999 population census. The high fertility rate also adversely affects the ability of families to meet their basic needs with subsequent family instability. The poor households also depict a higher TFR than the non-poor families. Educational level also influences TFR, with fertility rates declining as levels of education increases.

Labour Force (15-64yrs) This District Development Plan considers those in the age bracket (15-64) years to constitute the labour force. This is the economically active segment of the district population. The district labour force constitutes 48.9% of the total population. In absolute numbers the labour force was 72,286 people in 1999. Out of this 35,461 were males and 36,825 were females. The labour force is projected at 93 001 people at the beginning of the plan in 2008 and is projected to rise to 98,356 persons in 2010 and 104,020 people in 2012.

The majority of the labour force comprises of females who are engaged in agricultural activities. It is estimated that 75.9% of the non-poor in the district are engaged in subsistence farming compared to 86.5% of the poor. About 11.5% and 4.5% of non-poor are engaged in public sector and commercial farming respectively. While 5.0% and 4.7% of the poor are engaged in commercial farming and public sector respectively.

Table 5 below depicts that the district has four major urban centres namely; Iten and Tambach within Keiyo North Constituency and Chepkorio and Flax in Keiyo South Constituency. The settlement patterns in these urban centres have been increasing steadily since 1999 when only 14,692 people were living in urban centres compared to 18,901 in 2008 representing 10% of the district's population. In 2010 and 2012, the population of urban centres is expected to be 19,989 and 21,141 respectively.

Table 5: Population projections by urban centres

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Iten	3,394	3,463	6,857	4,366	4,456	8,822	4,618	4,712	9,330	4,884	4,984	9,868
Tambach	1,174	1,198	2,372	1,511	1,541	3,052	1,598	1,628	3,226	1,689	1,724	3,413
Chepkorio	1,192	1,216	2,408	1,533	1,565	3,098	1,622	1,655	3,277	1,715	1,750	3,465
Flax	1,512	1,542	3,054	1,945	1,984	3,929	2,057	2,099	4,156	2,175	2,220	4,395
Total	7,272	7,419	14,691	9,355	9,546	18,901	9,895	10,094	19,989	10,463	10,678	21,141

Source: District statistics office, Keiyo, 2008

1.4 Sector Profile

This section gives the general description of the various sectors giving the main characteristics, past performance and their main potentials

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The Sector consists of the Agriculture; Livestock Development; Fisheries Development; Co-operative Development; Lands and the Forestry and Wildlife sub-sectors. The district is an agricultural economy depending mainly on agricultural activities to sustain its livelihood. This sector thus provides the veins that keep the district economy alive. Food security in the district depends on this sector. The sector employs over 90% of the district work force; is a source of household income; raw materials for agro-based industries; assists in environmental conservation; and is a source of foreign exchange for the country, particularly from cash crops produced in the district. The livestock sub-sector ensures a healthy and productive livestock population sustained for good nutrition and income generation to farmers.

The area under arable practice accounts for 883.9km² of the district land which constitutes 61% of the district acreage. The topography of the district is steep making the transportation of farm produce difficult and costly. Most farmers therefore fall prey to unscrupulous middlemen who take advantage of the situation to pay low prices for the farm produce. The co-operative sub-sector provides effective training programmes for managers, management committees, societies' members and the community in general; and promotes the co-operatives into vibrant producers, processors and marketers of agricultural products.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector comprises Trade, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization sub-sectors. The tourism sub-sector has considerably gained from the relief features to pay homage to holiday makers who can not resist the high altitude conditions prevailing in the district. The district has an average altitude of 2200m with the highest point lying at 2700m and the lowest at 1000m. These conditions are also ideal for sports tourism in form of athletics training activities in the district. In order to maximize on the revenue

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brought about by sports tourism. there is need to develop new training facilities since the district is increasingly becoming an athletics training destination for athletes from all over the world.

The importance of the Industrialization sub-sector cannot be over-emphasized. Over the years there has been a demand for value addition to the farm produce in order for the produce to fetch better prizes in the market. Since the district's major economic activity is agricultural production there is need to set up agro-based industries that would boost the residents' income from farming. The need for industries is not only confined to the agricultural production but also in the mining sub-sector since the district has had considerable activity in mining fluorospar over the years. This will be mainly encouraged in areas where agricultural farming opportunities are minimal.

The trade sub-sector has considerably grown over the years mainly because of the district's proximity to Eldoret town. However, traders have been limited in their aspirations to maximize on this advantage because of lack of substantial capital. This challenge can be solved by availing affordable loans to the traders and facilitating a favourable environment for private investors through the arrangement of Public Private Partnerships as envisioned in the Vision 2030.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sub sectors comprising this sector include: Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Public Works and the Kenya Wildlife Service's roads, airstrips and other infrastructure. More than 80 percent of the district's income is generated from agro-based activities. This effectively requires a well-managed and reliable physical infrastructure that will support and sustain such activities. Human mobility through an effective transport system ensures easy accessibility of goods and people to markets, social amenities and transportation of raw materials among others. Resource management, planning and energy provision are critical for reasonable living standards where people are able to make use of modern and more efficient machines. The Jua Kali sector is also expected to heavily depend on this sector for its growth.

The Rural Electrification Programme has led to the improvement of power coverage in the district. An estimated 4,200 households are fully connected to electric power supply. Part of the Constituency Development Funds (CDF) have been used to fund electricity projects in collaboration with the Kenya Power and Lighting company or with the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) within their marching grants project.

The district has a road network coverage totalling 1129km. This ranks among the best in the region. However during the previous Development Plan period, there was no significant progress in opening up of new roads. Most of the road works during that period went to existing roads improvements and maintenance. The ADB Road 2000 project being implemented in the district dwells mainly on enhancing the already opened up network and not on opening up new ones. However, in order to enable farmers transport their farm produce to the market, more rural access roads should be opened.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sub sectors within this sector include; Water Supply, Irrigation Systems, Environment and Natural Resources. The water sub sector in the last five years has witnessed radical changes envisioned in the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS), resulting in increased budgetary allocations that enhanced water supply systems, water structures rehabilitation and rainwater harvesting activities. During this period continuous improvement and expansion of piped water schemes has been undertaken in line with the strategic objectives of Rift Valley Water Service Board. These activities have been undertaken by the government and through the efforts of other development actors like the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Faith Based Organizations and the Local Authorities.

The water and sanitation sub-sector has enormous potential that could assist in curbing shortage of water for human and livestock use. The proposed agro-based industries would also require water for processing if these potentials are harnessed. There is an abundance of locally available capacities for infrastructure development in addition to groundwater potential being not fully exploited and rainwater harvesting not harnessed to optimum capacity. Human settlements require a clean water system and effective sewerage disposal system. On average, slightly above 5000 households have access to piped water whose quality is estimated at 80%. Combined with the number of boreholes and dams being rehabilitated under grants from the CDF and ministerial allocations, the district can only look forward to better times ahead.

The environment sub-sector fully collaborates with other service and productive sectors including NGOs and the local community in integrating all environmental concerns in their development endeavours as a way of reducing poverty. It effectively ensures that environmental conservation measures are adopted and fully complied with by all stakeholders to ensure that exploitation does not undermine the future potential for continued use. The sub-sector also promotes measures and practices of integrating environmental friendly land use production options, product value adding and packing, nutritional security and sustainable natural resources utilization.

The sanitation sub sector will require a major focus during the Plan period. This is because the present sanitation indicators show an alarming scenario in the sector especially now that the main health focus is prevention rather than treatment. Latrine coverage in the district is still at an all time low, with a figure of 26% being recorded by the Public Health office. Lack of a public cemetery and a dumping site in the district compound the matter even more. The main critical issues in this sector include the acute shortage of technical staff coupled with inadequate funding and insufficient supportive infrastructural facilities. In addition, ignorance to the Water Act 2008 by the water consumers has led to misuse of the scarce resource

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

Medical Services, Public Health, Education, and Labour and Human Resources Development are the sub sectors found in this sector. In the education sub sector, the district has a pre-school population of children totalling 22,541. This calls for proper planning of the infrastructure attending to the provision of ECD services in the district. A total of 300 ECD centres exist in the District. With a population growth rate of 2.8%, this

number of centres cannot be enough to adequately support all the children in need of the desired services. The Constituency Development Fund, CDF, has considerably improved the education infrastructure; especially those under the primary schools. A total of 43,323 children are of primary school going age and due to an improved enrolment through the FPE, more schools would need to be put up to adequately reach out to all children.

A total of 38 Public secondary schools exist in the district to address the plight of 19,350 students who form this age category. This translates into 509 students per school and 127 students per class for single stream schools. With the FPE in place and an approximated figure of 6000 students graduating from primary schools every year, more attention would need to be paid to the plight of such students considering that over the period 2002-2008, only one school was added to the number of schools offering secondary school education.

The number of centres offering adult education presently stand at 49 with an enrolment of 3031 but with an attendance of 1235 which translates to 41%. This attendance rate is still very low and more adult education teachers would need to be enlisted. Some adult education teachers do not report to work and this would also need to be addressed.

The medical services and the public health sub sectors have witnessed growth and improvement over the last five years. The district has four sub-district hospitals alongside the district hospital in Iten. Unfortunately; the terrain of the district makes it hard for majority of the residents to access healthcare within the district. This forces most residents from Keiyo South Constituency to seek healthcare at the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH) in Eldoret town. However, health standards in the district are considerably high. Life expectancy stands at 62.8 and 69.6 for both males and females respectively. There is concerted effort to stop the services of TBAs in the district.

Crude birth rate in the district stands at 45.7.5% against a death rate of 7.7%. This implies a positive growth rate in the district and accounts for the 2.8% growth rate indicated in the last population census. Health facility deliveries stand at 2500 per year. This is not a bad figure for a rural district but considering a growth rate of 2.8% for a population of 185 097, this would translate to 5183 increase in population every year. The difference of 2683 births cannot be explained. Some of these births may be delivered at home by TBAs whose services the Ministry is trying to exterminate or they may be delivered in the neighbouring district, specifically the MTRH.

The high quality nature of services provided by the district medical system has greatly enabled the residents to enjoy high quality lifestyle, the end product being their active participation in economic activities. The healthy population has enabled the highly talented athletes produce exceptional performance in international athletics events. The community has been greatly sensitized to focus on a healthy lifestyle that promotes a high quality of life. The result of this can readily be seen in diversified economic activities including Jua Kali activities; increased income; and increased self-employment opportunities.

There has also been substantial improvement in access to quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative services by people in the district. This encompasses affordable costs to ensure non-exclusion of the poor. The effect of this is reduced prevalence of common

diseases in the district across all social strata. It also has a positive impact on the productivity of the population in the district.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Higher education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-Government and Research Institutes are the sub sectors found in this sector.

Information is power and an informed community is an empowered community. The information and communications sub sector facilitates easy and timely access to information which is key to facilitating informed decision making like in investments, marketing and sharing of information which spurs development in the long run. However, recent advancements in Information Technology and electronic communication are yet to penetrate the operations and business activities in the district. There is inadequate internet access in the district for use by the residents. Even in the provision of services most public sector institutions and government departments have outdated computer hardwares that are largely inefficient. The staff of these institutions are equally lacking on skills and competence necessary for the proper use of information technology equipment.

The adoption of the short message services via mobile phone network and the purchase of shares in the stock market via the internet has however, elicited excitement among the locals to adopt ICT. Public sector institutions will need to take advantage of this development to promote IT adoption in the district. Service providers in the sector, mainly the local authorities, central government department, telephone and power providers will be relied upon to embrace information technology as a sure means of enhancing service delivery. Previous plans have sought to adopt the Geographical Information System (GIS) to offer important information for carrying out preventive and curative maintenance on the facilities that the service providers control. Such plans did not succeed though. An attempt will be put in place to revive such plans to be used for ease of management of the service providers' assets at the district level.

There will still be a need to expand and improve the existing infrastructure in the sector to address the needs of the growing population and the role of the G.I.S. will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the database. In the last few years, the district has continued to expand in ICT particularly through the increase in coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Most parts of the district have been linked to the mobile phone network infrastructure. This has enabled farmers and traders to be linked easily hence improving incomes in the districts. Bureau services have also been spurred.

The private sector will be encouraged through the public private partnership arrangement to step up the use of the Vsat technology to penetrate areas not reached by the mobile phone service providers. These areas include the Valley and deep rural parts in the district whose service delivery can be enhanced especially in the extension services in agriculture and livestock production. The private sector will also be encouraged to support the growth of this sector particularly in Iten-Tambach Township considering the fact that this is the business hub of the district. Thousands of tourists who visit the district can greatly benefit from this growth.

Finally, the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has continued to play a major role in development of the district as it is the district resource and data centre vital for economic development of the district. This facility will have to be fully supported through the installation of modern ICT equipments like computers complete with Internet access to enable it fully serve as the source of data and information vital to the growth of the district as is envisaged by this plan. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip officers providing services within the government and also from organizations participating in the development of the district. These officers will be train on the modern data and information management systems.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector is made up of the Provincial Administration, Police, the Judiciary, Probation, Prisons, Immigration and Registration of persons sub sectors.

For the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation across sectors to achieve any meaningful success, the role of this sector is paramount. Success requires a very stable and prosperous socio-economic environment. The prisons sub-sector will come up with income generating activities for prisoners to subsidize government input in their upkeep. Access to legal education and services will be enhanced and quicker determination of cases in court will be ensured to enable for proper administration of justice.

The Prison's department needs a lot of repair works both at the staff quarters and the inmates' cells in Tambach. The probation department equally needs an independent office where offenders on the CSO can be managed and attended to properly.

Immigration and Registration of persons sub sector importance is significant. In order to contribute to national security, socio-economic and political development of the district, identification registration and issuance of ID cards to Kenyan Citizens ages 18 years is important. This will guide in maintaining a comprehensive register for use by development stakeholders and other authorized agencies in appropriate decision making in every undertaking. However many residents have missed out on the registration because of poverty and inadequacy of resources to undertake mobile registration by the concerned departments.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that public services are delivered efficiently and effectively in order to achieve the intended purposes. The Sector is essential for promotion of socio-economic development and is therefore an important vehicle for improving the standards of living and promotion of the welfare of the community, through reduction of poverty and sustained economic growth.

Public Service, Finance, Local Government, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 form the sub sectors in this sector. In the last five years, this sector has succeeded in aligning its service provisions with the prevailing economic strategies in Financial Management, Economic Planning and Development, Human Resource Management and Development and Audit of public expenditures.

The sector has a vision to promote efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery for achievement of optimum results for Kenyans. This sector ensures that the available resources are utilized wisely for the benefit of the target community groups. It also ensures that the different development partners are working closely to minimize duplication and that community participation and ownership of projects is enhanced. In addition, the sector endeavours to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods. This provides an enabling environment, which attracts investment into the district and hence expand job opportunities.

The development sub-sector ensures proper co-ordination of development programmes and projects to enhance efficiency and sustainability. The District Planning Unit has the capacity to achieve its goal of providing policy guidelines, technical expertise and a conducive environment for programme implementation. The Sub-sector also ensures that projects are completed within reasonable time. The finance sub-sector has been effectively facilitating utilization of voted funds to the intended departments/ projects.

This sector's main potential can be realized by creating an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development to promote efficient management and utilization of resources by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money. One of the critical issues in this sector is the inadequate co-ordination of development and service delivery that have sometimes led to duplication of activities hence wastage of resources.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector comprises the Gender, Children and Social Development, Youth Affairs and Sports, Regional Development Authorities and the Special programmes sub sectors. The district has a healthy and active youthful population that has been greatly involved in economic activities. Top of this list are the World renowned athletes whose contribution to the local economy has been immense.

Development and empowerment of women and the youth with emphasis on their socio-economic wellbeing is the entry point to tapping the potential existing within this sector. Strategies to address the youth and employment, the youth and politics, the youth and commerce, women and commerce, women and politics will form the basis of this sector. This is from the realization that politics and commerce are the avenues to access economic security and material resources, fields which have remained the domain of men in the district for a very long time. The various sub-sectors shall strive to ensure that the district labour force is fully built to be able to compete favourably with the rest not only in the region but also the entire country.

A significant number of children in the district are either orphans or vulnerable due to poverty, illiteracy, HIV/AIDS and erosion of traditional moral practices hence making them in need for care and protection. There is a rise in child labour and the sexual exploitation even though most of these cases are rarely reported. Some police stations have established a children's desk but most do not have qualified staff manning nor separate children's cells. The Children's department is building a modern office that will effectively improve service delivery by this sub-sector. The public are usually sensitized on issues concerning child rights and protection through school visits, Barazas and

children camps. Several families and children are counselled and court orders enforced for the best interest of the children with the help of the police children desk.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance, and was compiled using data obtained from various documents from various sources including Kenya National Bureau of statistics, DIDC, Sector working Groups and all Ministries' Departments at the district level etc.

Information Category	Statistics
AREA [Km²]	1438.4
Arable Area Km ²	883.9
Gazetted Forest [Ha.]	28192.18
Non - Arable land [Km ²]	555.5
Urban Area [Km ²]	140
No of towns	1
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude [m]	1000
Highest Altitude [m]	2700
Temperature range [Degrees Celsius]	
High	23.5
Low	15.1
Rainfall	
High [mm]	1500
Low [mm]	900
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size [number]	185094
Total male population [number]	91536
Total female population [number]	93558
Sex ratio [Female: Male]	100:98
Mid plan period	195756
End of plan period	207034
Infant population [0-1 years]	
Female	6097
Male	6236
Total	12333
Under five	
Female	17,983
Male	18,370
Total	36,353
Pre-school population [3-5 years]	
Female	11232
Male	11309
Total	22541
Primary school age group [6-13 years]	
Female	21652
Male	21671
Total	43323

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary school age group[14-17 years]	
Female	9947
Male	9403
Total	19350
Youthful population [15-29 years]	
Female	27778
Male	26060
Total	53838
Female reproductive age (15-49 years)	42516
Labour force[15-64 years]	
Female	47378
Male	45623
Total	93001
Aged population[60 years and above]	
Female	4124
Male	3449
Total	7573
Eligible voting population[18 +]	
Kamariny division	24020
Soy division	12944
Metkei division	15855
Tambach division	11875
Chepkorio division	26790
District Total	91484
Urban population	
Female	9546
Male	9355
Total	18901
Rural population	
Female	84.012
Male	82.181
Total	166,193
Population density	
Highest[Kamariny]	231
Lowest [Soy]	69
District	129
Crude birth rate [%]	45.7
Crude death rate [%]	7.7
Infant mortality rate[1/1000]	61
Neo-natal mortality rate [1/10000]	37
Post neo-natal mortality rate [1/10000]	25
Child mortality rate [1/10000]	17
Under 5 mortality rate [1/10000]	77
Life expectancy	
Male	62.8
Female	69.6
Total No. of households	38.561
Socio-Economic indicators	
Average household size	4.8

Keiyo District Development Plan 2008-2012

Information Category	Statistics
Number of female headed households [1989 estimates]	7.960
No. of physically handicapped[mental or physical impairment]	5748
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	46
Number	85,144
Contribution to National Poverty [%]	1.13
Urban poor	
Percentage	44
Number	81442
Rural poor	
Percentage	45.7
Number	84589
Food poverty	
Percentage	40
Number	74.038
Sectoral contribution to household income[%]	
Agriculture	52.6
Rural self-employment	75.0
Wage employment	34.6
Urban-self employment	12.8
Number employed per sector [%]	
Agriculture	52.6
Rural self-employment	75.0
Wage employment	34.6
Urban-self employment	12.8
Crop farming	
Average farm size in ha (small scale)	3.6
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	65.0
Total acreage under food crops [in ha]	26.963
Total acreage under cash crops	445.5
Conservation	
Main storage facilities	30470
Population working in agriculture [%]	79
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, wheat, cow peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, groundnuts, cassava
Livestock farming	
Group ranches	1
Individual ranches	2
Total	3
Average size of ranches [acres]	220
Main livestock bred	Zebu, Boran & Sihwals
Land carrying capacity [acres]	8
Bee apiaries	5
Bee hives	17420
Milk production	
Quantity (Litres)	10364105
Value (Kshs)	114387173

Keiyo District Development Plan 2008-2012

Information Category	Statistics
Beef production	
Quantity (Kgs)	674080
Value	107852800
Mutton production	
Quantity (Kgs)	226000
Value (Kshs)	40680000
Egg production	
Quantity (Trays)	735847
Value (Kshs)	3679245
Poultry meat production	
Quantity (Kgs)	112290
Value (Kshs)	112290000
Honey production	
Quantity (Kgs)	58996
Value (Kshs)	8849400
Pork production	
Quantity (Kgs)	1920
Value (Kshs)	384000
Fish farming	
Number of fish families	50
Fish ponds	68
Area of fish ponds [M ²]	6800
Main species of fish caught	Tilapia
Fishing gear	
Fishing nets	8
Traps	1
Wildlife Resources	
Wildlife estates[private]	2
Game management, national parks	
Staff of KWS camps	24
Poaching control measures	Anti-poaching patrols Intelligence gathering mechanisms Air surveillance
Mines, Mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities Mining activities	Fluorspar
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed	3
Number of Environment audits executed	7
Number of solid waste management sites	1
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	3
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes	2

Keiyo District Development Plan 2008-2012

Information Category	Statistics
Co-operatives	
No of active co-operative societies. by type:	
Dairy marketing societies	9
Coffee marketing societies	2
SACCO	6
Pyrethrum marketing societies	1
Housing	2
Tea marketing	1
Rental societies	1
Total	22
No of dormant co-operatives	12
Health	
Hospitals	5
Health centres	7
Dispensaries	26
Private clinics	9
Beds capacity	266
Doctor-patient ratio	1:30849
Nurse/patient ratio	1:1530
HIV prevalence [%]	3.7
Average distance to health facility [km]	15
Health facility deliveries [p.a]	2500
Contraceptive acceptance [%]	34
Children vaccination [p.a]	5719
Number of CHWs	55
Education	
Pre-School	
Number of ECD centres	300
Number of ECD teachers	504
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:23
Total enrolment	11412
Average years of attendance	3-7
Primary schools	
Number of primary schools : Public	178
: Private	20
Number of teachers (Primary)	1634
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31
Total enrolment	
Male	23,323
Female	28,500
Total	51,823
Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools	
Number of secondary schools	38
Number of teachers	465
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26
Total enrolment	
Male	5183
Female	5657

Information Category	Statistics
Total	11840
Average years of attendance	13-19
Tertiary institutions	-
Number of adult literacy centres	49
Enrolment	3031
Attendance	1235
Literacy rate	75%
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	5000
Households with access to portable water	3000
Number of permanent rivers	35
Number of shallow wells	370
Number of protected springs	551
Number of unprotected springs	780
Number of water pans	58
Number of dams	16
Number of boreholes	29
Households with roof catchment systems	5000
Average distance to nearest water point[km]	3
Water quality[%]	80
Households with latrines	7500
Energy	
Number of trading centers with electricity connection	4190
% Rural households using wood fuel	99
% Households using Kerosene	1
% Households using biogas	30
Institutions using solar energy	10
Transport and Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface [km]	120
Gravel surface [km]	654
Earth surface [km]	345
Total	1099
Condition of roads and bridges	
Total length of railway lines [km]	40
Number of railway stations	1
Number of airports and airstrips	1
Number of telephone connections	256
Mobile network coverage[%]	100
Number of private courier services	2
Number of post offices	5
Licensed stamp vendors	4
Tourism Trade and Industry	
Number of trading centres	49
Registered retail traders	1207
Registered wholesale traders	18
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries	1
Hotels	149

Information Category	Statistics
Commercial banks	1
Micro-Finance Institutions	1
Jua kali Associations	15
Jua kali Artisans	436
Community Development and social welfare sector	
Number of active women groups and membership.	
Groups	867
Members	16340
Number of community based organizations	
Groups	56
Members	11.200s
Number of youth groups	
Groups	986
Members	19720 s
Numbers of Self Help Groups	
Groups	557
Members	11.140s



CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



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2.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses the dynamics of the district in order to provide the basis upon which the current socio-economic situation prevailing in the district changes over time due to certain key factors. The result of this analysis is a synthesized description of the future situation of the district. The chapter begins with a review of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan and attempts to assess the extent to which the expectations of the Plan were met. An analysis of projects and programmes implemented during the previous plan period is made; highlighting the key achievements, constraints and the lessons learnt.

