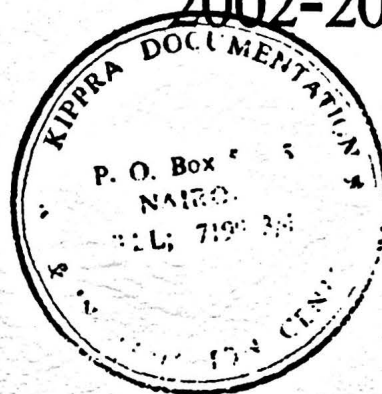




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

MARAKWET
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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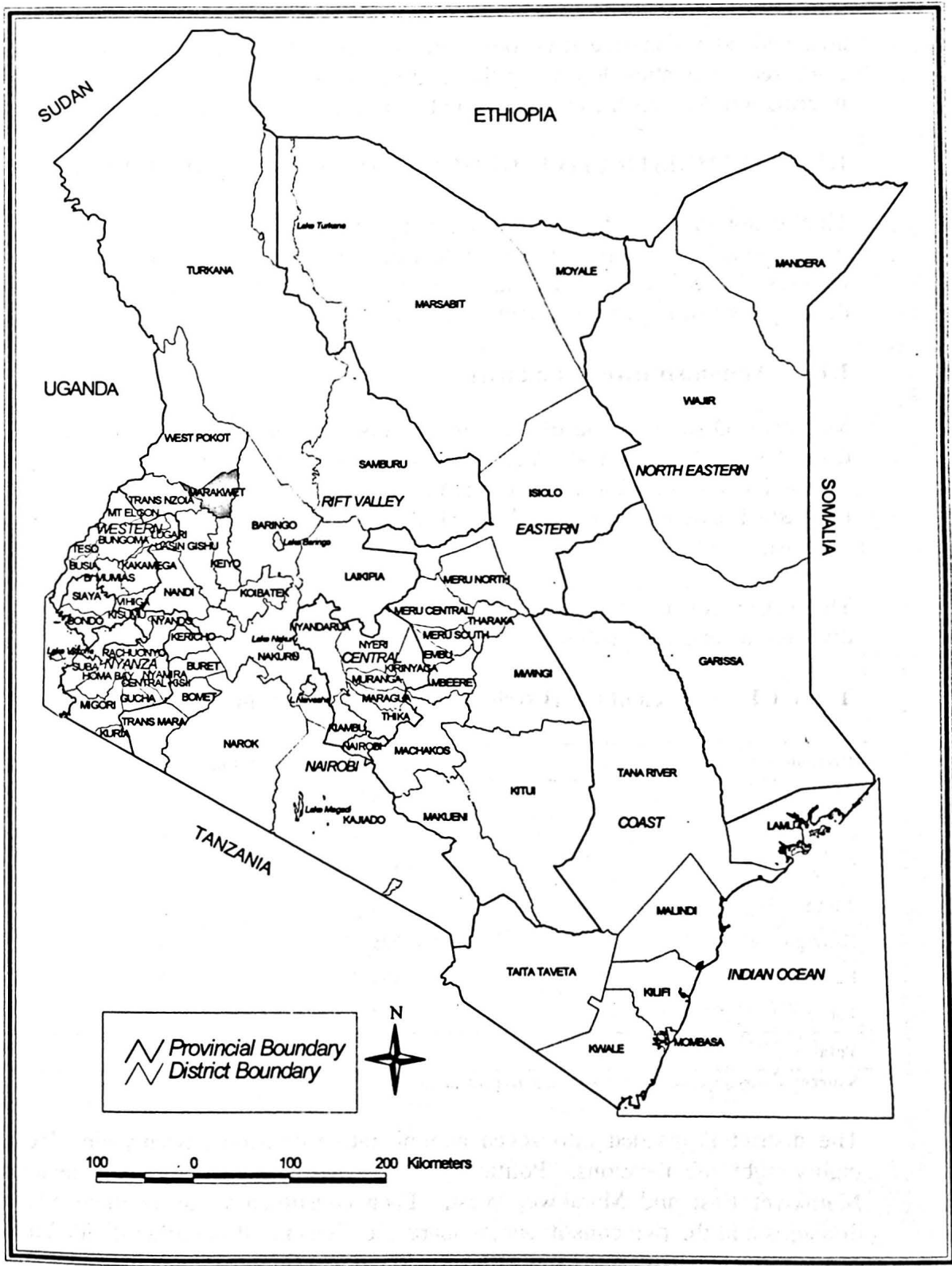
ACU	-	Aids Control Units
AFC	-	Agricultural Finance Cooperation
AGOA	-	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	-	Artificial Insemination
ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BDS	-	Business Development Skill
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
COMESA	-	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
DAEO	-	District Adult Education Officer
DALEO	-	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DC	-	District Commissioner
DCO	-	District Co-operatives Officer
DCO	-	District Cultural Officer
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DFO	-	District Fisheries Officer
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	-	District Industrial Development Officer
DLPO	-	District Livestock Production Officer
DPHO	-	District Public Health Officer
DPM	-	Directorate of Personnel Management
DPO	-	District Probation Officer
DRC	-	District Roads Committee
DSDO	-	District Social Development Officer
DTDO	-	District Trade Development Officer
DTO	-	District Trade Officer
DWO	-	District Works Officer
ECE	-	Early Childhood Education
ENEP	-	El Nino Emergency Project
FMD	-	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTC	-	Farmers Training Centre
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IT	-	Information Technology
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KFA	-	Kenya Farmers Association
KTBH	-	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Services
MFI	-	Micro Finance Institution
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDDP	-	National Dairy Development Project
NEP II	-	National Extension Programme II

NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NII	-	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	-	National Poverty Eradication Plan
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OCPD	-	Officer Commanding Police Division
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	-	Public Service Commission
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SARDEP	-	Semi Arid Rural Development Programme
SCIP II	-	Second Coffee Improvement Project II
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	-	Teacher's Advisory Centres
VIL	-	Veterinary Investigation Laboratories
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MARAKWET IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district. It discusses the location, area and administrative divisions. The physiographic and natural conditions are also discussed. Statistics describing the district are detailed on the district fact sheet. This information prompts the reference points for analysis in the subsequent chapters.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Marakwet District is one of the eighteen districts forming Rift Valley Province. The district was created on 4th August 1994 and is bordered by West Pokot to the north, Trans-Nzoia to the west, Uasin Gishu to the southwest, Keiyo to the south and Baringo to the east. It extends from latitude 0° 51' to 1° 19' North and from longitude 35° 29' to 35° 43' East.

The district covers a total area of 1,588 km². Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division, location and sub location.

Table 1.1 Area of the District by Division, Location and Sub-location

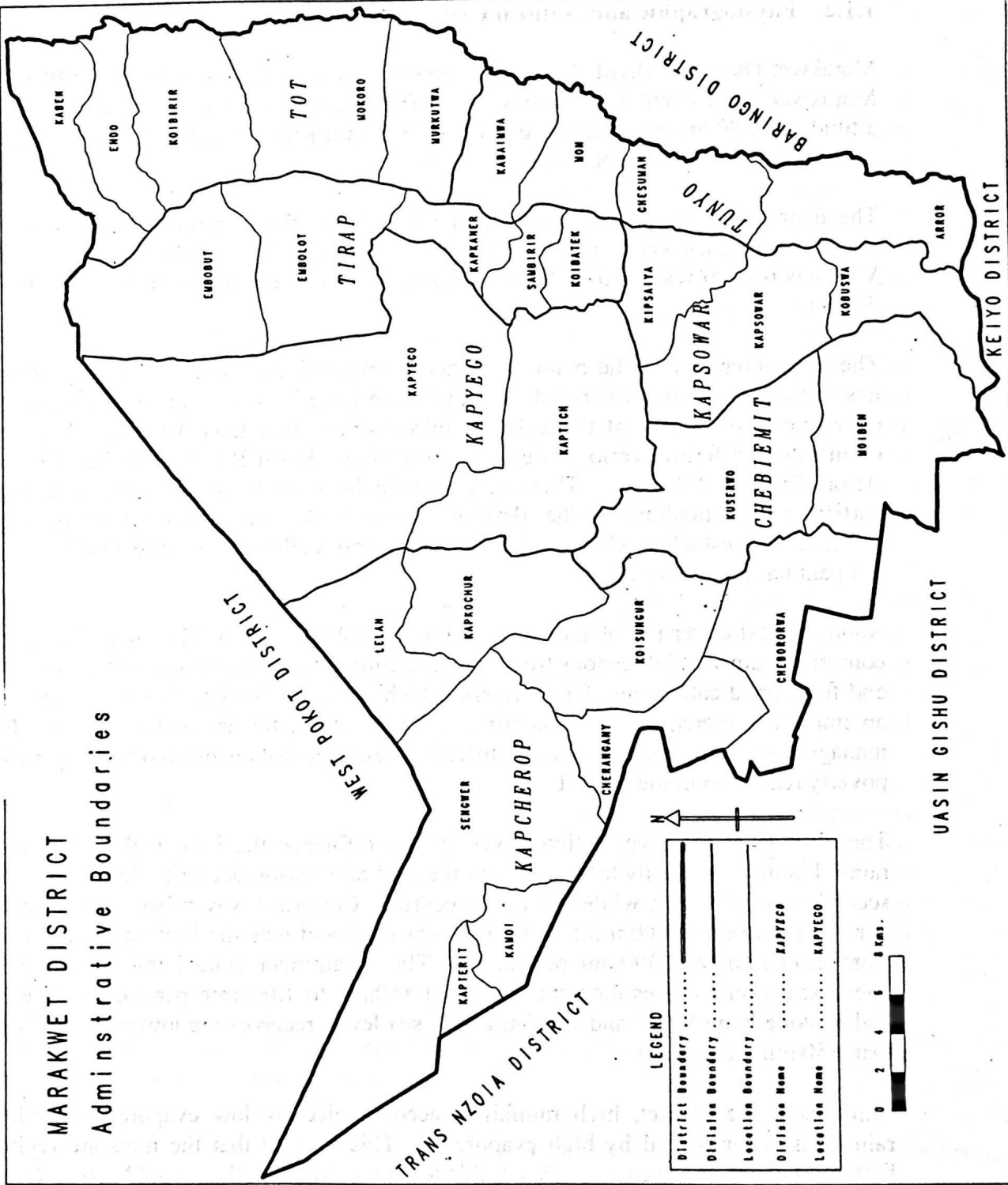
Division	Area (km ²)	Sub Locations	Locations
Kapcherop	438	24	8
Chebiemit	163	8	2
Tirap	186	15	5
Tunyo	135	12	4
Kapyego	325	6	2
Kapsowar	124	7	3