The chapter outlines the linkages between the Plan, the Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan, the Millennium Development Goals [MDGs] and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The chapter also focuses on the major development challenges and crosscutting issues in the district and provides an analysis of development issues in the district and the possible causes. An insightful review of the district's potentials is also outlined as well as the development objectives, given these potentials. Finally, the chapter provides an analysis of the immediate objectives and targets, including development strategies, that the district expects to employ in the process of addressing the needs and development concerns of its people.

2.1 Review of the 2002-2008 Plan

The 2002-2008 plan period was characterized by transitions and rapid reforms in the delivery of services both in government and private sector institutions. The transitional moment witnessed the change of political leadership occasioned by the 2002 General Elections that brought with it a dispensation that ushered in fresh hope, optimism and a wave of national neo-patriotism. This tidal change facilitated the increased public participation in planning processes that also focused on the constituency level as the planning unit. Public sector reforms were also enhanced to improve efficiency in the delivery of services to the members of public:

Poverty reduction became the major challenge during this period and this was captured in the theme for the National and District plans which was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The National Poverty Eradication Plan was drafted to provide the framework for combating the challenge alongside the Medium Term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, PRSP, and the three year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The Poverty Eradication Commission, established within the Office of the President, was to play a critical role in the delivery and realization of this objective. This was to be done through developing strategies on how to carry forward the NPEP; financing of direct poverty reduction activities in the rural and urban areas as well as establishment of explicit poverty reduction priorities within the district.

The introduction of the Constituency Development Fund, CDF, at mid-plan period greatly assisted in improving both physical and institutional infrastructure in the district. Three sectors received a major boost with the introduction of this fund in the district, namely education (construction and rehabilitation of school buildings), health facilities (improvements and rehabilitation works) and water facilities (completion and rehabilitation of ongoing and stalled water schemes).

A total of 152 ongoing and new projects were proposed across all sectors in the district during the 2002-2008 Plan period. For a variety of reasons, 32 percent of these were implemented to varying degrees. Due to lack of funds some departments did not implement any of their proposals. Some of these departments were the Prisons and the Police despite the fact that their proposed projects had been approved through the District Development Committee.

Some departments did not receive any voted provisions for their projects because of the nature of their undertakings in the district; being service delivery oriented. These were mainly the Co-operatives office, Social Services, Youth Affairs and Development and the Adult Education office among others. Increased public participation in the projects cycle enhanced the sustainability of projects and programmes. This could be explained by improved public awareness of stakeholder role in project implementation and continued ownership of projects among others. The table below summarizes the Implementation performance by sectors during the plan period.

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

Department	No of projects in the previous plan	No of Projects implemented	No of projects stalled	Percentage implementation status (Percent)	Total Project Cost (Kshs)
Agriculture	19	10	9	91	43M
Livestock	5	3	2	60	17M
Cooperative	18	10	8	50	54M
Forestry	3	3	0	100	9.2M
Environment	7	4	3	57	13M
Health	16	14	2	88	143M
Education	7	7	0	100	7M
Social services	5	3	2	60	66M
Land adjudication	14	7	7	50	21M
Police	6	4	2	67	120.5M
Prisons	2	0	2	0	30M
Probation	4	2	2	50	-
Veterinary	9	9	0	100	9M
Water	14	14	0	100	20M
Roads	9	4	5	44	2.147B
KWS	7	7	0	100	-
Trade	7	2	5	29	954M
Total	152	103	49		

2.2 Constraints

Many of the projects that had been proposed in line with the set strategies had not been implemented by the end of the plan period. The main constraint to implementation was inadequate finances and the fact that the ERS was not adequately linked to the DDP. Other constraints noted include drought, which affected production in the agricultural sector; lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects, inadequate facilitative equipment e.g. vehicles, plant and equipment and inadequate staffing levels in some sectors.

The major economic activities pursued by the population of Keiyo district are in the agricultural and livestock sub-sectors. There are no large farms in the district and most farmers own small-scale farms. The biggest challenge faced by most farmers, who contribute 90 percent of the district income, was shortage of credit facilities to develop their farms. This was made worse by the ever increasing prices of seeds and other farm inputs. The status of rural access roads and the terrain of the district complicated the position of most farmers who do not have vehicles to transport their produce to the market. This strengthened the position of unscrupulous middlemen who took advantage of the situation to pay very low on-farm prices. Marketing of farm produce also remained a major challenge to most farmers. Lack of market information, poverty and ignorance did not help matters either.

Changes in government policies, e.g. decentralization of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some projects being left unimplemented since very little money was coming to the departments in their development vote. Due to lack of funds some departments did not implement any of their proposals. Some departments did not receive any voted provisions for their projects because of the nature of their undertakings in the district being service delivery oriented. The devolved funds due to political influence resulted in project duplication and some started projects abandoned. In addition, the allocation of resources was skewed in favour of the region where the Member of Parliament came from. This led to inefficient use of scarce resources.

2.3 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

There is a very strong need for farmers to be empowered with marketing skills and information to enable them access the international market. This will greatly address the low on-farm prices they receive for their produce. There will be concerted efforts to involve the participation of the Kenya Investment Authority (KIA) to address this concern. Furthermore, the district has an agro-based economy. This requires a reliable, effective and efficient transport system to ease the transport of harvest and fresh perishable produce to the market. Due to the poor road infrastructure, middlemen took unfair advantage of farmers. Serious attention needs to be given to expansion of the road network in the district.

There is critical need to provide adequate funds for projects and programmes so that they can be implemented fully. The District Planning Team also noted that due to introduction of devolved funds, there were many projects, which were implemented over the five year plan period, yet they were not proposed in the district development plan. There is thus the need to harmonize all devolved funds so that the district can maximize on the usage of available funds.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkage the With Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through

an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely: education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

The major development challenges the plan will attempt to address during the period include drought, conservation of water catchment areas and deforestation, plight of orphans and vulnerable children and HIV/AIDS. The adoption of sustainable farming systems, especially along the fragile escarpment, though identified for attention in the 2002-2008 Plan, still remains a formidable challenge. The other parts of this chapter outline major crosscutting issues the district is grappling with. These include population growth, HIV/AIDS, Poverty, Gender inequality, Disaster management and Environmental conservation/management.

2.5.1 Development Challenges

2.5.1.1 Population Growth

The population of the district in the 1999 Population and Housing Census was 143,865 people. According to the projected figures on the basis of the 1999 census results, the district population stands at 185,094 as at the beginning of the plan period in 2008. (Refer to Table 3: Population Projections by Sex and Age cohorts)

In 1999 the population of age bracket (0-4) was 23,994 forming 17% of the total population. Projected from 1999, the same age cohort is estimated to be 30,871 at the beginning of the current plan in 2008. This age distribution is typical of high fertility regimes in which a large proportion of the population is found in the younger age groups than in older age groups. The numbers of children under five years are also more than the number of those in age cohort age (5-9) a further evidence of continued increase in fertility. The structure of the population plays an important role in every society. For example, the sex and age of the population forms the basis for the division of labour and housing requirement. The district has shown a consistent pattern of higher female population over the ten years period. In 1999 the female population was 72,718 and by 2008 it is projected to have increased to 93,558, while the male population was 71,147 in 1999 and increased to 91,536 in 2008.

An analysis of the age sex structure of the district population indicates that there were more male children within (0-9 age) bracket, a situation expected to prevail up to the end of the plan period. There are more females than males at ages (10-39). This situation is due to the fact that men migrate to urban centres and other rural areas in search of employment/ looking for pasture for their animals, while their female counterparts are left behind to take care of the home.

With such a rapidly growing population, during the current plan period, there is need for the district to address itself to such areas as the provision of social/welfare facilities including shelter, education and health. There is also need to ensure that enough employment opportunities are created and that food security within the district is assured. Finally, it will be necessary to protect the fragile eco-systems along the escarpment, river banks and water catchment areas from environmental degradation by the ever increasing population.

2.5.1.2 Poverty

Levels of incomes in the district are geographically distributed. The incomes are high in the well-endowed areas like the highlands and the escarpment and less in the Kerio valley. The highland and the hanging valley or the escarpments produce most of the crops supporting the district economy. These include coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, maize and beans; the major income earners. Income in these areas is therefore higher than in the Valley where poverty levels are considerably high and food relief being always necessary to improve the welfare of the people living there.

The major causes of poverty in the district include; landlessness and land related issues; inadequate and poor physical infrastructure; low agricultural productivity and poor marketing; rampant HIV/ AIDS, inadequate educational facilities, disability and gender

imbalance in relation to effective participation in productive economic activities. The severity of each of the factors varies from division to division or from one geographical area to the other depending on the area's natural resource endowment among other reasons.

Tambach Division

The division borders Marakwet and Baringo districts where cattle rustling in the 1990s created a hostile environment for investment or even to effectively utilize the already available facilities. During this time, livestock keeping became a risky business because it attracted cattle rustlers and led to people in Chegilet to immigrate to the escarpment. This has however changed but explains why most people can be found on the escarpment than the lower valley. The area has no developed infrastructure such as access roads, electricity, and telecommunication services. The poor/ absence of the road network increases production and distribution costs. This culminates into reduced competitiveness of the local products, particularly in the markets outside the district.

Rainfall is not reliable most of the year undermining agricultural production. The division has seasonal rivers that are far apart. Small-scale irrigation systems are non-existent, as the communities do have the organizational capacity and/ or resources to initiate and sustain them. People have no safe drinking water. Water borne diseases are therefore common. They have to walk long distances to seek health services at Iten and Tambach Hospitals. People mainly rely on famine relief support, which is usually inadequate and unreliable. They make no savings for productive investments since the little money they get from other sources is spent on buying food and other consumables. The little food bought is not balanced hence malnutrition especially among children below 5 years. Coupled with the cultural practices of marrying out young girls has culminated into high rates of school drop outs at both primary and secondary school levels. It therefore implies that they will not get access to durable job opportunities thus making their families remain in poverty for a long time.

Soy Division

Soy division is located in the Kerio Valley with hot and humid climatic conditions. Rainfall pattern in the division is erratic causing low food production. The food deficit is compensated by famine relief support, which is usually inadequate causing malnutrition as evidenced by high cases of Kwashiorkor and Marasmus. The residents of Soy division are mainly subsistence farmers and livestock keepers. They have both limited avenues and levels of income which limits them to meet the costs of other basic services such as education and health. This results into low productivity, low incomes and hence inability to satisfy basic needs.

Land is mostly communally owned. The inhabitants therefore lack collateral to access credit, which could help them venture into other income generating activities. However, land adjudication is ongoing. Access roads are in poor and deteriorating state and this has a direct impact on production costs and access to markets. The local demand for locally produced products is too low due to limited purchasing power.

Metkei Division

Some pockets of the division are characterized by hot and dry conditions and steep terrains that do not allow adequate farming activities. Inappropriate farming systems in the area have enhanced environmental degradation, which now calling for urgent corrective measures. Small incomes militate against access to education, proper medical services, purchase of adequate and balanced diet for families and good shelter. Poor road transport has limited market for crops such as tomatoes and groundnuts which are grown in small scale in the division.

The main cause of poverty in the highland area is the squatter problem caused by a high population density resulting from immigrants from the valley as well as a high population growth rate. School enrolment is lower in the valley than the highlands and so do the completion rates particularly among the girls. Women are hardest hit due to cultural factors, which do not allow them to have access and control of family resources.

Kamariny Division

Kamariny division is found in the highland. This is arguably the most urban part of the district. The division is mainly urban with the district headquarters at Iten town. Population density is highest in the division and this could be explained by the relative access to opportunities at Iten town.

Chepkorio Division

Chepkorio Division has the highest population in the district. The division is highly productive agriculturally, however, the marketing of the surplus produce remains a problem. This is due to inadequate storage facilities and inaccessible road network during the rainy seasons.

Distribution of Poverty

There is no clear distinction between urban and rural population within the district with relation to poverty levels. The existing distinction in poverty distribution is geographical in nature where the valley carries a heavier burden of poverty compared to the highland. This, however, is attributed to the severity of causes of poverty ranging from insecurity, inadequate rainfall, among others in the valley compared to the highland.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.2.1 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is not only a health problem but also a development challenge as it encompasses economic, social and cultural dimensions. It is one of the problems that are reversing gains made in the district's development. Since the first case was detected in the district, in 1988, the pandemic has continued to intensify and expand to affect the entire district. According to the medical records, in 1990 only 2 people were living with AIDS. The number of people living with HIV/AIDS has grown to 239 by January 2001.

Table 7: Reported HIV/AIDS cases and trends

Year	Cases	Deaths
1988	1	0
1994	9	8
1998	45	33
2002	15	13
2003	48	39
2004	93	49
2005	105	82

Source: Iten and Tambach Hospitals

There is need for preventive and control measures to be pursued more aggressively and people sensitized on the need to change their sexual behaviour to avoid further deaths from the disease. New infections and growing numbers of illnesses and deaths characterize the status of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district. Since the introduction of the free Anti-Retroviral drugs in 2005, several people have benefited from this life prolonging therapy. The National AIDS Control Council, NACC, launched the Total War Against HIV/AIDS (TOWA), in 2007 to replace KHADREP which was wound up in December 2005. It is hoped that this programme will help in addressing the identified concerns on the pandemic in the district.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is felt across all age groups and sectors of the economy. The category worst affected is the 15-49 age group, who form the economically active and productive segment of the population. The pandemic raises direct production costs across income generating activities including the industrial sector through additional health care expenditures, loss of skilled labour and reduced productivity. Resultant price increases from increased costs of production, combined with declining household incomes, may result in lower demand for industrial goods.

The care of AIDS patients puts the already limited health care resources under severe pressure. The epidemic increases the number and percentage of people seeking health services, and increases the costs of health care. Whether money is spent on treatment or prevention, the effect is to reduce the amount of money available for prevention and treatment of other illness. It also reduces the money available for providing other public services. Both the number of people who can be helped and the quality of that may decline. AIDS deaths result in reduced household resources and income earning potential. AIDS deaths then further trigger households' poverty by reducing access to basic needs such as health care, education and food for the remaining members of the family. Multi-sectoral interventions will be adopted in preventing transmission of HIV infection and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic. The recommended interventions and policies will focus on three main priority areas identified by the National AIDS Control Council.

Special attention will be given to the vulnerable groups in the society including the youth, women, children and people with disabilities. Arrangements will be put in place to promote partnership and networking with all stakeholders such as Government departments, Non-governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and religious organizations to achieve the desired results. A large percentage of children in

the district. 90 % and 47.7% attend primary and secondary schools respectively. The educational system will therefore be used to promote preventive behaviour and create environments that enable and support this behaviour. Specific measures will include increase in school bursaries for children who would otherwise drop out of school due to AIDS illness or death in the family as well as increasing education and awareness of girls to prevent cases of mother to child transmission. Additionally, measures that encourage preventive behaviour through better parenting, counselling by religious leaders and community centred youth activities such as Boys Scouts and Girls Guides shall be promoted.

Expanding early diagnosis and counselling on behaviour change will be used to reduce the spread of the disease. Voluntary testing and counselling and patient support services sites, situated throughout the district via the Mobile service clinics will be extended to other parts of the district. Training community workers to provide social support to the infected and affected as well as sensitization to discourage harmful cultural practices will be undertaken. Women, who bear the brunt of discrimination and gender bias, as well as caring for the sick and dying, are a priority for social services interventions.

Monitoring and evaluation of interventions for prevention will be intensified to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and possible change in the approach.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs; Trained personnel; Decline HIV prevalence rates; Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10); Instilled morality in society : Dropping of retrogressive culture;
Weakness	Lack of harmonization of donor support programmes; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E mechanism; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support; Low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable; There is low support for PLWHAs in the District; Inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; Low couple counselling; ARVs not available in all dispensaries; Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection; Retrogressive behaviours; Weak adherence to the ABC strategy; Closed culture
Opportunities	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; Intensified research on HIV/AIDS and related diseases; Introduction of poverty and health care related programmes;

	BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; Increase ART services; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource; Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establishment of youth recreational centres; Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive
Threats	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Tribal conflicts/Cattle rustling; Food shortage; Other related Epidemics; Poor transport and communication network; Increase in number of orphaned children

2.5.2.2 Gender Inequality

Domination of access to opportunities in most spheres and sectors of the district by men has been a challenge to development planning processes for long. This is evidenced by numerous attempts in various policy documents to address the situation. Integration of gender concerns in the last District Development Plan was one such attempt. Disparities continue to persist in relation to access to employment opportunities, education, financial resources, land ownership and participation in decisions affecting the status and advancement of women. This is notwithstanding the fact that women are the majority of the population of Keiyo district, constituting 50.5% of the population.

Much effort has been made by the Government to achieve gender equity in accessing national resources through the review of laws pertaining to women's participation in the labour market, land ownership and inheritance. In 2007, the government introduced the Women Enterprise Fund to disburse soft loans to women through the Social Services Department in the districts. It is hoped that this, together with other women empowerment initiatives put in place by the government, will register remarkable progress towards this end. However, a lot of women in the district continue to face unequal access to resource, face discriminatory and often negative attitudes which define gender-specific roles and social norms that limit equal participation of women and men in all economic activities. The following tables provide the gender variance with respect to employment by sector and industry in the district.

Table 8: Distribution of population by employment sector and gender

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Public sector	6.7	2.5
Formal sector own business	2.4	1.2
Formal Sector employee	1.4	0.2
Informal sector own business	2.5	0.6
Informal sector employee	0.4	0.1
Casual labour	0.5	1.2
Unpaid family labour	6.7	11.9
Others sector	27.8	33.8
Total	48.5	51.5

Source: Welfare Monitoring II Basic Report, 1994

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Table 9: Distribution of the population by Industry and Gender

Industry	Male (%)	Female (%)
Agriculture	36.3	44.8
Education	2.1	1.6
Manufacturing	1.9	-
Whole sale/retail trade/restaurant	1.3	0.7
Security personnel	1.2	0.4
Manufacturing	0.7	-
Transport/storage	0.7	-
Public Administration	0.6	-
Forestry	0.4	0.2
Construction	0.4	-
Health	0.2	0.1
Owning Dwellings	0.0	0.1

Source: *Welfare Monitoring II Basic Report, 1994*

Removing such constraints would afford women enhanced opportunities to realize their potential role in socio-economic development. Other constraints facing women in relation to development roles include; inadequate access to credit, currently being addressed through the women enterprise fund, lack of technical skills, multiplicity of roles for women and inadequate access to education and training. The tradition of delineation of labour persists with women assuming the entire responsibility for childcare, provision of food, water and collection of firewood and the general maintenance of the homestead, in addition to their other socio-economic activities. All these limit women's choice of occupation and reduce the time they have to attend to their economic activities.

Table 10: Population by Gender and Highest levels of Education in 1999

Level of Education	Males	Females
None	5,482	8,452
Pre-primary	6,709	6,004
Std 1-4	15,044	14,694
Std 5-8	18,552	19,745
Form 1-4	9,813	8,898
Form 5 - 6	274	110
University	445	191

Source: *1999 Population and Housing Census Vol. II*

The efforts already put in place by the government to empower women nationally need to be reciprocated at the regional and district levels. During the Plan period, serious attempts will be made to reach out to women and women groups on matters of development. This is already taking place through the directive given by His Excellency the President about involving the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization in all Constituency and District Committees. This has been implemented through their inclusion in all sittings of the District Technical Committee, CDF and Constituency Aids

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Control Committees. This has resulted in enhanced participation of women in planning and development issues in the district.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Government policy on gender mainstreaming: Higher employment opportunities guaranteed in the public sector: The existence of the Gender and Social Services department: The existence of women financial institutions e.g. KWFT: Several NGOs spearheading issues of gender: Equal participation in project management committees: Enlightened citizenry
Weakness	Cultural instincts denying equal access to education: Private sector is not bound by the affirmative action: Low professional skills among women: Discriminative cultural attitudes/beliefs
Opportunities	Focus on girl child education: Created employment and promotion for women: Mainstreaming gender issues in development planning process
Threats	Low income among the disadvantaged gender group: Conservative community members: Poor enforcement of the affirmative action

2.5.2.3 Environmental Conservation and Management

Threats to fragile ecosystems within the district have been a major cause of concern for a long time. The scars left by the El-Niño disaster of 1997 have continued to be felt especially in the valley and the escarpment. Encroachment of forestland and illegal logging has affected the balance of natural life and it is envisaged that serious measures will be put in place to mitigate such situations.

Soil erosion is still rampant leading to declining soil fertility. The Valley area is the most affected by the erosion because the vegetation covering the soils has been destroyed by charcoal burning and clearance for cultivation. In addition the Valley is always vulnerable to soil erosion due to its hilly and steep nature. Poor farming methods especially along the Escarpment and loss of vegetation through overgrazing and deforestation are the major contributors to soil erosion. Opening up of feeder roads during logging, an old practice in the district, contributes much to soil erosion. Deforestation is common in both gazetted forests and farms but the situation has now been contained thanks to the prevailing ban on logging and sustained surveillance by the Provincial Administration and the Kenya Forests Service.

With continued support from the National Environment Management Authority, NEMA, more gains will be realized during the plan period. Insistence by NEMA on all business premises to conduct environment audits will considerably reduce incidences of violation of the rich bio-diversity that prevails in the district. One of the biggest challenges that the district still has to contend with is the lack of a garbage dumping site. This leaves disposal of waste from both commercial and private premises at the discretion of the business people and households. With the expansion of the town a rapid experience, Iten-Tambach Town Council, Public Health and the Physical Planning department need to step up their efforts in containing public health hazards.

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Human waste disposal needs to be addressed in order to improve the current latrine coverage of below 26 percent which a big concern.

Table 11: Key Environmental Issues and their impact on development in the District

Environmental Issues	Impact on development	Proposed mitigation measures
Loss of vegetation cover Deforestation Overgrazing	Declining soil fertility Desertification. Loss of employment especially in timber industry. Shortage of fuel wood and construction materials Increased pressure on available natural resources	Intensify forestation both on farms and gazetted forests. Encourage formulation of alternative sources of energy (Renewable) Employ energy saving techniques Encourage on farm agro forestry practices Discourage over stocking by encouraging zero grazing Enforcement of existing laws
Destruction and disappearance of wetlands Conversion Encroachment Reclamation	Loss of biodiversity Shortage of water for both humans and animals Fish industry crippled loss fodder for animals. Loss of thatch materials hence dependence on expensive from sheets etc. Loss of medicinal plants hence reliance on expensive drugs from chemists.	Encourage rain water harvesting spring protection and a forestation of threatened wetlands using indigenous trees Controlled water points and cattle troughs Establishment and facilitation of Dam management committees
Accumulation of non-biodegradable materials and problems associated with solid waste disposal Plastics Polythene	Block drainage hence leads to flooding Breeding ground for diseases vectors e.g. mosquitoes Rise in mortality rates due to disease outbreaks	Recycling e.g. plastics Encourage use of degradable materials e.g. baskets instead of polythene. Proper disposal mechanics
Pollution Soil Water Air	Spread of water air borne diseases hence leading to increased morbidity; and Declining crop yield leading to widespread poverty	Waste treatment/effluents Enforcement of existing laws e.g. public health act
Increased wildlife menace Kerio valley	Destruction of food crops; Loss of innocent life; and Loss of income	Fencing off Rimoi National reserve Adequate compensation of victims
Lack of awareness on environmental issues	Environmental degradation; and Frequent outbreak of diseases leading to increased mortality rates	Environmental awareness campaigns by all stakeholders; Strengthening of locational and divisional environmental committees; Formation and strengthening of environmental committees; and Introduction of environmental education in schools.

Environmental Issues	Impact on development	Proposed mitigation measures
Siltation of water intake points	Environmental water for both humans and animals Eutrophication Reduction in the quality of water and health standards	Spring protection and catchment area conservation: Frequent desiltation of affected springs dams

Frequent climatic and man-made disasters have been witnessed in the district in the recent past. These include drought, landslides and floods experienced particularly in the valley and parts of the escarpment. The unpredictability of the weather patterns makes it hard to contain their impacts properly. Man-made disasters have decreased considerably since the end of the era of cattle-rustling of the 1990s. In the past the district incurred heavy losses arising from landslides occurring in the valley. Homes were destroyed and a lot of property also damaged in the process. Measures are being put in place to discourage human settlement and economic activities along the escarpment. This has been the number one contributor to human disasters along the escarpment of the Kerio Valley. Another rare but possible disaster is the case of water dams breaking their banks and inflicting enormous damage to property. In 2006, the Kapkessem dam in Nyaru location of Chepkorio division broke its banks, causing hundreds of thousands of shillings in damage to property and farms in its wake. Acres of maize farms, potatoes, carrots, cabbages, Napier grass and bananas were extensively damaged. The hundreds of farmers affected were never compensated. A repeat of this experience must be avoided at all costs.

As a way forward, Community preparedness is indispensable as the most effective and practical solution for people living in high-risk areas. The locals are the ones who can bring effective help in the first few hours and it is their capacity that has to be strengthened. Disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention must be integrated into development projects particularly in high-risk areas for natural disasters. In addition, the district disaster management committee will be strengthened and facilitated to adequately prepare the district on such eventualities.

SWOT Analysis: Environment

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unpolluted air Soil Fertility enhanced Availability of natural resources Existence of Environmental management and legal structures Presence of CBOs, FBOs and NGOs addressing Environmental issues Availability of clean water Clean air for human consumption Existence and operationalization of the EMCA at the district level. Strong involvement of the private sector on Environmental issues.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low coverage of human waste disposal mechanisms Low community awareness on Environmental issues Poor disposal of solid waste Inappropriate drainage mechanism in major towns and town centres Non-prioritization of Environmental issues by the Local Authorities Staffing level too low at the District Low community awareness on the importance of Environmental impact assessment and audit.

Opportunities	Intensified coordination of Environmental issues Mainstreaming of Environmental issues in all development interventions by all development actors in the district Introduction of poverty and health care related programmes Tourism activities
Threats	Forest encroachment Population growth Frequent droughts High poverty levels Mining and quarrying activities Urbanization Continued high poverty levels Increase in population Unplanned Human settlements

2.4.2.4 Disaster Management

Frequent climatic disasters in the district include drought and landslides. The most typical nature of the unpredictability of these disasters was witnessed when the Kapkessem dam in Nyaru location broke its banks, leaving in its wake a trail of destruction never witnessed in the area for a long time. The damage ran into millions of shillings from maintenance works on the dam to loss of earnings from crop harvest. Landslides have become a life-threatening phenomenon along the Escarpment and the Valley due to the destruction arising from such occurrences. This has destabilized life along the valley especially among those households without alternative form of settlement elsewhere.

Another phenomenon that has made life unbearable in the district is drought. Most families residing in the valley have constantly had to live on relief support. Residents of the valley therefore do not participate fully on development programmes due to these very frustrating challenges.

The only way to deal with these challenges is community preparedness. With the support of the faith-based organizations and the civil society umbrella in the district, efforts will be put in place to check the impact of such disasters.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	An informed and enlightened community
Weakness	Harsh terrain Poor farming practices Low community preparedness Lack of disaster response strategy
Opportunities	Investment in disaster response machinery/equipment Tourism potentials
Threats	Increased population High Poverty levels

2.4.2.5 Youth

The youth by definition are the people whose ages lie between 15 and 35 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and in the district the population represents 45% of the total population in the district. The youth in most cases, form a crucial part and play a vital role in development. The youth stand to benefit from almost all long term

development initiatives that are being started in the presently. However in recent times the age group has been neglected despite the factors mentioned above. In the previous Plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes.

There is a youth representative in all devolved funds committees. Under the Youth ministry, the government has embarked on revival of youth polytechnics in the district. The government has initiated the Youth Enterprise Fund where the youth can access loans at interest rates lower than the prevailing market rates. However, most youth are faced with challenges of entrepreneurship skills.

There is also need to target primary to secondary school transition rates to increase the number of youth that are equipped with necessary skills. Among other challenges faced by the youth include drug abuse and consumption of illicit brews. This has affected performance of youth in school and increase in moral decay further exposing the youth to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This reverses the development trends amongst the youth who are supposed to be engaging in productive economic activities. There is also high mobility of the youth as they search for greener pastures. This makes targeting of youth difficult for certain youth development interventions has seen some youth leave the areas where they are supposed to be based to fully take advantage of the support.

SWOT Analysis: Youth

Strengths	Existing National Youth Policy framework: Committed and hardworking Youth officers: Operational C-YES loaning scheme for youth groups: Existing Youth Training Policy Document: Availability of skilled and affordable labour: Ready market for local produce: Robust and active organizations dealing with issues of the youth: Revamping of the existing Youth Polytechnics
Weakness	Low literacy levels amongst the youth : Limited number of youth officers: Poor transport and communication infrastructure: Lack of comprehensive policy on sports: Competition for scarce resources: Crime and Drugs use increase
Opportunities	Many active youth groups: Goodwill and support from development partners actors in the district; Engagement of the available Skilled cheap labour; Adoption of technology: Establishment of Youth Empowerment centres
Threats	Poverty incidences ; Cultural practices & beliefs on Youth; High HIV/AIDS prevalence and spread; School drop-outs and non-attendance of school; Early marriages; Over exploitation of natural resources; Food insecurity

2.5.2.6 People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in almost all sectors of development for a long time. They have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to the developmental processes. In the previous Development Plan, there had been a national campaign to recognize that people with disabilities should not be treated with contempt but should be given equal opportunities to contribute in development. A major challenge in the district is that there are only a few institutions that take care of needs of children with disabilities. The institutions do not offer the training required up to secondary and tertiary level requiring the students to go for further education outside the district.

There is need for planning purposes, to establish the number of people with disabilities and by the type of disability. Involving people with disabilities in making decisions that pertain to their special needs should be considered by all development actors. Further, there is need to target people with disabilities to empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups such as women and the youth. There is also need to sensitize the community about challenges facing people with disabilities, so that it is easier to link them with institutions such as Association of People living with disabilities in Kenya for them to be accorded necessary. The community sensitization will also ensure that people with disabilities are integrated to the society.

SWOT Analysis: People living with disabilities

Strengths	Documented information on people living with disabilities; Integrated programmes for people with disabilities in project interventions; Existence of facilities run by development actors that gather for people with disabilities; Categorization of people with disabilities as part of the vulnerable groups in the drought intervention measures that include food distribution
Weakness	Inadequate facilities for people with disabilities; Unreported cases of disabilities by community members
Opportunities	Mainstreaming disability issues in all development projects; Classification of people living with disabilities as vulnerable; Adoption of technologies that are user friendly to people living with disabilities
Threats	HIV/AIDS pandemic; Insecurity; Food insecurity; Stigmatization of people living with disabilities

2.6 Analysis of District Development Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives and Strategies

This section provides the analysis of the major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period. The issues and causes are as given by the communities during the Location level Participatory Appraisal and by various sectors in the district at the consultative stage. The section also provides the District Development Objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals hence improved livelihoods for the residents of the district. The achievement of the development objectives will lead to a highly productive, healthy, secure and self sustainable district.

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Table 12: Analysis of District Issues, Causes, Development objectives and Strategies (Issues and Causal Relationship)

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Lack of clean reliable water for domestic use	Lack of sewerage system in the district Lack of garbage dumping site Industrial waste Duplicate projects High demand for water Deforestation Destruction of water catchment areas	Improve access to clean safe water for domestic use by 40% by 2012	Provision of adequate and reliable water Increase access to clean and safe domestic water Increase number of users by 30% by 2012 Provision of adequate and reliable water	Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district Rehabilitate stalled water projects
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance Poor drainage system Inadequate construction equipment Heavy timber trucks	Provide an efficient and reliable road network in the district	Increase funding for development of road infrastructure Train available staff Provide road equipment Open up more feeder roads to farms	Use RMLF and KRB funds for road construction Ensure proper drainage system along all roads Involve the local communities in road maintenance Purchase equipment
Low agricultural and livestock production	High input prices Diminishing land sizes Low farm output prices Harsh terrain Lack of access to credit facilities Reduced effectiveness of extension services Poor management of cooperative societies	Increase agriculture and livestock production by 40% by 2012	Encourage use of alternative inputs Improved agricultural technology Use of alternative pest control measures Intensify land use Encourage group formation Promote contract and strategic farming Improvement of infrastructure Strengthen co-op societies	Intensify extension services Improve management of cooperative societies Encourage direct importation of inputs Integrated pest management system Collaboration with stakeholders Adopt new technologies
Inadequate access to quality health	High Human disease incidences Inadequate hygiene	Increase access to quality health	Increasing the number of trained health	Promote preventive health services and community health

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
care	and sanitation Poor quality water Inadequate health education Understaffing Poorly equipped of health facilities	care	workers Intensify health education Increase the number of well equipped health facilities	education Increase training for CHW Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities Provide adequate equipment and drugs
Declining performance in academics	Poor education infrastructure Poor role modelling Lack of motivation among staff High dropout rates Poor reading culture Inadequate education facilities Poverty levels increasing	Improve quality of education offered in schools	Increase transition rates and retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 20% by 2012	Improve existing physical facilities Support for OVCs another vulnerable children Introduce ICT based school programs
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Stigma Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel High number of OVCs Closed culture	Reduce HIV prevalence to 3% by 2012	Reduction of stigma Improved care for people infected with the virus More support for OVCs	Intensify BCC Improve networks among stakeholders Capacity build NGOs and CBOs involved in fighting the scourge Encourage couple testing Increase access to PMTCT service Economic empowerment of women as the vulnerable group Open youth training centres
High levels of Unemployment	Lack of diversification of agricultural activities Lack of entrepreneurial skills Lack of industries Lack of adequate education	Reduce unemployment levels by 25% by 2012	Youth empowerment programmes Creation of IGAs for groups	Entrepreneurial training for the youth and women
Food insecurity	Inadequate extension services Poor farming methods Poor marketing and hence low returns High input prices Monoculture (lack of diversification) Attitude /cultural issues	Ensure that the District is 80% food secure by year 2012	Provide adequate and holistic extension services to all locations by 2010	Post enough extension/field officers up to location level Create awareness on the need to: diversify (mixed farming). discard outdated cultures. cultivate positive attitude towards crop farming. Strengthen the

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Erratic rainfall/semi arid lands Communal land ownership Unavailability of credit facilities to farmers Poor storage			cooperative societies Create awareness on the importance of individual land ownerships Increase technology adoption rate Promote piped water irrigation Promote water harvesting technologies Promote environmental conservation
Slow land adjudication	Existing clan disputes Inadequate field staff Lack of goodwill from the locals Poor funding from the central Government	Land adjudication to cover 80% of the District productive lands by 2012	Map out and prioritize areas for land adjudication by 2009 Post all the necessary field staff to the District by 2010	Create awareness on the importance of individual land ownership Mobilize clan elders to reconcile their clan members Present the budget for the process through the three year rolling MTEF budget
Untapped tourism potential	Poor publicity Impassable roads Staffing level low Lack of initiative	Develop tourist camping sites and	Launch the Game Reserve Strategic Plan by 2010	Identify potential investors Enforce EMCA and Forest Act Create awareness among the locals Improve road network Publicize tourism potentials to potential investors Encourage conservation of natural resources
Low access to modern Information Communication and Technology	Low investment Poor Infrastructural development to support ICT Low adoption rate to new communication technologies	To have a population that has access and use of modern technology by the year 2015	To set out one modern ICT centre by 2011 Establish a modern Community Library by 2011 Put up 2 Digital villages each at constituency level.	Empower people to be ICT compliant through training Encourage investors to promote the modern ICT Sensitize the locals on the importance and usage of the ICT sector Equip secondary schools with computers

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will translate into specific, sector strategies and courses of action through projects and programmes that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of the residents of the district. These strategies will serve to address the development needs of the district as a whole while specifically targeting the challenges facing the district. The chapter is prepared in line with the MTEF sector working groups namely: Agriculture and Rural Development sector; Trade Tourism and Industry sector; Physical Infrastructure sector; Environment, Water and Sanitation sector; Human Resource Development sector; Research Innovation and Technology sector; Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector; Public Administration sector and the Special Programmes sector. Based on the sectors the development path envisaged for the district for the next five years is defined. The chapter was prepared with a full understanding of the challenges that affected the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

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

Sector Mission

“To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife”.

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Realization of the above vision and mission would require proper implementation of the programmes and projects identified by stakeholders of the various sub-sectors in the district. The agriculture sub-sector will need to implement a programme of farmers' training district wide, provide market advice and information and introduce high yielding crops. This will effectively improve production/harvest and assist the farmers to market their produce. As a consequence, the issue of food insecurity in the district, especially in the valley, will be considerably addressed.

The livestock development sub-sector will train farmers on disease management, liaise with the community on provision of veterinary clinical and extension services, establish tanneries and train hides and skins dealers and flayers. It will also provide equipment to A.I service scheme for high yielding livestock at the district level. The training of paravets will be discouraged to avoid incidences of quacks in the district. The forestry sub-sector will continue with re-forestation and carry out enrichment planting in water catchment areas as well as protect and conserve the forest cover from illegal exploitation. Co-operative development sub-sector will embark on training members on management of co-operative societies for effective delivery of services to members. Land adjudication

activities will be improved to put all productive land into effective use and avoid under-exploitation.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector provides the veins that keep the district alive. Food security in the district depends on this sector. The sector employs over 90% of the district work force; is a source of household income; raw materials for agro-based industries; assists in environmental conservation; and is a source of foreign exchange for the country, particularly from cash crops produced in the district. The livestock development sub-sector ensures a healthy and productive livestock population is sustained for good nutrition and income generation to farmers. The co-operative sub-sector provides effective training programmes for managers, management committees, societies' members and the community in general; and promotes the co-operatives into vibrant producers, processors and marketers of agricultural products.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes; Will be expected to adopt and implement agricultural programmes and projects addressing food security concerns in the district; Support to the cooperative movement and improvement of agricultural related infrastructure and enhancement of the farmer-mobilization activities already in place; Will also oversee the integration of NGOs and other agricultural oriented stakeholders into the sector; Provide more environmental conservation techniques
Parastatals/agencies	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce; The role of KVDA in facilitating farmers in fruit cultivation, agro-forestry seedlings and development of dams and irrigation schemes along the escarpment and Kerio Valley will certainly need to be improved.
Donors	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, and EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.
Farmers	Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities; Farmer groups will have to be more enterprising and assist in the implementation of the identified projects
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers; Will need to engage more into timely support in terms of offering modern education and the required agricultural inputs; Offer Credit extension facilities to farmers
CSOs	Will be expected to carry out farmers' mobilization to implement the food security programmes.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	High yielding varieties Drought tolerant crops Disease-resistant varieties High value crops[mangoes and passion fruits] Emerging crops[mushroom and Artemisia] Demand driven crop varieties	High cost of inputs Poor market infrastructure Unreliable climatic conditions Inadequate agro based industries Inadequate appropriate technologies Inadequate farmer friendly credit facility. Inadequate technical know-how	Promote Indigenous Technical Knowledge [ITK] Formation of marketing groups Improve water harvesting technologies Increase funding to extension services Encourage small-scale agro based industries Create farmer friendly lending organizations Trainings
	Promotion of orphaned crops Facilitation of Demand driven small projects On-farm food storage Improved crop varieties	Poor food utilization Unreliable climatic conditions High incidences of pests and diseases Inadequate use of appropriate technologies Scarcity of clean planting materials Inadequate/under facilitated extension services.	Promote food utilization Promote use of irrigation Promote planting of drought-resistant crops Improve on-farm storage facilities Promote community used bulking plots Promote drought-escaping-early maturing crops Increase funding for extension services
	Provide market information Demand creation through value addition Formation of marketing groups Develop market infrastructure Involvement of private sectors.	Inadequate communication services Inadequate agro based industries Inadequate funding for extension services Weak/collapsed farmer cooperatives High transport costs	Sources for more funding Write proposals to investors Increase training on timing production to seasons of high returns
Lands	Educate Wananchi on the purpose of registration of land Complete on-going Adjudication Sections with a view of issuance of Title Deeds	Lack of reliable means of transport Non-availability of land owners on the ground Clanism issue Rough terrain Limited finances	Demarcate land within on-going Adjudication Section Survey/Plot land within on-going Adjudication sections from the Demarcation purposes Publication of Adjudication Registers.
	Identification of suitable land for settlement	Lack of sustainable land for settlement Clanism	Planning of settlement schemes Identification of poor landless people

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Identification and planning of settlement schemes</p> <p>Drawing of maps</p>	<p>Lack of proper documentation of landless poor</p> <p>Lack of transport</p> <p>Limited finances</p>	<p>Plot allocation</p> <p>Develop sustainable agricultural settlement schemes</p>
	<p>Hearing and solving field queries from the DLASO & Dos</p>	<p>Piling of work at DLASO and DOs offices</p> <p>Lack of transport to move LAOs to Adjudication Sections to hear cases</p> <p>Limited finances to hear and pay Arbitration Board Members hearing cases</p> <p>Court cases. Thus stopping hearing of objection cases i.e. Lower Sego Adjudication Section</p> <p>Non-availability of land owners</p> <p>Clanism and hostility from land owners</p>	<p>Summon parties and solve queries upon receipt from DLASO & DOs</p> <p>Hearing A/R objection cases in already published Registers</p> <p>Publish New Adjudication Registers</p> <p>Hearing as many as possible land committee case thus making people appeal to arbitration board</p> <p>Enhance demarcation work thus pacifying people/landowners where aggrieved</p>
Livestock development.	<p>Animal Health programme initiation and execution</p> <p>Eradication of vectors that cause diseases in animals</p> <p>Epidemiological surveillance</p> <p>Control of livestock movement</p> <p>Public awareness creation of existing and emerging zones</p>	<p>Prohibitive cost of vaccines from reputable chemists</p> <p>Untimely delivery of vaccines from DVS Store</p> <p>Poor management of existing private and public pest control facilities</p> <p>Failure of livestock owners or movers to observe quarantine measures.</p> <p>Emerging diseases that affect both man and livestock</p>	<p>Livestock vaccination against notifiable disease on regular basis</p> <p>Baiting of all roaming and stray carnivores</p> <p>Imposition and enforcement of quarantine regulations upon occurrence or resurgence of notifiable diseases</p> <p>Training of dip committees to effectively manage dips</p> <p>Strict extension provision</p> <p>Manning of stock markets and routes</p> <p>Consistent disease surveillance and reporting by field staff</p> <p>Creation of disease disasters and emergency preparedness teams</p>
	<p>Promote value addition in livestock products to access local and export markets</p>	<p>Poor curing methods of hides and skins</p> <p>Few artificial insemination private service providers</p>	<p>Capacity building for hides and skins producers</p> <p>Training of flayers</p> <p>Inspection of production premises before they are licensed</p> <p>Recruiting retention artificial insemination service providers in their private capacities through extension services</p>
	<p>Meat inspectorate services to ensure food safety</p>	<p>Poor response to decentralization of slaughter slabs</p>	<p>Engagement of local authorities to construct slaughter slabs in strategic centres for efficient and effective</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			meat inspectorate service provision
	Promote animal health extension services through livestock owner sensitization on veterinary matters in public barazas, field days and farmer tours	Poor farmer attendance and lack of motivation	Incorporation of collaborators to improve on attendance capacity building of staff that render these services
	Promote and support departmental functions	Gross under funding Inadequate office accommodation at divisional level Old motor vehicles that are costly to run and maintain	Source for more funding and supply of adequate stores Construction of three offices at divisional level
	Improvement on Cattle Breeds. Improvement in Nutrition. Improvement in milk Marketing.	High cost of superior breeds & services. High cost of inputs Low milk prices.	Training & sourcing of high quality breeds & inputs. Promotion of value addition on dairy products.
	Upgrading of indigenous breeds. Expansion of watering points. Improvement in nutrition. Promotion of market outlets.	Communal grazing. Water shortage in the rangelands. High cost of superior breeds & inputs.	Training on husbandry practices. Encourage land adjudication. Construction of earth dams/pans.
	Improve Management of indigenous chicken. Expansion of commercial chicken. Introduction of other poultry species.	Inadequate market outlets for poultry Products. Inadequate funding. Poor quality/high prices of inputs	Training on husbandry practices. Encourage use of homemade rations. Promotion of utilization of other poultry species.
	Promotion of modern Beekeeping practices. Encourage Processing of Beekeeping products	Lack of credit facilities tailored to Apiculture. Inadequate Farmer skills on modern Apiculture	Promote farmer linkages with other Stakeholders. Trainings on modern Beekeeping.
	Upgrading of Shoats Promote rearing of Dairy goats Promote rearing of wool sheep	High cost of superior breeds & services.	Sourcing for superior breeding stock. Promote farmer linkages with other Stakeholders.
	Diversification of Livestock Farming.	Limited knowledge on husbandry practices.	Encourage contract farming Promote home utilization of emerging livestock.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Promote farmer linkages with other Stakeholders
Forestry and Wildlife.	Animal control. Development and management of Rimoi National Reserve: Provision of security to tourists and wildlife.	Insufficient personnel. Limited funds: Lack of development funds lack of equipment	Build local capacity in community to manage conservation area. Establish interdepartmental liaison. Enhance community conservation education awareness programmes. Enhance wildlife and tourist security. Enhance Problem Animal Control measures
	Increase tree cover Promote tree planting on private public trust cards Increase seedling production both for plantation and conservation forestry	Survival lately low Lack of resources both financial and Human Lack of adequate nurseries and seedlings for extension services	Formation of forest resource user groups Implement fully the current forest ACT 2005 Increase the No. of technical officer foresters Trained forest guards and increase in numbers Increase number of nurseries and organize field days in at least half the locations in the District. Sensitize the community on importance of conservation
Co-operative development and marketing.	To improve on marketing of farm produce through co-operatives To ensure timely payments to members To promote value addition of milk and other farm produce	In adequate market for agricultural produce Poor road network in the district Fluctuation of farm produce prices Inadequate funds to facilitate installation of value addition projects	Encourage societies to have market surveys Encourage farmers to increase production to facilitate value addition Having marketing sensitization meetings
	Ensure management committee officials & staff fill wealth declaration forms every year as required by the act Ensure management committee officials fill indemnity forms after every election To improve co-operative management.	Negative attitude towards filling of the wealth declaration forms by some officials and staff Inadequate funds to undertake training	Having sensitization meetings and formal for both management committee officials and staff Committee education days Committee seminars Staff seminars Leaders meeting Members field days.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes (by sector)

A. On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture and Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP – SIDA District wide	Creating enabling & conducive environment for improving agriculture & livestock productivity & profitability. Increase on farm employment opportunities Ensure household food security & reduction of poverty Facilitate collaboration and extension	Improve agricultural and livestock production by 5% by 2012	Institutional setting Extension approaches Technical packages Collaboration & extension facilitating factors Cross cutting issues
NALEP – GOK District wide	Enhancing food security at household level Poverty reduction Creation of employment	Enhance food security in the households by 10% by 2010	Promotion of gender sensitive technologies
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) District wide	Eradication of poverty & hunger (MDG 1) Creation of employment	Provide seed money for 45 groups by 2012	Provision of seed money to poor & vulnerable groups of the community Capacity building to farms and staff
Cotton Promotion Project District wide	Ensuring increased qualitative & quantitative cotton production per unit area	Increase the area under cotton by 20% by 2012	Availing certified seeds to farmers Increased area under production Farmers capacity building Value addition
(CADSAL) Community Agricultural Development Projects in Semi Arid Lands Tambach Soy Metkei	Addressing food security in semi arid & arid lands of the district	Increase food security for the residents by 15% by 2010	Maize demonstration mainly drought tolerant varieties NERICA trials and demonstrations Dairy goat promotion Study tour Purchase of dairy goats Training on management Monitoring Formation of Dairy Goat Association
Agricultural extension services District wide	Farmers training Farmers mobilization Agricultural research Co-ordinate other stakeholders in agriculture Crop improvement Monitoring and evaluation	Food security; Improve household income; Improve nutritional status; Crop diversification; Environmental conservation	To reach 300 households yearly with agricultural packages

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Livestock extension services District wide	Farmers training Farmers mobilization Livestock research and upgrading Coordinate other stakeholders in livestock Monitoring and evaluation	Food security improve household income Animals of high genetic value Livestock diversification	To reach 300 households yearly with agricultural packages
Soil conservation District wide	Farmers training Farmers mobilization Design of soil conservation structures Supervision of implementation of soil conservation structure Monitoring and evaluation	Environmental conservation Food security- Improve household Save soil	To have 5 catchment implemented every year
Horticultural crop development: Escarpment and Kerio valley	Farmers training Farmers mobilization Introduction of new horticultural crops	Improve household income Generate foreign exchange Crop diversification	To have 3 operational nurseries providing horticulture planting material

A. On-going projects/programmes: Forestry and Wildlife

Project name: location/ division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Plantation development programme and natural forest conservation	Produce adequate plantations for sawn timber and pulpwood for domestic and industrial use Protect water catchments and /preparation vegetation Increase tree cover on private ,public and trust lands Rehabilitated degraded sites Promote agro forestry	Raise 1120,000 seedlings of exotic trees Raise 200,000 indigenous seedlings Plant 40 hectares Raise 300,000 seedling of agro forestry tree species	Seedling products Tree planting Undertake Civil cultural practices Seedling products Tree planting Awareness creation
Green zones	Increase forest cover on private forms public and gazettes forests Enhance community participation in forest management Rehabilitate degraded sites	Plant 80 hectares of woodlots ,agro forests Rehabilitates 40 hectares of degraded sites Conserves 100 hectares of natural forests	Formation of community forestry association Production of seedlings Planting of trees on private ,public and gazettes forestry
Rimoi Community Beehive Project	To improve the social economic capacity of the community. Encourage environmental conservation	Communities within Rimoi Conservation Area	Procure 450 beehives and equipment

B. New Project/Programme Proposals: Forestry and Wildlife

Project name: location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Electric fence – Rimoi National Reserve	1	To reduce human/wildlife conflict.	28 kms of fencing done by 2010	Erection of Electric fence along the conflict zone
Construction of girls' dormitory at Kobulwa Secondary School	2	Improve Education Standards	40 students fully accommodated by 2010 in the dorm	Construction of 1 dormitory

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project name: location/ division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Animal Health Services (District Wide)	To strengthen animal health service delivery and improve livestock production and marketing Create a disease free district to access international and national markets hence reduce poverty	To carry out active and passive disease control surveillance in 26 locations Vaccinate 100% of the livestock against notifiable diseases Supervise 6 livestock markets on weekly basis	Consistent sampling of livestock for disease diagnosis. Impose and enforce quarantines in disease outbreaks Vaccinate regularly livestock against common notifiable diseases Supervise all livestock markets and stock routes
Pest control services	To train livestock farmers on new techniques of vector suppression and application of improved acaricides	Organize 25 field days with collaborators for extension work provision ; 10 meetings for 96 dip committees per year on plunge dip management; Rehabilitation of 20 plunge dips	Carry out survey on Tick resistance to acaricides; Survey on the extent of tsetse fly infestation in Kerio Valley; Supervision of dip rehabilitation and construction
National Livestock Extension Services District wide	To enhance food security. To promote livestock improvement. To enhance increase income among the farmers. To promote Livestock diversification	To target 500 households every year	Farmer's sensitization Barazas. Farmers training. Demonstrations Field days Farmers research linkage Capacity building and farmers mobilization

Project name: location/ division	Objectives	Targets.	Description of activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme.	To increase Livestock production and productivity To improve livelihood among the poor & vulnerable farmers. To promote both on-farm & off-farm activities.	To target 12 Livestock common Interest group annually. To target 400 individual farmers annually	Farmers' mobilization & sensitization Barazas. Capacity building & group formation. Collaboration & partnership with relevant stakeholders. Farmers training Demonstration & Framers training.

B. New Project/Programme Proposals: Livestock Development

Project name: location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Pan-African Trypanosomiasis and Tsetse fly eradication campaign (PATTEC) Soy And Tambach Divisions	1	PATTEC project aims at elimination of trypanosomiasis and tsetse fly constraint to improve food security and reduce poverty in tsetse infected areas in the district	Conduct 5 PRAS Carry out 10 surveys Training of 100% livestock owners	Extent of tsetse fly infestation in Tambach and Soy divisions to be determined through use of traps Tsetse fly suppression and eradication Capacity building of technical staff Improve on land management to a sustainable level Coordination and management of the project.
Feeds Improvement	2	To promote use of homemade rations among farmers. Promotion of drought tolerant pastures & fodders. Utilization of farm by products.	Reduce cost on concentrates by 5%. Increase in quantity of Livestock feed by 10%. Reduce in Livestock losses due to drought by 5%	Demonstrations. Farmer's trainings. Sourcing and bulking of pasture and fodder seeds.
Promotion of Value addition	3	Enhancement of Agro-processing Industries. Improvement of Livestock products' shelf life. Enhancement of Livestock products' value.	Increase value added products by 15%. Increase in cold storage facilities for milk by 10%.	Capacity building & linkage with other Stakeholders.

Project name: location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Dairy Development	4	To promote high quality dairy herd for sustainable development. Increase quality and quantity milk output.	Increase in quantity of clean milk by 10% annually. Increasing in improved & pure breed dairy animals by 10% annually.	Farmer's trainings. Sourcing of pure breed animals from reputable farms. Promotion of use of A.I.
Apiculture Development	5	Reduce absconding of bees from 65% to 40%. Increase No. of trained Artisans by 20. Promote Introduction of entomo trees & fruits.	Introduction of housed apiary Increase quality & Quantity of honey Increase No of modern hives by 25%.	Farmer's trainings. Capacity building of Farmers.
Camel keeping	6	Increase alternative sources of livestock products & income	Increase No of camels from 6 to 100.	Sourcing for camels Farmers' training
Promotion of Emerging Livestock	7	Diversification of livestock enterprises. Poverty reduction	Promote 4No. Livestock spp.	Sourcing of livestock Farmers mobilization Farmer Training.

B New Project/Programme Proposals: Lands

Project name: location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Adjudication section in Metkei, Soy and Tambach Division (Kerio Valley)	1	To open up new Adjudication sections after completing the on-going ones	To have as many farmers as possible sustainably settled and issued with Title deeds	Acquire Base maps and PIDS Acquire adequate and technical staff for survey work Sensitize the public on the need to have land Demarcated and surveyed Demarcate and survey plots depending on the household and traditional customs

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. To access and benefit from services, mobility is very essential. The sector plans for human dwellings, markets, hospitals, tourist sites and residential areas. The planning takes into consideration of the existing planned sites for police posts, administration centers, and gazetted forest land to ensure coordinated development and eliminate conflicts in government programmes.

Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in growth of agriculture. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in good time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of research, innovation and technology sector in the district is also vital for farmers seeking

export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production. The sector is also key in protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

The sector receives manpower and skills from human resources and development sector. It is envisaged that with proper implementation of identified programmes, agriculture, tourism, mining and construction of industries will greatly improve leading to marked improvements in incomes, hence living standards. It is also true that there will be marked creation of employment opportunities for the residents. The GJLOS sector will certainly ensure that administration of justice is not delayed to support the functions of this sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector will team up with the special programmes sector and will provide training for women and youth engaged in sector related activities. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

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

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of illegal logging, protection of water catchment areas. Sensitization on the need to conserve the environment to promote sustainable development will also be pursued.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

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

Sector Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Realization of the above vision and mission would require proper implementation of the programmes and projects identified by stakeholders of the various sub-sectors in the district. The trade sub sector will lead in trainings for entrepreneur skills through capacity building and the provision of affordable credit.

3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The trade sub-sector provides affordable credit to the traders in the district and facilitates the regulation of business enterprises in the district. The Industrialization sub sector ensures that small scale industries both in the manufacturing and agro-based industries are established so as to meet demands and raise the competitiveness of farm produce from the district.

The district has attractive scenery in addition to the sports tourism that is gaining popularity in the district because of the high altitude of the district that attracts athletes from all over the world. Therefore the tourism sub-sector plays a key role in ensuring the district is marketed as a tourism destination that will generate revenue

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate: Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide loans to traders: Providing the required licenses for businesses
Parastatals/agencies	Provide training to traders:
Farmers	Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities; Farmer groups will have to be more enterprising and assist in the implementation of the identified projects
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers;
Private Sector	Provide marketing channels for farmers; Offer Credit extension facilities to farmers

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Improvement of business management skills	Lack of adequate funds	Identify training needs Develop training programmes Cost-share with the training beneficiaries/ solicit for funds Monitoring and evaluation of the training programmes
	Facilitate access to credit services	Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on loanes Low finance base of the JLB, and Poor management information system	Identify and select those to benefit Prepare the businesses through training Provide credit/ information on alternative finance providers Follow up with counselling Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCOs and associations
	Exploitation of the local resources for	Inappropriate technology Ignorance Lack of other factor inputs	Identify the problem areas affecting the development of tourism, trade and industrial sector,

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	development		Carry out an in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions
	Promote Trade	Lack of modern management information system. Uncoordinated sharing of information	Analyze the information needs of the sector Harmonize the way information is shared Develop a modern I.I.S. Disseminate the information
	Business premises rent tribunal	Inadequate funds to sensitize tenants and landlords on the act Ignorance about the act Rent cards are not issued by the landlords No formal agreements Single chairman-this delay disposal of cases	Sensitize tenants and landlords on the act.
Industry	Facilitate access to industrial credit Improve Industrial management skills 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	Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, Cotonou agreement and changes in WTO Encouraging production of some raw materials Activating district industrial committee Institutions.
Tourism	Publicity of tourism products Diversifying tourist products	Lack of funds Under development of tourist sites Poor infrastructure Neglect of facilities at tourism attraction areas Lack of local initiatives Insecurity in some tourist attraction areas	Raising awareness on existing tourism products Involving the local community in conservation Marketing and exploring new tourism products Opening up of western circuit Initiate joint public/private sector security operations to protect tourism. Capacity building of stakeholders in the tourism industry
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites and cultural artefacts	Inadequate funding Persistence of negative traditional practices Poor staffing levels Poor skill among target groups Poor preservation of cultural artefacts	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups Organize frequent cultural festivals

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities and Strategies

A. On-going projects/programmes: Industry

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Business management skills development	Equip traders with modern business management skills Provide traders with an opportunity to network Increase their capacity to take risks	Train 100 traders annually i.e. 700 by the end of the plan	Identify training needs Develop training programs Train traders Evaluate training Work together with other service providers Emphasize cost sharing
Business counselling	Help traders 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	Promote the growth of business in the district Create employment opportunities Promote availability of goods and services Future upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI loans	To finance 30 traders annually to the tune of Kshs1.05m i.e. Kshs 7.35 Million to 210 traders during the plan period	Finance micro and small scale enterprises
Export Promotion	Increase the market for domestic product Increase foreign exchange earning Enhance the competitiveness of export products	Adequate information provided	To promote exports through Provision of information Identifying products with export potentials Assist in product development and marketing
Weights and Measures Verification of weights and measures and weighing instruments	Set and maintain standards	489 weights and measures instrument	Verify and stamp all weights measures and measuring instruments
Sensitization	To make traders appreciate proper weights and measures	Five barazas held on sensitization	Education through field visits barazas and seminars
Inspection	To determine conformity to standards To encourage fair trade practices	Spot checks on businesses to determine the weights and measures	Physically checking the weights, measures and measuring instruments
Enforcement	To protect consumers from unscrupulous business persons	26 impromptu visits	Investigate and take proper remedial action through impromptu visits,

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			randomly sample products etc
Industrial promotion	Attract both local and foreign investors	26 sensitization meetings held	Identification of potential projects evaluating the projects and sensitizing the local community
Export marketing of industrial product	Take advantage of the opportunities Expand the market for local products Add value to the export products	26 Business community sensitization meetings held	Sensitization of the business community on opportunities provided by AGRA. Cotonou agreement and Comesa
Management skills development	To equip industrialists with skills Increase their capacity to take risks	4 training annually i.e. 23 during the plan period targeting 2800 participants	Conduct seminars and workshop on areas related to industrial management

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector. The sector aims to plan markets, tourist sites and small scale agro-based industries and those for manufacturing. Availability and accessibility to credit is vital in growth of agriculture. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in good time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. The sector receives manpower and skills from human resource development sector. It is envisaged that with proper implementation of identified programmes tourism, mining and construction industries will greatly improve leading to marked improvements in incomes, hence living standards. It is also true that there will be marked creation of employment opportunities for the residents.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector will ensure that environmental issues are considered in all business and industry ventures. Issues of HIV/AIDS will also be integrated in programmes especially those involving foreign tourists whose cultures may not conform to the morals acceptable in the district.

Further on HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to integrate HIV/AIDS curriculum in trainings for traders on entrepreneur skills. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment including protection of water catchment areas that are found near industries. Sensitization on the need to conserve the environment to promote sustainable development will also be pursued.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

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

Sector Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Plans are underway to develop and maintain an efficient road network to ease access to farm produce, public institutions, market centers, homes and important economic sites. The housing sub sector will continue to provide technical assistance in construction of low cost housing units and maintenance of existing ones. Physical planning and supervisory structural planning of market centers will be intensified.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the district

More than 80 percent of the district income is from agro-based activities. This effectively requires a well-managed and reliable physical infrastructure that will support and sustain such activities. Human mobility through an effective transport system ensures easy accessibility of goods and people to markets, social amenities and transportation of raw materials among others. Resource management, planning and energy provision are critical for reasonable living standards where people are able to make use of modern and more efficient machines. The Jua Kali sector is also expected to heavily depend on this for its growth. With the completion of programmes and projects identified under this sector, its contribution towards the districts development within the plan period will be achieved.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development
Parastatals/Agencies i.e.(KRB), TELKOM, POSTA, KPLC, RVWSB)	Provide funding for infrastructural development Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors
Donors e.g. ADB	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development
Private Sector	Provision of communication services
CSO	Sensitization and mobilization of the public to support public works projects. The local community will also be greatly involved in maintenance of various infrastructure and projects and this will create employment.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	<p>Reconstruct/maintain all classified roads to maintainable conditions.</p> <p>Supervise all road works.</p> <p>Provide access to land locked areas.</p> <p>Make use of local human and Material resources.</p> <p>Apply available road facilities and resources equitably.</p>	<p>Insufficient funds for road maintenance.</p> <p>Siltation of side drains and mitre drains due to both nature and human activities.</p> <p>In appropriate bridges and timber bridges constructed ages ago.</p> <p>Due to terrain it's naturally difficult to maintain roads at the escarpment.</p> <p>Replacement of old bridges designed for low traffic.</p>	<p>Buy new computers</p> <p>Train personnel.</p> <p>Encourage small scale contractors to bid for maintenance activities</p> <p>Use labour intensive methods of Construction where it is economically viable</p>
Physical Planning	<p>To ensure human settlements are well planned for by providing an appropriate spatial framework within which sustainable development can take place</p> <p>To draw the attention of local authorities to the fact that development control function entrusted to them by section 29 of the physical planning act is a heavy honour and tremendous responsibility.</p> <p>To construct the vision coalesce members of the public, local authorities, surveyors, planners and other stakeholders alike to moving ahead together towards higher level of excellence.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on part of stake holders to lead</p> <p>Lack of adequate technical equipment</p>	<p>The local authorities to enforce their by-laws on development control</p> <p>To sensitize the public and stakeholders on the importance of proper planning especially through meetings.</p> <p>Using the provincial administration especially chiefs to convey the message of the importance of proper planning to the public during their barazas.</p> <p>The government to equip the office with modern digital planning equipment.</p>

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes priorities

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ADB-R2000 roads Kaptarakwa- Chororget Chororget-Nyaru Kipsaos-Katumoi Katumoi-Kimwarer	<p>Spot improvement of the roads to make them relatively all weather: to access, Schools and other Public utilities.</p> <p>Ease the transportation of farm produce. Connect the lower parts of Kerio Valley to</p>	<p>Cover approximately 70Km of classified road network and build a Bridge at Molol River crossing.</p>	<p>Earth works, gravelling grading, Culvert Installation, grading etc and bridge construction.</p>

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	the Upper Highlands.		
Maintain 69 roads in the entire district.	Maintain the existing road network. partial /sport improvement of critical areas. to ensure the roads are passable. Take safety precautions.	Approximately 700Km. of both classified and unclassified road. Network to both South and North Constituencies.	Grading. Pothole Patching. bush clearing. drainage works and safety measures.
D33-Kaptarakwa-Kapatagat URA9 – Iten-Chebokokwa-Kapkesum	To improve the road connecting Kaptarakwa Centre to the tarmac at Chirchir Centre.	Cover 15 and 12Km respectively	Grading. gravelling Culvert Installation. and Bush Clearing.
C51 (Brar)District Border Uasin Gishu – Cheploch Bridge(DB Baringo)	Re-instate the road to its original design standards	45Km of the road fully maintained	Resealing Restore the road to its original design standard.

B. New Project/Programme Proposals: Roads

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D329- Iten – Chebiemit	1	Connect Keiyo to Marakwet to facilitate Farm produce and ease people and goods movement.	30Km stretch Installation of drainage structures	Up-grade to bitumen standards. Justification Has ADT of more than 500.
C53 Iten-Chepkorio	2	Main-link between North and South Constituencies. connects the district Headquarters with the highland zone.	78Km main road .20Km Auxiliary feeder roads serving major Centres and Schools.	Construct to Bitumen standards. Justification: Improve trade with the neighbouring district Koibatek. Uasin-Gishu and Nakuru by extension.
C55/53	3	Connects C54 leading to Fluorspar at the valley and C53 leading to Iten.	36Km. Construction of a Bridge.	Reconstruction. Improve trade with the neighbouring district Koibatek. Uasin-Gishu and Nakuru by extension
C54 Nyaru-Kimwarer	4	To connect the Valley with high lands. facilitate transport of Fluorspar Mines to Kapatagat station (Flax). Reduce vehicle operational costs.	24Km Stretch. Provide feeder roads (20Km)	Construct to bitumen standards. Justification: Serves Industrial Centre of the district (Fluorspar) and Public Institution like Nation Youth Service.

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chepsirei Bridge Soy Division Kimwarer Location	6	To cater for increased traffic volume and axle loading. Connect with Baringo district. Open markets and enhance trading activities; Hence increase the incomes of the people	One bridge constructed; Improve the approaches; Protection works and safety measures put in place.	Improve the existing bridge to concrete structure. Justification: Connect Keiyo with Baringo Districts and hence improve trade/commerce.
Kapchelal Road E 588/R17	7	Potential area hence improves movement of farm and dairy produce to markets, access to health centers/dispensaries.	24Kms stretch. 9,600man days for construction using R2000 strategy.	Gravel standards Justification: Only link road along the escarpment.
Kimwarer-Ketigoi Kapkitony Road (URA1) Soy/Metkei Division	8	Transportation of farm and dairy produce to market centers; Improve trading activities therefore standards of living, increasing the incomes, hence poverty reduction.	24Km fully maintained	Construct to gravel standards. Justification: Links the highlands with Kerio Valley while serving the residents of those on the escarpment Zone.
Kapchelal-Chegilet Road Tambach Division	9	To connect the highlands with the valley through the escarpment. To ease movement of people, goods and services. To service schools on the escarpment basic access.	8Km fully maintained	Open up a new road. Justification: A short cut to and from the valley on the northern end of the district. Opens up an inaccessible area.
Mondia-Nyaru Road RAR 11B Chepkorio Division	11	To serve a densely populated area of the south most part of the District. Transport of farm and dairy produce.	11Km fully maintained	Improve to gravel standards. Justification: Inaccessible when wet.
Chororget-Simit- Muskut and Changach Barak Roads Chepkorio Division	12	To serve a densely populated area of the south most part of the District; Connect with UB Transport of farm and dairy produce.	26.6Km fully maintained	Construct new road and gravel Justification: Open up an inaccessible area for basic access.
Flax - Kipkabus Tumeiyo E282 Chepkorio Division	13	Dairy farming Farm produce Connect the U/G Border.	12Km	Re-gravelling of the road Justification: The area is inaccessible when wet.

B New Project/Programme Proposals: Physical Planning

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Keiyo regional development plan	1	To formulate a long term policy document to guide use of land its reserves to achieve enhanced economic growth and stability in the development in the region	To avail the regional plan to be used as a guide line for future decision making by county council, DDC ,Investors and other implementing agencies	Reconnaissance survey and data collection Base map preparation Date analysis stakeholders participation (meetings) Planners sessions notification of intent to plan and Gazetting of plan Justification It is important to guide planning and avoid haphazard development and allocation of resources
Development Advisory plans for centers	2	To provide a frame work for the location of land requirements to the various land uses to guide development by implementers	Make available the plan so as to have a basis for development of road network at the particular centre	Reconnaissance survey and data collection, base map preparation ,stakeholders meetings, data analysis and data presentation Justification Important as a basis development of road net work allocation of plots for development in the market centers
Kapcherop zoning plan	3	To provide a broad based document upon which decisions are made	Avail to the implementing authority a strategic structure plan so as to have a basis for future decision making	Reconnaissance survey Data collection Base map preparation Stake holders participation Planners sessions Notification of intent to plan and gazetting of plan

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector especially agriculture. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health and Education sub-sectors will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be important in prevention of new infections.

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

On Environment care will be taken to minimize degradation of the environment while constructing physical infrastructure. Before any implementation, projects will be subjected to NEMA regulations of submitting EIAs and Environmental audit reports

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

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

Sector Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To effectively pursue and achieve the above, the sector will aim to ensure sustained protection of water catchments areas. Preservation of vegetation cover and soil conservation measures will be instrumental. Rehabilitation of water works, dams, boreholes and pans will be undertaken. New water supplies will similarly be initiated. A water Management Authority is already in place to undertake and implement the water reforms initiated at the beginning of the last plan to improve water management and efficiency.

The environment sub-sector will collaborate with other service and productive sectors including NGOs and the local community in integrating all environmental concerns in their development endeavours as a way of reducing poverty. It will effectively ensure that environmental conservation measures are adopted and fully complied with by all stakeholders to ensure that exploitation does not undermine the future potential for continued use. The sub-sector will also propose measures of integrating environmentally friendly land use production options, product value addition and packing, nutritional security and sustainable natural resources utilization into all development activities. The lack of a dumpsite and cemetery for the township will be addressed to improve sanitation and public health.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human settlements require a clean water system and effective sewerage disposal system. Sanitation levels are high when there is availability of clean water leading to reduced prevalence of diseases. Good quality and sufficient water is important for domestic purposes, farming and livestock. In specific terms water contributes to the improvement of the health status of the people and increased crop and livestock production.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff and policy guidelines and funding for infrastructural development
Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWSB)	Provide funding for infrastructural development Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors
CSO	Sensitization and mobilization of the public to support public works projects. The local community will also be greatly involved in maintenance of various infrastructure and projects and this will create employment.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment.	Sound solid waste management Proper effluent disposal EIA for various projects Enforce sector water quality, waste management and EIA regulations To minimize occurrences of environmental disasters	Inadequate funding Lack of properly designed dumpsite Lack of waste water treatment system in the district Lack of environmental awareness and education Lack of political will	Enforcement of waste and water quality regulations of 2006. Apply polluter pays principle Ensure the council look for appropriate site to dispose waste. Recycling e.g. plastic wastes Encourage use of degradable materials e.g. baskets instead of polythene; Proper disposal mechanics Zoning and monitoring areas likely to be affected by environmental disaster Enforcing OHS in industries Prosecution of offenders
	Promote Environmental education Mobilization of the community to fully participate in environmental conservation	Lack of funding Lack of proper organization of community groups in environmental management,	Environmental awareness campaigns by all stakeholders Strengthening of local and divisional environmental committees; Formation and strengthening of environmental committees; Introduction of environmental education in schools.
	To produce DEAPS and SOEs	Lack of adequate funding	Consultative meetings Sourced for funding

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>To develop a district wide network of environmental research institutions and individuals</p> <p>Identify environmentally significance areas</p> <p>Identify issues to be incorporated in physical planning</p>	<p>Poor environmental and physical planning</p> <p>Lack of stakeholders forums on environmental issues</p>	<p>Sensitization workshops</p> <p>District technical meetings</p> <p>Establish network of stakeholders</p> <p>Establish forum for environmental researchers</p>
	<p>Environmental education</p> <p>Project catchment areas by implementing EMCA 1999</p> <p>Promote community based Nurseries</p> <p>Implement soil conservation measures</p> <p>Conserving the existing forests with indigenous trees</p> <p>Formulation of sustainable development indicators</p>	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Lack appropriate sources of energy</p> <p>Poor policy implementation</p> <p>Lack of environment policy</p>	<p>Intensify a forestation both on farms and gazetted forests:</p> <p>Encourage formulation of alternative sources of energy (Renewable);</p> <p>Employ energy saving techniques:</p> <p>Encourage over stocking by encouraging zero grazing:</p> <p>Enforcement of existing laws.</p>
Water	<p>Protection and conservation of water catchments areas</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water supplies;</p> <p>Construction of dams and pans at the appropriate sites on water courses</p> <p>Carrying out ground water exploration and drilling boreholes in ASAL</p> <p>Enhancing investment of water quality and quantity</p> <p>Monitoring pollutions</p>	<p>Inadequate funding;</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Uneven water distribution in the district</p> <p>Destruction of water catchments areas</p>	<p>Mobilize both local and donor resources for water development and management;</p> <p>Train the beneficiary communities in water development and management</p> <p>Conserve and protect water catchments areas</p> <p>Construct dams and pans</p> <p>The New Water Act 2002 will be used to enhance management of water resources and development of water facilities.</p>
Wildlife and Environment department	<p>Protection of the existing wildlife</p> <p>Improved farming methods</p> <p>Protection of water catchment areas</p>	<p>Encroachment of herders towards the reserve</p> <p>Soil degradation through poor farming methods</p> <p>Deforestation through illegal logging</p>	<p>Enhancing the protection of the Reserve from its perimeters.</p> <p>Farmer training on better farming methods.</p>

3.4.6 Project/Programme Priorities

A. On-going projects/programmes: Environment

Programme Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste management regulations implementation in the whole district	To ensure that all facilities apply for waste management licenses	All solid waste generating and managing entities including Town councils dumpsites County council etc	Sensitization Prosecuting non compliance
Implementation of water quality regulations	To ensure that most effluent generating entities applies for water quality licenses	All Hotels Slaughter houses Industries Waste water treatment plants in the district	Prosecuting non compliance Sensitization
Development of State of Environment Report	To develop comprehensive state of environment report on climate change	5 SOE Reports for the entire districts	Hold Technical committee meeting Collection of data from various departments Hold community meeting
Community mobilization and sensitization on environmental management	To sensitize the public on environmental matters	75% of the CBOs. 50% of community members are sensitized	Hold at least two public barazas per quarter Develop database for all CBOs and draw a training plan

B. New Project Proposal/programme: Environment

Project Name: Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community mobilization and environmental education and awareness	1	To have an informed and sensitized community on all issues of environmental concern and sustainable development at household, community and district level	Entire rural and urban community ; Potential investors; industrialist and business community; Other stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs and specialized user groups	Hold barazas on public sensitization and awareness creation; Popularization of environment management policies and legislations; encouragement of the formation of community based environment management groups Justification Increase public awareness and community participation in environment related issues
Wetlands management and conservation	2	To rehabilitate and conserve wetlands in all areas where	Open springs and water courses, open hills and	A forestation and reforestation, Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources, enforcement of regulation and by

Project Name: Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		degradation exists or may be eminent	forested areas, abandoned quarry sites and wastelands reclaimed wetlands or those converted to environmentally unfriendly uses. all special wetlands resource user groups.	-laws, diversification of water resource access options. Enhancement of suitable utilization of wetlands resources and products Justification For sustainable wetland management
Urban waste management	3	To enhance community based proper waste management practices in urban areas to improve livelihood and create employment. To have in place a clean and people friendly environment through community participation.	All households, all markets and commercial interest areas, schools and related institutions, industrial areas and development sites	Urban community sensitization of all aspects of waste management and disposal, develop and promote waste recycling technologies and practices at urban community level as way of earning incomes for the poor. Enforcement of relevant regulations and by-laws, discouraging use of non-biodegradable products. Justification For a clean and dignified environment in urban areas.
Capacity Building	4	To improve skills knowledge and attitudes for enhanced performance and effectiveness	All collaborative sector technical cadre. All CBOs and NGOs, School teachers, Environment officers	Research documentation and information exchange, professional and technical trainings to enhance skills and motivation, Undertaking of training needs and assessment and development of curriculum, setting of performance targets, Exposure and sensitization through tours and exchange visits. Justification Improve skills and knowledge of key stakeholders in environmental management
Soil and water conservation	5	To ensure improved environmental	To have 4 catchment areas conserved	Training of farmers Mobilization of the community members

Project Name: Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		conservation food security and save our soils		Designs of soil conservation structures supervision of implementation of conservation structures

A. On-going projects/programmes: Water

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kaptarakwa water supply Chepkorio Division Kaptarakwa Location	To improve water quality To supply more consumers	1 acre of land to accommodate treatment works. 1 unit treatment works A set of chlorination equipment 2km of pipeline	Purchase of land Construction of treatment works Purchase of chlorination equipment Purchase of pipes and lying of the same.
	To account for water produced effectively To improve staff accommodation	Purchase of 400 meters 1 double grade 9 house	Purchase and installation Purchase and construction
Kapkoi water supply Kamariny Division Mutei Location	To improve water quality	1.5 acre of land to accommodate treatment works 1 unit treatment works. Purchase of chlorination apparatus.	Purchase of land. Purchase of materials and construction. Purchase and installation.
	To improve supply. To supply more consumers To improve staff accommodation	Purchase of 1 Pump set. Construction of 4km 50mm pipeline. 1 double grade 9 house.	Purchase and installation. Purchase of and laying of pipes. Construction.
	To account for water produced effectively.	Purchase of 50 Water meters.	Purchase and installation.
Chepkorio water supply Chepkorio Division Mosop/Marichor Location	To improve water quality To improve supply of water To account for water produced effectively. To supply more consumers with water.	1 unit treatment works A set of chlorination equipment 1 pump set 3.5km rising main.100 Meter 5km of 50mm PVC pipeline.	Construction of treatment works Purchase and installation of chlorination equipment. Purchase and installation of pump set upgrading line from 90mm- 100mm Purchase and installation of meters Purchase and lying of pipes.
Iten water supply	To improve supply of water To account for water produced effectively	3 electric pump sets 1 diesel electric generator 600 water meters	Purchase and installation Purchase and installation Purchase and installation Purchase and lying of

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	To supply more consumers with water	3km of 50mm UPVC pipeline.	pipes.
Tambach water supply Tambach Division Kiptuilong Location	To improve water quality To improve supply To supply more consumers To account for water produced effectively	A set of chlorination equipment installed 100m ³ storage tank 1 pump set 2km of 50mm Gs pipeline 200 meters	Purchase and installation of the equipment. Purchase of materials and construction of the tank. Purchase and installation of pump set Purchase and laying of pipes Purchase and installation.
Lekwa/Chepsigot/Cheptebo water supply Tambach/Soy Division Chepsigot/Epke/Kiptuilong Locations	To improve water quality To improve staff accommodation. To supply more consumers	Complete filtration System 2 grade nine houses 2km of Gs 100mm GS pipeline	Purchase of materials and construction Rehabilitation Purchase and lying of pipes.
Chegilet water supply Tambach Division Keu Location	To improve supply of water.	Improved intake Complete upgraded gravity pipeline 50m ³ storage tank.	Purchase of materials and repair of intake structure Purchase and lying of larger size pipes. Purchase of materials and construction of tank.
Nyalil Matany water project Tambach Division Keu Location	To improve supply of water	50m ³ storage tank Improved intake 2km of 40mm Gs pipeline	Purchase of materials and construction of tank Purchase of materials and repair of intake Purchase and laying of pipes
Metkei water supply Metkei Division Metkei/Kapkuoni Locations	To improve water supply	1.5 acre of land 1 pump house 2 pump sets 1.2km rising main Power line extension 1 100m ³ storage tank.	Purchase of land. Purchase of materials and construction of pump house. Purchase and installation of 2 Pump sets. Purchase and lying of 1.2km of UPVC pipeline. Purchase of materials and construction of tank.
Chepsamo water supply Chepkorio Division Mosop Location	To supply water to consumers	2km rising main 2 storage tanks 10km distribution pipelines 2 pump sets.	Purchase and laying of pipes Purchase of materials and construction of tanks. Purchase and laying of

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			pipes.
Katumoi water project	To supply water to more consumers	2 storage tanks totalling 100m ³ 7km of Gs 50mm Gs pipeline	Purchase of materials and construction of tanks Purchase and laying of pipes
Cherota water project	To supply water to more consumers	50m ³ storage tank. 2km of UPVC 50mm pipeline.	Purchase of materials and construction of tank Purchase and laying of pipes
Emsoo water project Tambach Division Kokwao Location	To supply water to more consumers	1. 50m ³ storage tank. 3km of UPVC 50mm pipeline.	Purchase of materials and construction of tank. Purchase and laying of pipes
Chang`ch Barak water project Division Soy Kibargoi Location	To improve distribution	100m ³ storage tank 2km Gs 50mm pipeline.	Purchase, construction and laying of pipes.
Mindililwo borehole water project	To supply water	Rising main Elevated storage tank Distribution line	Purchase of materials and construction of the facilities
Chelingwa borehole water project	To supply water	Rising main Elevated storage tank Distribution line	Purchase of materials and construction of the facilities
Kapteren borehole water project	To supply water	Rising main Elevated storage tank Distribution line	Purchase of materials and construction of the facilities
Kapchorwa borehole water project	To supply water	Rising main Elevated storage tank Distribution line	Purchase of materials and construction of the facilities

B: New Project Proposal/Programmes-Water

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kamelil/Kamosong water project Chepkorio Division Marichor Location	1	To supply water	Intake works Rising main 2 storage tanks 10km distribution pipelines	Purchase of materials, construction and pipe laying.
Chemwabul water project Chepkorio Division Kaptarakwa Location	2	To supply water	Intake works 2 storage tanks 12km distribution pipelines	Purchase of materials, construction and pipe laying

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Koimur water project Chepkorio Division Chemoibon Location	3	To supply water	Intake works 2 storage tanks Gravity pipeline Distribution pipelines	Purchase of materials, construction and pipe laying.
DAMS				
Kipsaos Dam Metkei Division Metkei Location	1	To store water	1 Dam complete	Land acquisition construction of Dam
Singore Dam Kamariny Division Kamoi Location	2	To store water	Complete rehabilitated dam	Land acquisition Desilting and construction
Kessup Dam Kamariny Division Mutei Location	3	To store water use.	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Lugitany Dam Metkei Division Chemoibon Location	4	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Torok Dam Kamariny Division Mutei Location	5	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Emsoo dam Tambach Division Kokwao Location	6	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Kamwosor Dam Metkei Division Kamwosor Location	7	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Yatiane Dam Chepkorio Division Marichor Location	8	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
Kaptabilikwa Dam Metkei Division Kapkuoni Location	9	To store water	1 complete dam	Land acquisition Construction
BOREHOLES				
Kipsaina borehole Chepkorio Division Nyaru Location	1	To supply water	Complete, and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling Purchase, Construction and Installation
Msekekwa borehole Kamariny Division Kapchemutwa Location	2	To supply water	Complete, and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Chegilet borehole Tambach Division Keu Location	3	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank	Drilling Purchase, Construction and Installation

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Project Name: Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Distribution system	
Kamwosor borehole Metkei Division Kamwosor Location	4	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Kapkesum borehole Kamariny Division Irong Location	5	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Kipchorwa borehole Metkei Division Kapkuoni Location	6	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Kabulwo borehole Tambach Division Keu Location	7	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Turesia borehole Chepkorio Division Marichor Location	8	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Sergoit borehole Kamariny Division Irong Location	9	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Kipsaos borehole Metkei Division	10	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Chebonet borehole Kamariny Division Irong Location	11	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling, Purchase, Construction and Installation
Lelboinet borehole Chepkorio Division Marichor Location	12	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling Purchase, Construction and Installation
Koimur borehole Soy Division Chemoibon Location	13	To supply water	Complete and equipped borehole Storage tank Distribution system	Drilling Purchase, Construction and Installation

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides water to all other sectors. Public Administration, Justice, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector

activities. The Human Resources Sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agricultural Sector provides the food required by the manpower.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. It ensures clean water is available to every household and for livestock. The sector also employs a number of youths in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be important in prevention of new infections.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

“To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”.

Sector Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the sector to achieve the above vision and mission, the development actors will be called upon to mobilize resources so as to provide the necessary infrastructure in all institutions. There will be need to enhance campaign and mainstream health education programmes in all education institutions in order to promote preventive measures against HIV/AIDS, STIs and environment related concerns and communicable diseases. The sector will also focus on issues related to children welfare in the whole district not forgetting provision of bursary funds for children from poor families.

The District Development Committee will give emphasis to upgrading more health facilities so as to improve the quality of health care system in the district. Attempts to establish a sustainable health management information system, provide adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improve the cost revenue sharing, improve performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries will be enhanced. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be addressed in addition to health service management focus through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery. The proximity of health facilities to the community will be given a priority so as to make the health care more affordable and reachable to many patients.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

This sector has contributed immensely to the development of the district. The quality of services offered has enabled residents to enjoy high quality lifestyle. The end product being their active participation in economic activities. The healthy population has enabled the highly talented athletes produce exceptional performance in international championships. The community has been greatly sensitized to focus on a healthy lifestyle that promotes a high quality of life. The result of this can readily be seen in diversified economic activities including Jua Kali activities: increased income: and increased self-employment opportunities.

There has also been substantial improvement in access to quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative services by all people in the district. This encompasses affordable costs to ensure non-exclusion of the poor. The effect of this is reduced prevalence of common diseases in the district across all social strata. It also has a positive impact on the productivity of the population in the district. Through the health subsector therefore, the district will be assured of a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development mission of the district.

Provision and facilitation of education and training, through enhanced school enrolment and encouraging the setting up of informal education centres will boost the literacy levels in the district. This subsector is a key pillar to other sectors as it translates the knowledge gained from schooling into informed decisions that help in catapulting the other sectors of the economy. The sector is also a major regulator of the labour force which it affects through implementing the labour laws.

3.5.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide essential services and drugs to patients Develop key medical infrastructure Provide policy guidance, professional and technical input to other stakeholders. Train: employ teachers and other personnel, financing through FPE, FSE, bursaries and provision of foodstuffs through SFP, ICT funding, Laboratory funds as well as undertaking monitoring and evaluation of activities.
Donors/NGOs	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of key medical infrastructure Funding to schools, construction, SMC training, Bursaries and other school requirements e.g. health services.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services
FBOs	Provision of funds for physical facilities, management of projects and provision of unskilled labour. Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services
Private Sector	Offering health support in collaboration with other partners and improve efficiency. Provide and increase access to medical services in line with government policies Offer learning materials, Contracted to carry out construction works

3.5.5 Sub- Sector Priorities and Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Improve enrolment and transition at all levels</p> <p>Improve performance in national exams</p> <p>Maintain discipline in all learning institutions</p> <p>Reduce dropout rate at all levels</p> <p>Train more personnel for sustainability</p> <p>Open up more schools/colleges. Improve environmental education</p>	<p>High fees charged</p> <p>Underutilized resources in some institutions</p> <p>Lack of teaching facilities e.g. laboratories and libraries in most schools</p> <p>Shortage of trained teachers especially in pre-schools.</p> <p>University behaviour entry still low in most schools</p> <p>Indiscriminate environmental abuse</p>	<p>Increase bursary provision</p> <p>Provide teaching facilities in schools</p> <p>Intensify assessment in schools.</p> <p>Build more schools/colleges</p> <p>Create more awareness and sensitization</p> <p>Train more ECD Teachers</p> <p>Ensure full utilization of existing resources</p> <p>Organize education tours</p> <p>Start exchange programmes among schools especially with those performing well in environmental education and National exams in other districts.</p> <p>Encourage schools magazine writing</p>
	<p>Open up more adult education centres for increased access</p> <p>Improve enrolment in adult education centres</p> <p>Train more adult education teachers</p> <p>Enforce the new curriculum</p> <p>Enhances monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Start computer literacy centres at least 3 centres per division</p> <p>Enhance capacity building through workshops, seminars and audio video information</p> <p>Establish practical activities for adult education learners</p> <p>Start in-service courses for stakeholders in adult education related courses</p>	<p>Lack of teaching material</p> <p>Inadequate trained teaching staff</p> <p>Lack of interest among stakeholders</p> <p>Negative cultural influences</p> <p>Weak M & E. framework</p> <p>Department not answerable to the MOE</p> <p>The programme is job guaranteed</p> <p>Lack of regular supervision</p> <p>lack of clear policy on how the programme would be continued</p> <p>Lack of skilled staff to handle computer teaching.</p>	<p>Train existing part time and full time teachers</p> <p>Start post adult education programmes</p> <p>Local authorities to employ good performing adult education learners</p> <p>Create reward able activities</p> <p>Improve assessment</p> <p>Improve co-ordination by D.E.O. and DACO</p>
Health	<p>Immunization</p> <p>Safe motherhood</p> <p>Control and prevention of malaria</p>	<p>Inadequate cold chain</p> <p>Staff shortage</p> <p>No youth friendly facility</p>	<p>Completion of the immunization schedule</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>To spray over 80% households</p>

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		No chemicals i.e. icons for I.R.S (Indoor residual spraying)	to compact the malaria
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3.5.6 Project and Programmes priorities

A. On-going projects/programmes: Health

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Reproductive Health District wide	To increase the No of pregnant women having at least 4 ante-natal visits during pregnancy To increase the No of pregnant women receiving 2 doses IPT. To increase the No of deliveries conducted by skilled health personnel. To increase the No of WRA receiving FP services. To train health staff on safe motherhood.	To increase the baseline from 10.066 to 12.000 To increase the baseline from 4.182 to 5.000. To increase the baseline from 2.814 to 3.000. To increase the baseline from 13.151 to 14.500. To train at least 60% of staff	Create awareness to the public. Educate pregnant women on importance of receiving IPTx2 To encourage hospital deliveries Increase the no of health facilities offering FP services. Capacity building.
HIV/AIDs/TB District wide	Promote access to ART for all HIV positive patients. Enhance PMTCT service in all facilities. Establish home based care services in the community	Access of 70% of HIV positive patient to ART Increase NO. of facilities offering PMTCT Establish home based activities from the current status	Open up more ART centers Increase facility from the current 23-4- Dissemination home based care by training community health workers
Malaria District wide	To enhance promotion /prevention and curative services against malaria.	To decrease the high prevalence rate of malaria cases in the community by 50%.	Procure chemicals and encourage use of I.R.S and mosquito nets. Educate the community on sanitation measures.
IMCI District wide	To train all clinicians (Nurses, medical officers, clinical officers on IMCI. To open up IMCI sites in all health facilities. To create public awareness of IMCI target advocacy	To train 60% of all clinicians on IMCI. To open up sites in all (23) health facilities to do social mobilization in at least 4 divisions	To train in quarters. Opening of all new sites and supervisory existing sites Control and prevent IMCI target diseases.
Immunization programme District wide	To increase immunization coverage among the under fives To ensure regular supply of vaccines Maintenance of cold chain. Supervision of immunization programmes	To increase immunization coverage to 80% per antigen. Supply vaccines at least mainly to all health facilities. Supply equipments	To ensure all under fives complete immunization schedule. Prompt distribution of vaccines. Servicing of cold chain and maintenance of equipment. Do facilitative supervision

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		that are used for the maintenance of cold chain. Supervise at least once a month.	monthly and reporting
Control and prevention of environmental health communicable diseases District wide	Decrease environmental communicable diseases e.g. cholera typhoid and dysentery.	Zero reporting of environmental communicable diseases To improve water/Food quality control in the community level from 30% to 50%.	Control and promote preventive measures against environmental health related communicable diseases.
Control and prevention of medium priority packages e.g. non-communicable diseases District wide	To diagnose, - investigate, treat, and control the non communicable diseases.	To reduce morbidity and mortality of the illnesses.	To do early diagnosis investigation and treat appropriately Do follow up.
Control and prevention of low priority packages diseases District wide.	To diagnose investigate and control the illnesses	To reduce illnesses	Educate the community.

B. New Project/Programmes Proposals: Health

Project Name: Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Computerization of health Services District wide	1	To ease storage of information and improve service delivery	All health facilities fully installed with computers by 2012	Purchase and installation of computers
Build theatre at the DH	2	To enable for effective service delivery	DH with a fully-equipped theatre by 2010	Sourcing for funds
Construction of youth-friendly, comprehensive care centres District wide	3	To ease access of health care services	At least 5 facilities built by 2012	Sourcing for funds
Expand clinical consultation rooms at the DH	4	To improve service delivery	All clinical consultation rooms at the DH fully by 2012	Sourcing for funds
Purchase of vehicles and Motorbikes	5	To enable for provision of mobile	All facilities with a running vehicle	Sourcing for funds

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district wide		medicate	and 2 motor bikes by 2010	
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A. On-Going Projects /Programmes: Education

Project Name: Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement in environment, retention and transition rate District Wide	To make a deliberate move to ensure education is achievable to all through day schools and low cost boarding schools	Improve the present enrolment retention rate to 98% and improve transition rate by 70% at all levels	Promote school searching programmes Build more day secondary school and low cost boarding primary schools
Dropout rate reduction programmes District Wide	The school dropout should be contained and improve transition and completion rate at all levels	All education institutions	Strengthen guiding and counselling in schools Charge reasonable fees especially for schools that were already well established Provide bursaries
Special needs Education Institutions District Wide	Encourage parents having children with challenges to join S.N.E. institutions	All children with special needs	Expand the existing special needs schools and equip them.
Guidance and counselling District Wide	To ensure good discipline in all learning institutions	All learning institutions	Peer guidance in schools For active and functional committees for account Mainstream activities that would enhance discipline in training institution.
Examination improvement programme District Wide	To improve performance of all subjects through regular assessment Teachers to step up their performance	All primary and secondary schools in the district	Equip schools with required learning material Enhance assessment in schools

B. New Project/Programme Proposals: Education

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Employment of Adult education teacher's, district wide.	1	Department to have enough man power and human resources. Check of staff-falls due to natural attrition, early medical, and voluntary and late	To employ 40 adult education full time teachers and 80 part time teachers. Open more centres to increase enrolment. Reduce the current	To employ 40 adult education full time teachers and 80 part time teachers. Distribute them evenly to the locations and sub-locations district wide. Justification There is extreme shortage of teaching staff in the

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
		limit retirement.	distance of approximately 28 km covered by one teacher and reduction of work load per teacher.	department of adult education. Many learners have relapsed to illiteracy.
Provision of materials and equipment District wide.	2	To reduce cost-sharing concept in adult education equipment literacy centres; To propose community learning resource centres in every division be fully equipped.	To fully equip more than 10 centres in each division.	Books distributed to all adult education centres. Provide exercise books to all adult education centres. Approach book donors to donate materials to equip community learning resource centres. Justification Inadequate learning and teaching materials in adult education centres.
Establishment of post literacy centres District Wide.	3	Check on the learner relapse into illiteracy: Encouraging the concept of containing education sustainability by all	Former Adult education students with proficiency certificates	All centres to be equipped with post literacy books and materials Justification Poor infrastructure to the adult education centre
Training /refresher courses for adult education teachers/supervisors District wide.	4	To be updated on service delivery and modern changes in technology; Prompt services in multi-dimensional approach in adult Education and creation of good networking.	All adult education teachers and supervisors.	Refresher courses, seminars in-house training and training in information technology, monitoring and evaluation of adult education programmes.
Voluntary teaching District wide.	5	Many adult education centres to be opened. At least over 250 centres to cover the district.	Increase the enrolment of the learner from the current 82%-90%.	Teach in adult literacy centres participate in mobilization and follow up exercise. Justification The district currently has 53 teachers, not enough to cover the entire work load in the district
Revolving fund to adult education class projects,	6	Create a sense of ownership of the project, increase	Increase the enrolment by 50% Create income to	Little money contributed by the learner for small scale projects in the centres.

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Chepkorio and Soy divisions		of learners enrolment in adult education classes for the sustainability of adult education programme	learner and reduce poverty which has contributed to poor attendance of learners in the adult education classes.	Justification A most viable source for uplifting the living standard of the learners.
Provision of transport district wide.	7	To enable constant inspection of adult education centres. Check progress, enrolment, average daily attendance and sustainability of adult education centres. Enable class supervision of the centres.	To achieve the 50% attendance record. Improve learners' enrolment and teachers' commitment to duty.	Each of the 5 divisions to get a motorcycle for frequent and constant supervision. Justification Need for a vehicle at district level to be used for inspection district wide.
Provision of computers District wide	8	For proper management to learner statistics on enrolment; To increase efficiency in record management	All adult education centres in the district	Manage information system in the district. Justification: No computer in District Adult –Education office.
Mobilization and advocacy district wide	9	To reactivate participation and collaboration of stake holders in adult education programmes	Learners change attitude towards adult education. Achieve the MDG goal universal education by the year 2015.	Hold frequent seminars Solve problems emanating from adult education literacy classes and those teachers and stakeholders encounter. Justification: All to participate in Adult Education progress.
HIV/AIDS Campaign District wide	10	To help reduce this threatening scourge	Each centre to have a programme on the HIV/AIDS awareness.	Changes attitudes to lessen spread Justification: Prevalence rate of HIV still high in the district as well as stigma

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy population is required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. The sector also has several linkages with other sectors that require to be harmonized for optimal resource utilization and performance. These areas include; disbursement of education bursary funds; agencies offering technical training education; institutions undertaking research and development; HIV/AIDS and health support programmes; Provision and maintenance of infrastructure; financing of education and training; and legal framework

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to harmonize and coordinate education and training. Closer collaboration with the physical infrastructure sector is necessary to ensure that the construction of schools is done within acceptable guidelines provided by the government. The sector link with the ICT sector is necessary to facilitate the adoption of IT in schools. The Health sector ensures that proper care is provided to the population of the district.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental concern. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing. Furthermore, the sector will also strive to increase medication offered to those infected, through the provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will endeavour to involve women and youth in health programmes. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

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

Finally, the proposed projects and programmes within the sector will indirectly have an impact on poverty levels. This will be through reduced illiteracy levels of the community. This is because a knowledgeable society is an able society. The skills acquired in schools are assumed to be of great importance in the fight against poverty. It will also eliminate gender imbalances as more girls are targeted for enrolment in schools. Environmental conservation measures will be integrated into the taught curriculum to inculcate a culture and tradition of environmental awareness.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

“Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”

Sector Mission

“To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Recent advancements in Information Technology and electronic communication have considerably eased trade and commerce across nations. It is upon the recognition of the role of ICT in spurring development and economic growth that the sector has been

accorded strategic importance in the country's planning processes. With the envisaged role of the International Stock Markets in International trade becoming increasingly larger, this sector is expected to be important in directing the district towards success.

The past ten years have seen a phenomenal growth and adoption of ICT in the district. Service providers in the sector, mainly the local authorities, government departments (public service), telephone and power providers will be relied upon to embrace information technology as a sure means of enhancing service delivery. There will still be a need to expand and improve the existing infrastructure in the sector to address the needs of the growing population and the role of the G.I.S. will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the district information database.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The increasing use of ICT in trade and commerce in the district outlines the role it plays in employment creation and poverty reduction. Hundreds of youth are employed in offering mobile related services in the district. This is through the sale of mobile phone credit, electronic money transfer through the mobile telephone line as well as mobile telephone lines among others.

Remittances from athletics abroad, a key revenue earner for the district, can now be made through the click of a button and the business community and service providers in the district are increasingly using the internet services to execute business transactions. The impact of this has been an improvement in local growth development, easy access to information, enhanced volumes of trade and human development as a result of globalization and in monitoring of progress of the development goals.

The private sector is especially encouraged to support the growth of this sector particularly in Iten and Tambach townships considering the fact that this is the business hub of the district. Thousands of tourists who visit the district yearly can greatly benefit from this growth.

Finally, the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has continued to play a major role in development of the district as it is the district resource and data centre which is very vital for economic development of the district. This facility will have to be fully supported through the installation of modern ICT equipment like computers complete with Internet access to enable it fully serve as the source of data and information vital to the growth of the district as is envisaged by this plan.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities
Donors	Fund development of infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services
CSO	mobilize the public and enlighten them about the relevance and importance if ICT in modern day life

3.6.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Intensify rural electrification and access to electric energy to rural centres and schools. Install ICT equipment in the DIDC. Install the GIS system in public institutions	Lack of funds: Inadequate human resource: Inadequate infrastructure Outdated IT facilities	Provide modern equipments on IT: Train Public servants on the use of modern IT equipment.

3.6.6 Projects and Programme priorities

B New Projects/Programme Proposals-ICT

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC District Headquarters, Iten	1	For enhanced and effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	All the relevant data for district development	Buy IT equipment and Library material Justification No IT and Library assistants: Dilapidated furniture
Computerization, District wide	2	Enhance service delivery and storage of information	All government departments from the district headquarters to the location levels.	Provide skills and IT equipment Justification Few departments have computers although outdated ones
Integration of IT in schools and training institutions, District wide	3	To make students IT compliant	All Public Secondary schools and training institutions	Integrate IT in all Secondary schools district wide Justification Only one school offers IT as an examinable subject in the district.
Community IT centres District wide	4	To ease communication of trade and trade and development information	Set up IT equipment in the existing community centres	Establish community IT learning centres. Justification District lagging behind in adopting IT

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

All sectors of the district economy must assist this sector to grow in order that speedy gains being enjoyed by other regions as a result of the adoption of IT can also be reaped by the district. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector provides the necessary

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infrastructure and policy environment for the growth of this sector and offers the necessary administrative support in the establishment of IT centres in the Community. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector will enlighten stakeholders, mainly the community, to adopt IT in their activities. Selling of farm produce and accessing market information will be considerably eased.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. Efforts will be put in place to ensure that all other sectors support this sector to ensure proportionate growth.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

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

Sector Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation to achieve any meaningful success, the role of governance, Justice, law and order must never be overlooked. Development success requires a very stable and prosperous socio-economic environment. The prisons sub-sector will come up with income generating activities for prisoners to subsidize government input in their upkeep. Access to legal education and services will be enhanced. Quicker determination of cases in court will be ensured to enable proper administration of justice.

3.7.3 Importance of the sector in the district

This sector ensures that the residents of the district are able to conduct their daily economic and social activities in a stable and peaceful environment without fear and uncertainties. The sector endeavours to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods. This provides an enabling environment which further attracts investment and effective exploitation of the local resources in the district's capacity, thereby expanding job opportunities. The Prison's reforms implemented through the Ministry of Home Affairs has further turned the sector into a hub of social rehabilitation whereby offenders are transformed into socially acceptable, productive and responsible members of the society. The Probation sub-sector implements the

Community Service Order which assists the Probationers to find acceptance into the society.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

3.7.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prisons	Ensure that prisoner are taught on farming techniques Ensure that the government gets enough money from the revolving fund Ensure that the community around benefit from fruit/tree seedlings projects Utilization of available land for self sufficiency in vegetable, for ration to inmates thus reducing cost on food Dairy project initiated to be a teaching aid both to prisoners and other learning institutions and community around.	Lack of enough funds to purchase required inputs Water used is seasonal Market of farm products is competitive Land utility is very low Few qualified staff in the field	Request for more funds to purchase input Utilize the available land to the maximum Improve staff knowledge in the field through training Attendance to workshops and seminars.
	Prisoners offered chance to attend Trade Test Exams Ensure that prisoners can utilize the acquired skills upon their release The government gets revolving funds from the project Offer training to staff deployed	Lack of required input for training Lack of trained personnel Prisoners serve short sentences hence released before acquiring proper knowledge in the field. Cost of material is too expensive Stiff competition from the local carpenters	Request for more funds Request for more funds Train more staff.
Provincial	To ensure conducive environment	Inadequate resources	Implement and sensitise

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration and Internal Security	for social, economic and political development Enhance disaster preparedness	Political interference Poverty	the community on public sector reforms Coordinate all governments agencies and activities Involvement of the community in development activities Streamlining feedback channels
	Ensure that enough personnel are deployed in the field Ensure that administration facilities are adequate Ensure that there are inter-relationships between related departments e.g. probation, police and children. Ensure O & M is adopted for proper administration procedures Ensure office facilities for all sections Approve promotion for hardworking staff.	In adequate funds Lack of proper office equipment and material e.g. cabinets, chairs and computers in all sections. Lack of training to staff deployed in several sections Lack of office space to other sections like farm and accounts etc.	Request for funds to construct administration block request for funds to purchase modern office equipment and materials offer training to staff deployed in personnel procurement and accounts sections Promotion be on merit and educational qualification.
	Improve social and political governance	Mismanagement of public resources Corruption	Improve local service delivery systems Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity Use of participatory process
	Ensure that all staff get appropriate training – on job training especially the newly employed. Serving officers to be considered for promotion to boost their morale	Low motivation. Lack of enough and good facilities Inappropriate appraisal systems	Train all serving staff on computer skills. Increase appropriate training opportunities for serving and newly employed staff including workshops and training.

3.7.6 Projects and Programme priorities

B New Project/Programme Proposals: Prisons

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administration block	1	For effective service delivery to clients To ensure smooth service delivery by each section	Provide proper administration procedures with modern office equipments Ensure proper service delivery	Construct more offices e.g. Officer in charge office, Accounts, Main store / ratio store, General office, Welfare office. Justification: Currently there is no

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				administration block in place
Staff Houses	2	To achieve conducive living environment	6 units of class houses for junior staff To construct 2 units for senior staff.	To put up 3 storey building for the six units to accommodate 72 staff To have 2 storeys for the two units to accommodate 16 staff. Justification: Currently there are no staff houses, staff live in rental houses, threat to security.
Modern Kitchen	3	To have enough dining room space Install modern gas cooking plant install modern economic jiko	Have enough dinning space To economize fuel efficiency in cooking to save time and energy	Build a sufficient dining complex Justification No kitchen and dining room at present, for the increasing number of prisoners.
Construction of 2 Wards	4	To accommodate more remandees / prisoners To facilitate the decongestion at the institution.	2 wards To facilitate modern hostel for security purpose	Each ward to be self contained with sewerage system connected Each of the wards to accommodate 75 prisoners / remands Justification Currently only one ward accommodating prisoners and remands is not enough for the increasing number of criminals

B New Project/Programme Proposals: Police

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Kaptagat Police station and Line	1	To provide for office and housing needs for officers	At least 40 officers, houses fully rehabilitated.	Renovation work including reconstructing of the worn out parts. Justification: The buildings are made of very old timber and the roofs leak; the buildings have never been renovated since they were constructed in early 1930s.
Rehabilitation of Tambach Police Station and Line	2	To provide for office and housing needs for officers	At least 40 officer's houses fully rehabilitated	Renovation work including reconstructing of the worn out parts. Justification: The buildings are made of very old timber and the roofs are leaking. The buildings have never been renovated since they were constructed in early

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				1930s
Construction of Metkei Police station and Line	3	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property.	At least 40 police officers fully accommodated	Construction of buildings and provision of facilities such as water, electricity etc. Justification There are high rates of reported cases of crime in the area
Construction of Kobulwo Police post	4	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property	Construct one modern police post	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property. Justification There are high rates of reported crime cases in the area
Construction of Kipkabus and Chepkorio Police Posts	5	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property	Construct one modern police post.	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property. Justification: There are high rates of reported cases in the area.

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Probation

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a departmental office	1{urgent}	To offer Probation services more effectively	Complete the construction within one financial year	Construction of offices for officers. Justification The department does not have an office facility.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is important in the successful performance and achievement of other sectors. The maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice is a critical component of any development process. Through the Provincial Administration, the public can very easily be mobilized and sensitized to participate in development programmes. The sector requires an effective and reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector collaborates with all the other sectors for coordination of activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors. The sector therefore plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance. The most important role of this sector is that of conducting public mobilization to assist in development activities.

3.8 Public Administration Sector

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

“A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”

Sector Mission

“To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”

3.8.2 District Response to the Sector Mission and Vision

During this plan period, coordination of all development activities will be given utmost priority with district forums being strengthened to bring on board all development partners working in the district. Monitoring and evaluation, auditing and site visits will be enhanced through capacity building of the concerned committees and also ensuring proper linkages between different sub-sectors. Promotion of economic growth and development is an essential prerequisite for raising the welfare of the community. An efficient and effective public administration is the core driving force in the achievement of national and international strategies leading to improved standards of living.

In essence, to achieve its mission and vision, a number of issues will be undertaken. These issues include; provision of essential and supportive services for economic growth that target the poor and gender perspective and which allows equitable and efficient use of all available resources, efficient allocation of resources that are pro-poor, provision of a framework and foundation for sustainable development which protects the heritage for future generations, ensuring social justice based on equality of opportunities to participate in district development planning processes, creation of an enabling environment for private sector growth and overall economic development and ensuring efficient and economic-utilization of resources

In order to carry out this functions, the Sector will continuously develop strategies that are intended to ensure that the environment is suitable for achieving district and national goals that have been articulated in several policy documents including the District Development Plan, Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals and others. The Sector initiates and advocates for enactment of appropriate legislation and regulations to facilitate the achievement of effective Public Service delivery.

3.8.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The Public Administration Sector comprises of sub sectors that are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that public services are delivered efficiently and effectively in order to achieve the intended purposes. The core functions of this sector in the district comprise: Financial Management, Economic Planning and Development, Human Resource Management and Development and Audit of public expenditures.

Public Administration Sector is essential for promotion of socio-economic development. The Sector is therefore an important vehicle for improvement in the standards of living

and promotion of the welfare of the community, through reduction of poverty and sustained economic growth. The functions of the Sector as outlined above are crucial to economic growth and development

This sector further ensures that the available resources are utilized prudently for the benefit of the target community groups. It also ensures that the different development partners are working closely to minimize duplication and that community participation and ownership of projects is enhanced. In addition, the sector endeavours to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods. This provides an enabling environment, which attracts investment into the district and hence expand job opportunities. The planning sub-sector will ensure proper co-ordination of development programmes and projects to ensure that efficiency and sustainability is accomplished. The Sub-sector also ensures that projects are completed within reasonable time. The finance sub-sector effectively facilitates utilization of funds for the intended departments/projects. Finally, the sector is responsible for promoting good working environment through varied motivating instruments.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide funding, policy guidelines, technical expertise and ensure that there is a conducive environment to invest.
Private sector	Will undertake contractual works and capacity building
CBOs/Civil Organizations Society	Will initiate and manage projects, provide labour and local materials as well as creating awareness to the larger population on some of the cross cutting issues that affect the sector like environment degradation, HIV/AIDS
Development partners like SIDA, JICA etc	Provide funds and the much needed technical expertise
Local leaders	Mobilize locally available resources including labour and devolved funds like LATF, CDF, sensitize the public and be role models
NGOs	Provide funds to finance some of the activities
Local Authorities	Mobilization and sensitization
Kenya Wildlife Services	Help in conserving environment which is a key pillar in the success of this sector
Banks and Micro Finance Institutions	To provide capital through Credit schemes

3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub – sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Proper coordination of programs and projects	Lack of funds Inadequate personnel NGOs transparency/unwillingness to cooperate with Government officials leading to duplication of roles Many players with different reporting channels	Lobby for an act to streamline District Development Services and also to provide policy guidelines and to give DDC a legal backing.
	Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programs strengthened	Lack of funds Inadequate personnel Transport means lacking Poor record keeping by different stakeholders Lack of unified indicators	Develop a unified set of indicators to guide each sector Develop an Integrated Management Information System Capacity build the DMEC
Statistical office	Development and Management of District Statistics	Lack of finance Inadequate personnel Transport means Unavailability of data in time Poor records keeping by stakeholders	Capacity build the Statistical office in terms of staff and equipment Sensitization programme to other stakeholders on update of their records
Finance	Mobilization, Allocation and Management of Public Financial Resources	Staffing level low	Strengthen audit functions Ensure proper utilization of public resources

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Planning and finance

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation	Promote efficient and effective Completion of projects	All projects and programmes	Field visits Production of reports
Auditing	Ensure transparency in the use of public resources	All projects/programmes in the District	Field visits Production of reports
Coordination of projects/programmes	Avoid duplication and wastage of resources	To ensure that all projects are well done	Hold meetings Produce minutes/proceedings

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Keiyo County Council

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Emanon Water Project (Kiptuilong Location)	Improve the supply(access) and quality of the water to the community	To supply 200 households by 2009	Identification of water sources, acquisition of quality pipes, proper management-of project by the implementing committee.
Siroch Water Project (Kamogich Location)	Improve the supply(access) and quality of the water to the community	To supply 200 households by 2009	Identification of water sources, acquisition of quality pipes, proper management of project by the implementing committee.
Artificial Insemination and acaricides (Chepkorio Division)	Improve Livestock production through better breeding systems and parasite prevention through proper genetic material and thus increase milk production and reduced incidence of breeding diseases	Establishment of active A.I. scheme in Chepkorio Division and to have pure and semi pure breed cattle by 2010	Facilitate community based artificial insemination services and Farmer training on better breeding methods and breeds and purchases of AI kits.
Meremban Water Project	Improve the supply and quality of the water to the community	To supply 500 households by 2009	Identification of quality pipes and proper pipe network
Tea/Coffee Seedlings (Metkei Division)	Increase current acreage, improve yields, increase household incomes	To increase acreage and household incomes	Distribute seedlinga
Kimwarer Nursery School (Soy Division)	Improve Early Childhood Education	Increase no of children accessing nursery school	Improve facilities in Nursery school
Msekekwa Primary water Tank	Improve the water supply and quality to the school	Completion of the water tank construction by July 2008	Construct water tank; Improve access to water
Etyo Bridge	To save and improve the quality of life	Bridge constructed and maintained	Bridge construction and maintenance
Environmental Conservation	To Improve the physical environment through tree planting and proper refuse disposal	To plant 40,000 trees every year	Provision of seedlings, water cans & tubes to the community Collaboration & Creation of awareness on Conservation

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector comprises of ministries and departments that play a backstopping role in the delivery of public service. The performance of the entire economy of the district is to a large extent determined by the financial and public sector policies pursued by the government and coordinated by this sector. Therefore, this sector links with other sectors through coordination of the other sectors.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Effective and prompt provision of funds to public projects and programmes will be ensured to facilitate efficiency. This will be done by the District Treasury. The District Development Office will strive to explain government policies to all stakeholders to ensure that all programmes and projects are implemented with a clear understanding of government position. The development office will ensure that all sectors encompass and integrate HIV/AIDS activities in all their programmes.

3.9 Special Programmes Sector

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

“Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”

Sector Mission

“To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups”

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the District will focus on development and empowerment of women and the youth with emphasis on their socio-economic wellbeing to facilitate their full participation in the sustainable development of the district. The sector will come up with strategies that will address the youth and employment, the youth and politics, the youth and commerce, women and commerce, women and politics. This is from the realization that politics and commerce are the avenues to access economic security and material resources, fields which have remained the domain of men in the district for a very long time. The various sub-sectors shall strive to ensure that the district labour force is fully built to be able to compete favourably with the rest not only in the region but also the entire country.

3.9.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector has a key role to play in the district as it ensures that the labour force in the district is productive and engaging in economically productive activities. The sector also addresses the need to develop potentials that are within the district that can be exploited and manipulated to the benefit of the district. Closer collaboration with other sectors to realize utmost utilization of such potential will be enhanced.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector To facilitate capacity building and training
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participate in development activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and Sports	Encourage formation and promotion of Youth groups Organize Youth empowerment forums Train leaders in the district Disburse Youth fund. Involvement of Youth in at all levels of governance Establishment of Youth empowerment centers. This will create an impact within communities.	Lack of adequate funds Poor management of groups Un coordinated sharing of information Ignorance Poor infrastructure Lack of entrepreneurial training and others specific skills e.g. ICT	Capacity building for Youth leaders Identify training needs develop training programmes Identify & select those to benefit Sensitize Youth & general public and youth empowerment Provide Youth Fund information to clients Lobby for establishment of empowerment centers Lobby for Youth involvement in design making in various committees LATF , CDF Hold career fair exhibition.
	Increase participation of Youth in public Health campaigns Establish guidance & counselling in learning institutions. Promote HIV/ Prevention methods , practices & behaviour Liaise with other stakeholders to develop accessible, available and pry health care services of high quality, including sexuality and reproductive health care.	Lack of means of transport Inadequate funds	Carry out awareness campaigns Lobby & support establishment of Youth friendly health services Liaise with MOH & other stakeholders to train pear Counsellors Lobby for involvement of youth in HIV/ AIDS programmes
	Mass tree planting Clean ups Promotion of environmental conservation Formation of environmental clubs	Ignorance and environmental matters Inadequate funds	Establishing environmental clubs in learning institutions Mobilizing Youth to plant trees & carry out cleanups Liaising with stakeholders to address environmental problems.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Increase participation of youth in leisure , recreation and sporting activities which will positively engage youth in promoting social skills and values such as team work, tolerance physical skills and exploitation of natural talents	Inadequate resources (balls nets) Poor management of clubs Lack of initiative	Organize Youth sporting tournaments Organize volunteer service activities Lobby for establishment of youth recreation centers
	Reduction of crime , drug and substance abuse Increase social inclusion across all sectors of the society and allow benefits of economic growth accessible to all.	Inadequate funds Lack of means of transport	Awareness campaigns Organize seminars for counselling Addressing prisoner in prison Providing relevant information and crime & drug abuse Carry out baseline survey on prevalence of crime & drug abuse & root cause Collaborating with stakeholders to address the problem Establishing Youth peace clubs Counselling youth attitudes and support
	Promote Youth and ICT for development	Lack of funds in adequate infrastructure including electricity Lack of ICT facilities	Establishment of digital villages Locate Youth data bank Carry a baseline survey on ICT complaint Youth Provide equipments and skills and modern IT
	Creating awareness of issues relating to Youth with disability	Inadequate of funds Lack of facilities which can assist YWDS Lack of means of transport Poor infrastructure	Lobbying for YWDS to be included in Youth activities Capacity building for YWDS Collaboration into stakeholders an issues of YWDS
	Create employment for the youth Disbursement of Youth Fund disseminate of infrastructure and employment opportunities	Inadequate funds Lack of employment opportunities Lack of specific skills that will contribute creation of employment opportunities	Capacity building for the youth Publicize and promote youth funds Provide information on Youth employment Lobby for Youth employment in government agencies Marketing youth enterprise products
	Improve quality of training in youth polytechnic	In adequate funds Lack of means of	Inspect Youth polytechnics Receive default YPS and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Increasing youth awareness of life skills and social responsibility Increase enrolment rates at the local youth polytechnic.	transport Poor infrastructure Low pay for management employed teachers Inadequate tools & equipment for YPS Lack of standard fees structure Inadequate boarding facilities in some YPS	Establish new ones Sensitization progress of Youth & general public on importance of vocational training
	Fund focuses on the potential that can be harnessed by Youth in addressing social-economic challenges that face Kenya. It acknowledges that more Youth enterprises will create job opportunities for the un employment youth	Inadequate funding Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on loans Poor group. financial management Inadequate funds to sensitize the youth and general public Lack of frame work to recover the funds for the loan defaulters Most Youth have no skills to engage in certain projects High level of un employment among the youth in the district.	Increase young enterprises to loans facilitating linkages in Supply chains creating commercial infrastructure and markets for their products. Source for more funding Increase training on entrepreneurship among the youth Monitoring and evaluation to be conducted to ensure that loans given are utilized and repaid accordingly.
	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities Management wrangles among groups Ignorance among the community members	Train group leaders in management skills Strengthen social development committees Linking community based organization with relevant sectors Mainstream gender issues in development programmes
	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding Poor leadership among sports organizations Under developed sports infrastructure	Development of sports infrastructure Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities
Gender and Children's affairs	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families	Inadequate staff Inadequate facilitation Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems Poor infrastructural facilities	Increase utilization of OVCs in the district Sensitize the community on children's rights Collect and disseminate data on OVCs Increases staff capacity

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			through training Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description and Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide	Disbursement of Youth Fund	40 groups per year funded	Collecting, analysing and evaluating business proposals Training beneficiaries of Youth Fund Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the youth groups which benefited from Youth Fund. Repayment of the loan through specified banks Awarding certificate to youth groups which successfully implements youth fund loan repayments. Employing recovery measures to defaulters.
Youth & Environmental conservation District wide	To participate in mass tree planting exercises To organize town- market clean-ups To mobilize youth in preservation and conservation of environment	Plant 10,000 tree seedlings per year Five clean-ups per year To mobilize 2000 youths in tree planting exercises	Buying of tree seedlings from youth groups Planting trees in forests and public land Cleaning of Iten Tambach, Chepkorio, Metkei & other markets Establishing tree nurseries owned by youth groups Initiating environmental clubs in learning institutions
Youth & ICT establishment of digital villages.	To support establishment of digital villages in the District	One per division	Sensitizing youth & general public on ICT Identify locations for digital villages
Youth & Empowerment. Empowerment centres District wide	To lobby and support the establishment of youth empowerment centres	One per Constituency	Create awareness on need for youth empowerment Lobby for establishment of centres through CDF & LATF Capacity building of youths in the district
Youth & Health :Youth friendly facilities. HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Health	To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS To scale up youths visiting VCT centres	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate by 5%	Implement health programmes Do baseline survey Establishment of youth friendly health facilities To establish guidance and counselling in learning institutions

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description and Activities
	To scale up guidance and Counselling department in schools		Train peer counsellors Involve youth in health matters
Youth leisure recreation sports & community services : Youth Participation	To scale up youth participation in leisure recreation and sporting activities	2 tournaments per year 1 sports club in any location 1 cultural festival per year	Organize tournaments Organize hiking culture Reviving and foundation of sporting clubs. Organizing District cultural festivals/music and drama festivals.
Youth Training and Education: Training	Scale up youth participation in vocational training through youth polytechnics	All youth polytechnics in the Districts to increase their enrolment by 60%	Inspect Youth Polytechnic Popularize Youth Polytechnic in the District Train youth on entire premier skills
Youth crime & Drugs	To reduce the rate of crime, drug and substance abuse among the youth.	Crime reduction among the youth by 65%	Creating awareness Visiting Counselling programmes
Youth with special needs	To increase the participation of youth with special needs in youth related activities	To map the number of youth with special needs in the District Formation of the youth in every Division to cater for youth with special needs	Sensitizing youth and public on inclusion of youth with special needs in different programmes Funding their youth groups Holding tournaments. Inclusion of youth with special needs in the Division Youth committees.
Youth mobilization and sensitization	To increase awareness on youth issues for the national youth policy and youth council structures	10,000 youth	This will be done through Barazas ,workshops ,seminars and normal supervision Distribute relevant materials relating to youth issues
Youth Enterprise Development and Management District wide	Equip youth with modern entrepreneur management skills Provide youths with an opportunity to network ,increase the capacity to the risks	Train 5000 youth annually	Identify training needs ,training ,train youth ,evaluate training and work together with other stakeholders (Providers)
Management skills Development to	To equip management	3 trainings annually up	Conduct seminars and workshops on areas related to management of youth polytechnic

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description and Activities
Youth Polytechnics	committees with skills Increase their capacity to take risks	2010	committees

B. New Project/Programme Proposals: Youth Affairs And Sports

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Construction of District and Divisional Youth Offices (Keiyo District Headquarters, Metkei, Chepkorio, Soy, Metkei, Tambach and Kamariny)	1	Enable the District Officers and Division Officers to get office space	To ensure that efficient and effective services are offered to the public by 2010	Construction of District and Division offices Justification: The District and Divisions do not have youth offices
Construction of youth empowerment centres in Keiyo South and North Constituencies	2	To empower the youth access relevant information	2 youth resource centres; at least one per constituency by 2010	Construction of the youth empowerment centres and equipping them Justification The District lacks such a facility
Construction of youth polytechnics Hostels at Iten Chepkorio and Flax	3	To offer space for the ever increasing population at the youth polytechnics	6 Hostels in total at least 2 Hostels per youth polytechnic one for boys and other girls. This can be done within the plan period	Construction of the Hostels Justification Need to have the facilities to cater for increased enrolment
Purchase of a vehicle and motor cycles (Keiyo Head quarters and Divisions (5)	4	To ease the movement of offices to undertake supervision and monitoring of youth programmes	1 Vehicle and 5 Motor cycles by 2009	Purchase of a vehicle and motor cycles Justification The office lacks the facilities which are crucial for the successful implementation of youth programmes
Equipping of youth polytechnics with tools and equipments	5	To fully equip the existing Youth polytechnic so that in position of offer competitive courses	To equip three youth polytechnics by 2010	To purchase tools and equipment and equip the youth polytechnics Justification Institutions lack necessary

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
				tools and equipment which makes training difficult
Community mobilization and sensitization District wide	6	Create awareness among the community to involve the youth in all Developmental issues	Up to 2012	Barazas Seminars /workshops Youth exchange programmes Justification Empower the youth to participate fully in development matters

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender, Children and Social Development

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Fund	Empower women financially through provision of loans Capacity build women on entrepreneurship	All women in the district	Training of women on business management skills Giving out loans to women groups and individuals

B. New project/Programme Proposals: Gender, Children and Social Development

Project Name: Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Construction of Divisional Gender and Social Development Offices. (Metkei, Chepkorio, Soy, Metkei, Tambach and Kamariny)	1	Enable the Divisional officers to get office space	To ensure that efficient and effective services are offered to the public	Construction of Division offices Justification: The Divisions do not have Gender and Social Development offices.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

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

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will be involved in community mobilization of the economically productive age group to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The most reproductive and economically

productive segments of the society are greatly affected by the policies, strategies and priorities pursued by this sector. Their active participation will be greatly employed while addressing issues on environmental conservation among other activities.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the specific programmes and projects identified in chapter three to be funded during the plan period through internal and external sources. It also gives the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation in the District. It provides an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix that specifies verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

During the plan period, the chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically through annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). A midterm review during the mid plan period and an end term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period shall be conducted.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The Ministry of Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system through a feeder mechanism that begins at the district level. The district structure, DMEC, shall be co-coordinated by the District Development Office through the District Planning Unit, DPU.

DMEC has planned two stages of the evaluation exercise; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, annual reports at the end of each year shall be conducted to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback. DMEC will administer continuous capacity building trainings to departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of prioritized projects and programmes during the plan period.

At the end of every year, DMEC shall prepare a District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, DAMER, to provide the necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralized to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation of activities will be coordinated by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. This is necessitated by the growing usage of the constituency as the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The CMEC will be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests in line with the composition of DMEC.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes are listed in Chapter three. The M&E matrix presented below outlines the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders who shall be responsible for delivering the implementation of projects and programmes. Monitoring tools and indicators for each project, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies, source of funding and stakeholder responsibilities are clearly indicated.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Funds	Role of Stakeholder
NALEP (SIDA)	18.45M	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB Number of CIGs formed Number of farmers trained Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports Supervision reports Financial reports	MoA MoLD	GOK SIDA	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy direction Joint planning Community sensitization
NALEP (GOK)	To be determined	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB Number of CIGs formed Number of farmers trained Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports Supervision reports Financial reports	MoA MoLD	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy direction Joint planning Community sensitization
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1.7M	2008-2012	Number of groups funded Amount of funds generated and revolving	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoA MoLD	GOK	Verification and vetting of groups Technical backstopping Policy directions Capacity Building Mobilization Funding
Water Harvesting	2.45M	3 years	Number of water pans dug Number of farmers adopting water harvesting techniques	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoA	GOK	Support community through funding Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping
Animal Health services	12.28M	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated Number of diseases reported Number of quarantine notices	Surveillance reports Quarantine notices minutes	MoLD	GOK	Donors/GOK to provide funds for drugs Mobilization Compliance with regulations
Hide and skin improvement	0.43M	5 years	Number of premises licensed No. of flayers produced Grade produced	Licenses Reports	MoLD	GOK	Compliance with regulations
Cattle Dip Renovation	4.56M	2 years	Number of dips rehabilitated and operational	Quarterly reports	CDF, Veterinary	GOK	Farmers to cost share in maintenance and purchase of chemicals

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Plantation development programme and Natural Forest Conservation	56.8M	2008-2012	Area of forest under plantation forest Area of forest rehabilitated Km of forest roads rehabilitated Number and type of communication infrastructure installed Number of CFA and DFCC established	Quarterly reports of State environment reports CFA, DFCC reports	MENR KFS	GOK International Organizations	Donor to avail funds Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Forest plantation development	7.5M	2008-2012	Area forest plantation maintained Annual production of forest products by type	Quarterly reports of State environment reports	MENR KFS	GOK International Organizations	Community to participate in planting of trees Donors to avail funds
Farm Forest and extension services	2.5M	2008-2012	Area of woodlots established Number of seedlings produced Quantity of timber produced	Quarterly reports of State environment reports	MENR KFS	GOK	Donor to avail funds Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
CADSAL	40M	2005-2010	No of groups funded	Annual reports Site meetings	MOA JICA	JICA GOK Communities	Mobilization and training/funding
Agricultural Extension services	9.9M	5years	No of new farms developed: No of farmers trained	Annual reports Site meetings Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports	MOA	GOK	Mobilization and training
Livestock Extension services	8.9M	5 years	No of new breeds adopted/bred	Annual reports Site meetings	MoLD	GOK	Mobilization and training
Soil conservation	16.7M	5 years	No of catchment reclaimed: No of tree seedlings planted	Annual reports Site meetings	MOA MoLD KFS	GOK	Funding for projects activities Mobilization and training
Horticultural Crop development	5.6M	5 years	No of acreage under crops	Annual reports Site meetings	MOA	GOK	Mobilization and training
Pest control services	4.3M	5 years	No of field days held: No of surveys done	Field reports Annual reports	MoLD	GOK	Funding for projects activities Mobilization and training

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Adjudication services	4.7M	5 years	No of barazas held; No of sections opened up	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoL	GOK	Mobilization and training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Apiculture Development	0.95M YEARLY	5 years	No of artisans trained	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoLD	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Camel keeping	To be determined	2005/2010	No of camels bought	Midterm review Site visits	CADSAL MoLD	GOK	Mobilization Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Promotion of Emerging Livestock	3.5M	5 years	No of new breeds reared	Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoLD	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
National Livestock Extension Services District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB Number of CIGs formed Number of farmers trained Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports Supervision reports Financial reports	MoLD	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy direction Joint planning Community sensitization
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme.	To be determined	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB Number of CIGs formed Number of farmers trained Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports Supervision reports Financial reports	MoA MoLD	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy direction Joint planning Community sensitization

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Pan-African Trypanosomiasis and Tsetse fly eradication campaign (PATTEC)	To be determined	2008-1012	No of PRAS conducted; No of surveys carried out; No of livestock owners trained	Questionnaires, reports	MOLD	GOK	Capacity building of technical staff Improve on land management to a sustainable level Coordination and management of the project.
Feeds Improvement	To be determined	2008-2012	No of farmers trained; % reduction in cost on concentrates; % Increase in quantity of Livestock feed; % reduction in Livestock losses due to drought; No of demonstrations held.	Reports; Site visits	MoLD	GOK	Demonstrations. Farmer's trainings. Sourcing and bulking of pasture and fodder seeds.
Promotion of Value addition	To be determined	2008-2012	% Increase in value added products; % Increase in cold storage facilities for milk	Reports; Site visits	MoLD	GOK	Capacity building & linkage with other Stakeholders.
Dairy Development	To be determined	2008-2012	No of farmer's trained; % coverage of A.I. No of pure breed animals sourced from reputable farms.	Site visits; Reports	MoLD	GOK	Farmer's trainings. Sourcing of pure breed animals from reputable farms. Promotion of use of A.I.
Cotton Promotion Project	To be determined	2008-2012	Quantity of certified seeds availed to farmers; % Increase in area under production; No of farmers trained	Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MOA	GOK	Availing certified seeds to farmers Increased area under production Farmers capacity building Value addition
Green zones	To be determined	2008-2012	Hectares of woodlots, agro forests planted; Hectares of degraded sites rehabilitated; Hectares of natural forests conserved	Quarterly reports State of environment reports CFA, DFCC reports	MENR KFS	GOK International Organizations	Formation of community forestry association Production of seedlings Planting of trees on private and gazetted forestry
Rimoi Community Beehive Project	To be determined	2008-2012	No of beehives and equipment procured	Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	KWS	GOK	GOK to procure beehives and equipment

Electric fence – To be determined	Rimoi National Reserve	2008-2010	Kms of fencing done	Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	KWS	GOK	Gok to provide funding and technical support.
Construction of girls' dormitory at Kobulwa Secondary School	To be determined	2008-2010	No of students fully accommodated in the dorm	Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	KWS	GOK	Gok to provide funding and technical support

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Traders Course	3.5M	2008-2012	No of traders trained	Training reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoT&I	GOK	Traders to utilize skills acquired Training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Business management skills development	8M	5 years	No of traders trained	Training reports	MoT&I	GOK	Mobilization and training
Joint Loan Board	950M	2 years	Markets constructed Traders accessing markets	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	MoT&I	GOK	Donor to provide funding
Export Promotion	3M	2 years	Number of sheds constructed No. of traders in sheds	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	MoT&I KIA	GOK	Mobilization and utilization of site
Weights and Measures Verification of weights and measures and weighing instruments	To be determined	1 year	No of weights measures and measuring instruments verified and stamped	Verification reports and site visits	MoT&I	GOK	Verify and stamp all weights measures and measuring instruments
Sensitization	To be determined	2008-2012	No of barazas held on sensitization	Field visits and seminar reports	MoT&I	GOK	Education through field visits barazas and seminars
Inspection	To be determined	2008-2012	No of inspections	Site visits: Reports	MoT&I	GOK	Physically checking the

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			undertaken				weights, measures and measuring instruments
Enforcement	To be determined	2008-2012	No of impromptu visits carried out	Field visit reports	MoT&I	GOK	Investigate and take proper remedial action through impromptu visits, randomly sample products etc
Business counselling	7.2M	5 years	No of traders trained	Training reports	MoT&I KIA	GOK	Mobilization and Training
Industrial promotion	6.3M	2 years	No. Of industries established Quantity of fruits and vegetables processed	Site meetings minutes: DEC/DDC minutes: Annual reports	Private investors	GOK	Funding for proposed project
Marketing of Tourism	1.5M	5 years	No of tourist products sold	Annual reports	KWS	GOK	Mobilization and Training of entrepreneurs
Milk Processing	21.7M	3 years	No. Of cooling plants established No Of litres processed	Site meetings minutes: Quarterly reports: Annual reports	Brookside KCC	GOK	Mobilization and training
Cotton promotion	5.8M	5years	Acreage put under cotton	Annual reports: Site meetings	MOA	GOK	Mobilization and training

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
ADB-R2000 roads Kaptarakwa-Chororget Chororget-Nyaru Kipsaos-Katumoi Katumoi-Kimwarer	178M	2006-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Supervision reports; Reports to DDC/DEC; Progress reports; Site visits; Quarterly reports Annual reports; Meeting minutes	MOR&PW	ADB GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Maintain 69 roads in the entire district.	905M	2006-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports; Supervision Reports	ADB	ADB GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
D33-Kaptarakwa-Kaptagat URA9 - Iten-Chebokokwa-Kapkesum	190M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	ADB	ADB GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
C51 (Brar) District Border Uasin Gishu - Cheploch Bridge(DB Baringo)	90M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	ADB	ADB GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
D329- Iten - Chebiemit	158M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
C53 Iten-Chepkorio	165M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
C55/53	325M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
C54 Nyaru-Kimwarer	321M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chepsirei Bridge	165M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW CDF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapchela Road E 588/R17	365M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kimwarer-Ketigoi Kapkitony Road (URA1)	115M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapchela-Chegilet Road	170M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW CDF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapchebel-Kipkabus Road E279	105M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Mondia-Nyaru Road RAR 11B	315M	2006-2010	No of graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Chororget-Simit-Muskut and Changach Barak Roads	150M	2006-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Flax – Kipkabus Tumeiyo E282	415M	2006-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Reports	MoR&PW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Kamelil/ Kamosong Water Project	10M	2007-2012	No .of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Chemwabal Water Project	8M	2005-2009	No .of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Koimur Water Project	12M	2005-2009	No .of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kipsaos Dam	10M	2008-2009	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Singore Dam	10M	2009-2010	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kessup Dam	10M	2009-2010	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
				reports Annual reports			works Repairs
Luguitany Dam	10M	2009-2010	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Torok Dam	10M	2010-2011	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Emsoo Dam Location	10M	2008-2009	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kamwosor Dam	10M	2010-2011	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Yatiane Dam	10M	2010-2011	Size of the dam	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kipsaina Borehole	4.5M	2009-2010	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Msekekwa Borehole	4.5M	2009-2010	Depth of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chegilet Borehole	4.5M	2008-2009	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kamwosor borehole	4.5M	2010-2011	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapkesum borehole	4.5M	2010-2011	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kipchorwa borehole	4.5M	2006-2007	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kabulwo borehole	4.5M	2010-2011	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Turesia borehole	4.5M	2010-2011	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Sergoit borehole	4.5M	2009-2010	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kipsaos borehole	4.5M	2010-2011	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chebonet borehole	4.5M	2007-2008	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Lelboinet borehole	4.5M	2011-2012	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Koimur borehole	4.5M	2007-2008	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kaptarakwa Water Supply	1.94M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapkoi water supply	1.35M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chepkorio Water Supply	1.35M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Iten Water Supply	0.73M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Tambach Water Supply	1.23M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
			constructed No. of connections	Annual reports			Repairs
Lekwa/Chepsigot/ Cheptebo Water Supply	0.90M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chegilet Water Supply	1.5M	2005-2007	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Nyalil Matany Water Project	2.5M	2005-2007	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Metkei Water Supply	1.18M	2007-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chepsamo Water Supply	10M	2004-2006	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Katumoi Water Project	5M	2006-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Cherota Water Project	4.5M	2005-2009	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Emsoo Water Project	4.7M	2006-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chang'ch Barak Water Project	2.5M	2006-2008	No. of Km of pipes laid Treatment	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
			works constructed No. of connections	reports Annual reports			works Repairs
Mindililwo borehole Water Project	3M	2006-2007	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Chelingwa Borehole Water Project	3M	2006-2007	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW CDF LATF	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapteren Borehole Water Project	3M	2006-2007	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Kapchorwa Borehole Water Project	3M	2006-2007	Size of the borehole	Field reports Audit reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoW	GOK	Provision of funds Maintenance works Repairs
Waste management regulation	3.5M	5 years	No. of waste management sites started No. of waste management licenses issued	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	MENR NEMA	GOK	Provision of Funding
Development of State of Environment Report	4.5M	5 years	No. of reports made	Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MENR NEMA	GOK	Provision of funds
Community mobilization and sensitization on environmental management	2.5M	5 years	No. of barazas held	Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MENR NEMA	GOK	Funding for projects activities Mobilization and training
Wetlands management and conservation	5M	5 years	No. of communal groups formed to conserve wetlands No. of wetlands reclaimed	Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MENR NEMA	GOK	Mobilization and training
Soil and water conservation	1.8M	2 years	No. of catchment areas conserved No. of farmers trained	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MENR NEMA	GOK	Mobilization and training

4.2.5 Human Resources Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Reproductive Health	60M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MoH	GOK	Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization Cost-sharing
HIV/AIDs/TB	14.5M	2007-2012	No of clients attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds
Malaria	5M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds/Drugs
IMCI	6M	2007-2012	No of clinicians trained on IMCI: No of Health facilities with IMCI sites.	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds/drugs
Immunization programme	15M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds
Control and prevention of environmental health communicable diseases	5M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds/drugs
Control and prevention of medium priority packages e.g. non-communicable diseases	5M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds/drugs
Control and prevention of low priority packages e.g. diseases	5M	2007-2012	No of cases attended to	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Mobilization of community Provision of funds provision of drugs
Computerization of health Services	10M	2007-2012	No of computers bought	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Provision of funds Training
Build theatre at the DH	2.5M	2007-2012	DH with a fully equipped theatre	Site visits; Reports	MoH	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of youth-friendly, comprehensive care centres	20M	2007-2012	No of centres built	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Provision of funds
Expand clinical consultation rooms at the DH	5M	2007-2012	No of rooms built	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoH	GOK	Provision of funds
Purchase of vehicles and Motorbikes	15M	2007-2012	No of vehicles /motor bikes	Annual reports	MoH	GOK	Provision of funds

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
			bought	Quarterly report			
Improvement in environment, retention and transition rate	5M	2008-2012	Transition rate Retention rate	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Dropout reduction programmes	15M	2008-2012	Dropout rate	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Special needs Education Institutions	15M	2008-2012	No of schools built No of teachers admitted	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Guidance and counselling	2.5M	2008-2012	No of students counselled	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Examination improvement programme	5M	2008-2012	Performance rate No of students joining university	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Employment of Adult education teachers	-	2008-2012	No of teachers employed	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Establishment of post literacy centres	10M	2008-2012	No of centres built	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Training /refresher courses for adult education teachers/supervisors	2M	2008-2012	No of teachers trained	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Revolving fund to adult education class projects,	2M	2008-2012	No of students supported	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Provision of computers	6.4M	2008-2012	No of computers bought No of schools assisted	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
HIV/AIDS Campaign	5M	2008-2012	No of students/teachers reached	Annual reports Quarterly reports	MoE	GOK	Supervision and Provision of Funds
Provision of transport	To be determined	2008-2012	No of divisions with motorcycles: No of motorbikes bought	Annual reports Quarterly report	MoE	GOK	GOK to provide funding
Mobilization and advocacy	To be determined	2008-2012	No of seminars held	Reports	MoE	GOK	GOK to provide funding

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
DIDC, District Headquarters, ITEN	0.8M	2008-2009	No of computer bought	Quarterly reports Annual reports Site visits	MoPND	GOK	Training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Joint planning Community sensitization
Integration of IT in schools and training institutions	6.4M	2008-2009	No of schools assisted No of computers bought	Annual reports Field reports	Donor	WB GOK	Training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Community IT centres	2.5M	2008-2009	No of computers bought	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	Private sector	GOK	Training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Computerization	To be determined	2008-2009	No of departments trained on IT No of departments with IT equipments	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	Private sector	GOK	Training Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Administration block	2M	2008-2010	Building	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	Home affairs	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Staff Houses	10M	2008-2010	No of houses built	Annual report	Home affairs	GOK	Provision of funds
Modern Kitchen	0.6M	2008-2010	Building	Annual report	Home affairs	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of 2 Wards	1.5M	2008-2010	Building	Annual report	Home affairs	GOK	Provision of funds
Rehabilitation of Kaptagat Police station and Line	2M	2008-2009	No of houses rehabilitated No of officers accommodated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	OP	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization
Rehabilitation of Tambach Police Station and Line	2M	2008-2009	No of houses rehabilitated No of officers accommodated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	OP	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of Metkei Police station and Line	2M	2008-2009	No of houses rehabilitated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	OP	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of Kobulwo Police post	2M	2008-2009	No of officers accommodated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	OP	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of Kipkabus and Chepkorio Police Posts	2M	2008-2009	No of houses rehabilitated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	OP	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Community sensitization

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Monitoring and Evaluation	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Field visits done	Field visits Reports	MPND	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Auditing	To be determined	2008-2012	No of audits done	Field visits Reports	MoF	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Coordination of projects/programmes	To be determined	2008-2012	No of meetings held	Minutes of meetings/ proceedings; Field visits; Reports	MPND	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Emanon Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Km of pipes laid; Treatment works constructed; No of connections.	Field reports; Audit reports; Quarterly reports; Annual reports	Keiyo County Council	GOK	Provision of funds ; Maintenance works; repairs
Siroch Water Project (Kamogich Location)	To be determined	2008-2009	No of Km of pipes laid; Treatment works constructed; No of connections.	Field reports; Audit reports; Quarterly reports; Annual reports	Keiyo County Council	GOK	Provision of funds ; Maintenance works; repairs
Artificial Insemination and acaricides	To be determined	2008-2010	No of pure and semi-pure breeds; No of farmers trained on better breeding methods; No of AI kits purchased	Reports	Keiyo County Council/ MoL	GOK	Facilitate community based artificial insemination services and Farmer training on better breeding methods and breeds and purchases of AI kits.
Meremban Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households supplied with quality water	Reports ; Site visits	Keiyo County Council	GOK	Identification of quality pipes and proper pipe network
Msekekwi Primary water Tank	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Km of pipes laid; Treatment works constructed; No of connections.	Field reports; Audit reports; Quarterly reports; Annual reports	Keiyo County Council	GOK	Provision of funds ; Maintenance works; repairs
Environmental Conservation	To be determined	2008-2012	No of trees planted every year	Site visits; Reports	Keiyo County Council/ MEMR	GOK/ Community	Provision of seedlings, water cans & tubes to the community Collaboration & Creation of awareness on Conservation

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of District Youth Offices	5M	2008-2010	Office Constructed to completion	Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports Meeting minutes	District youth officer (DYO)	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Construction of Divisional youth offices (5)	10M	2008-2010	Office constructed to completion	Progress report	DYO	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Purchase of vehicle	2.5 M	2008-2010	Vehicle purchased	Payment voucher and reports	MOYA	GOK	Government to provide funds for purchase of vehicle
Purchase of Motor cycles	2.5M	2008-2010	Motor cycles purchased	Payment voucher and reports	MOYA	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Construction of youth Empowerment Centres	10M	2008-2011	Youth Empowerment centres construction	Progress reports	DYO	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Construction of youth polytechnics Hostels	36M	2008-2012	Hostels constructed	Progress reports Management committee report	DYO Management committee	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning Community sensitization
Equipping of youth polytechnics with tools and Equipments	3M	2008-2010	Polytechnics equipped with tools and equipments	Reports	MOYA	GOK	Capacity Building Mobilization Funding Technical backstopping Policy directions Joint planning

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
							Community sensitization
Community mobilization and sensitization of youth	5M	2008-2012	Number of mobilization meetings No. of sensitization meetings No. of workshops No. of people mobilized sensitized	Field visits Progress reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize communities Sensitize youth Provide information regarding relevant youth issues
Capacity building of youth Groups	3.5M	2008-2011	No. of trainings held No. of youth Groups trained	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Train Groups in Enterprises Development and Management
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of groups funded per year; No. of youth groups trained	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Collecting analysis evaluating business proposals Training beneficiaries of Youth fund Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the youth groups which benefited from youth fund. Repayment of the loan through specified banks Awarding certificate to youth groups which successfully implements youth fund loan repayments. Employing recovery measures to defaulters.
Youth & Environmental conservation	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of trees seedlings planted; No. of market cleanups done per year	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Buying of tree seedlings from youth groups Planting trees in forests and public land Cleaning of Iten Tambach, Chepkorio, Metkei & other markets

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
							Establishing tree nurseries owned by youth groups Initiating environmental clubs in learning institutions
Youth & ICT establishment of digital villages	To be determined	2008-2012	No of digital villages established	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Sensitizing youth & general public on ICT Identify locations for digital villages
Youth & Empowerment. Empowerment centres District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youth empowerment centres established.	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	CDF/LATF	Create awareness on need for youth empowerment Lobby for establishment of centres through CDF & LATF Capacity building of youths in the district
Youth & Health :Youth friendly facilities HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Health	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youths visiting VCT centres; No of trained peer counsellors; No of guidance and counselling institutions established	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Implement health programmes Do baseline survey Establishment of youth friendly health facilities To establish guidance and counselling in learning institutions Train peer counsellors Involve youth in health matters
Youth leisure ,recreation sports & community services : Youth Participation	To be determined	2008-2012	No of tournaments organised per year; No of cultural festivals held per year; No of sport club established	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Organize tournaments Organize hiking culture Reviving and foundation of sporting clubs. Organizing District cultural festivals/music and drama festivals.
Youth Training and Education: Training	To be determined	2008-2012	% Increase in enrolment in youth polytechnic; No of youth	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress	DYO	GOK	Inspect Youth Polytechnic Popularize Youth Polytechnic in the District

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			trained on premier skills	reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports			Train youth on entire premier skills
Youth crime & Drugs	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youths trained	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Funding Creating awareness Visiting Counselling programmes
Youth with special needs	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youth with special needs in the District trained: No of youth groups formed to cater for youth with special needs in the district	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Sensitizing youth and public on inclusion of youth with special needs in different programmes Funding their youth groups Holding tournaments. Inclusion of youth with special needs in the Division Youth committees.
Youth mobilization and sensitization	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youths trained	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Provision of funds; Training the youth Distribute relevant materials relating to youth issues
Youth Enterprise Development and Management :District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of youths trained annually	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	DYO	GOK	Identify training needs ,training ,train youth ,evaluate training and work together with other stakeholders (Providers)
Management skills Development to Youth Polytechnics	To be determined	2008-2012	No of trainings held annually	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly	DYO	GOK	Conduct seminars and workshops on areas related to management of youth polytechnic committees

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Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
				reports Annual reports			
Constituency Women Fund	To be determined	2008-2012	No of women trained on business management skills; Amount of loans given out to women groups and individuals	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MOSP	GOK/ Private sector	Empower women financially through provision of loans Capacity build women on entrepreneurship
Construction of Divisional gender and Social Development Offices	To be determined	2008-2012	Completed Divisional gender and social development office	Progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC progress reports Site visits Quarterly reports Annual reports	MOSP	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.3 Summary of Key Monitoring and Evaluation, Impact and Performance Indicators

Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation	Mid-Term Projection	End-Term Projection
Demographic			
Poverty levels	42%	36%	30%
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector			
Agriculture			
Cash crop production area (ha)	34 650	36 648	38 645
Food crop production Area (ha)	48,963 ha	26,961 ha	26,960 ha
Average farm size	220 ha	220 ha	220 ha
Population working in agriculture	129568	132570	133 568
Cooperative			
No of active cooperative societies	22	30	34
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads			
Road upgraded to bitumen standards	92km	177km	240km
Gravelled Road	350km	460km	670km
Rural access road	439km	630km	750km
Environment, Water and Sanitation			
Water and Sanitation			
Number of house hold with access to piped water	5000	5500	7000
Number of protected Springs	551	551	551
Number of Improved wells	370	400	430

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Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation	Mid-Term Projection	End-Term Projection
Average distance to nearest water point	3km	2km	1km
Human Resource Development			
Health			
Infant mortality rate	56/1000	29/1000	26/1000
Number of health Facilities	46	57	74
Doctor /Patient ratio	1/30849	1/20000	1/15000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	3.7%	3.0%	2.5%
Average distance to health centre	15km	10km	8km
Latrine Coverage	26%	30%	40%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	90%	98%	100%
Secondary school enrolment rate	51%	70%	100%
Teachers pupil ratio (primary)	1:60	1:55	1:50
Teachers pupil ratio (Secondary)	1.40	1:35	1:30
District illiteracy-level	71%	70.5%	70%
Number of primary schools	200	220	250
Number of secondary school	38	43	50
Number of tertiary institutions	3	5	10
Illiteracy rates	67%	60%	55%
Research, Innovation and Technology			
ICT			
Percentage of population with mobile phones	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Number of cybercafés	0	4	6

ANNEX 1: DISTRICT PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The district problem tree analyzes issues and causes in the district

Core Problem/Issue	Direct Causes/Effects	Causes
Living standards of the people in the district are low	Level of income is low	Poor market structures and exploitation by middlemen
		High levels of unemployment
		Poor marketing skills
		Low productivity in agriculture and livestock
	Poor road infrastructure	Poor maintenance works
		Heavy vehicles
	Inadequate access to clean drinking water	Destruction of water schemes
		Poorly built water facilities
		Underdeveloped infrastructure
		Harsh terrain
	There is low productivity in agriculture	Poor crop husbandry
		High cost of farm inputs
		Old farming practices
		Poor soil formation
		Deforestation
	Livestock production is low	Poor animal husbandry
Old local breeds		
Limited pasture/Fodder		
People are in poor health	High prevalence of diseases	
	Poor nutrition practices	
	Inadequate health education	

5.1 District Potentials

The section provides the district potentials and opportunities that exist and can be harnessed to bring about development in the district. These potentials include Tourism attraction sites, Irrigation potential, light industries (vegetable oil processing, fruit processing, Tannery, honey processing, cotton ginnery), forestation, bee keeping, poultry production, road network investments, rural electricity, livestock products processing plants, expansion of health and education infrastructure, sports tourism and mining and quarrying.

5.1.1 Analysis of the District Potentials

The table below analyses the district potentials by division in relation to available strengths and opportunities that can be exploited to help the district achieve its desired development

Table 13:

District Potentials by Divisions

	Kamariny	Chepkorio	Tambach	Metkel	Soy
Strength	Fertile land Available human resource Good weather Major roads passes through the division Availability of market centre Access to external markets Existence of tourist sites	Good arable land Sufficient rainfall Available human resource Availability of market centres Access to external markets	Available human resource cooperatives Availability of market centres Availability of learning institutions	Reliable rainfall(upper valley) Available human resource Presence of cooperatives Availability of market centres	Available human resource Available mineral potential Existence of tourist sites
Opportunities	Agro forestry Horticulture production Beef production Dairy goats Irrigation infrastructure to be fully exploited Cotton farming and processing Safe water supply Improvement of communication infrastructure	Horticulture production Value addition industry Safe water supply Improvement of communication infrastructure	Dairy farming agro forestry milk processing safe water supply Improvement of communication infrastructure	Dairy farming Market for various products Accessibility to credit Safe water supply Improvement of communication infrastructure	Mineral deposits Irrigation Eco-tourism
Future image	Safe, adequate clean water, Food security Accessible roads Healthy community Conserved environment Improved security High education standards Increased incomes Improved standard of living	Safe, adequate, clean water Food security Accessible roads Healthy community Conserved environment Improved security High education standards Increased incomes Improved standard of living	Safe, adequate, clean water Food security Accessible roads Healthy community Conserved environment Improved security High education standards Increased incomes Improved standard of living	Safe, adequate clean water. Food security Accessible roads Healthy community Conserved environment Improved security High education standards Increased incomes Improved standard of living	Safe, adequate clean water. Food security Accessible roads Healthy community Conserved environment Improved security High education standards Increased incomes Improved standard of living

5.1.2 District Objective Analysis

The common objective tree indicates an ideal situation in the district

Core Objectives	Ends	Means
Living standard of the people in the district is high	Level of income is moderate	Agricultural and Livestock production is high There exist value addition industries Developed market channels and linkages exist
	Road infrastructure is well developed	Well developed road network exists Roads are well maintained Roads are long lasting
	There is adequate access to clean drinking water	Water catchment areas are protected Water infrastructure is fully developed We have adequate access to clean water
	High productivity in agriculture	Chemical fertilizers are used There are adequate farm technologies used Soil fertility is high
	Livestock production is high	Protein animal nutrition is used Disease outbreaks are controlled We have adequate better pasture
	Pests are in their control	Disease outbreaks are controlled Nutrition and balanced feed is used Veterinary health education programme in place

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