Tot	217	16	5
Total	1,588	88	29

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapsowar, 2001

The district is divided into seven administrative divisions, twenty-nine locations and eighty-eight sub locations. Politically, it has two parliamentary constituencies namely Marakwet East and Marakwet West. Each constituency covers three administrative divisions and the two constituencies share one division. It is further divided into twenty-nine civic wards with one local authority, Marakwet Country Council.

MARAKWET DISTRICT

Administrative Boundaries



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Marakwet District is divided into three topographic zones, namely Highland Plateau, the Marakwet Escarpment and Kerio Valley. The Highland Plateau rises gradually from an altitude of 2,800m above sea level on the Chebiemit Ridge to 3,350m above sea level on the Cherangany Hills to the north.

The district has steep escarpments and flat plateaus that comprise the narrow Elgeyo Escarpment which varies between altitude 1,200m and 2,000m above sea level. Kerio Valley is 6.4 km wide and 61.6 km long and stretches from the south to the north of the district.

The escarpment forms the main watershed to many rivers. The Kerio catchments area lies to the east of this watershed and drains into Lake Turkana. The western part of the escarpment forms part of the Lake Basin and drains into Lake Victoria. Many rivers drain into the fertile Kerio Valley. These include, Kerio River, Embobut, Embomon, Arror, Enou and Maron. These rivers could be used to initiate irrigation projects, particularly horticulture. The floor of Kerio Valley has unconfirmed deposits of minerals. Livestock production does well in Kerio Valley but a cattle rustling which is rampant has a negative effect.

Natural forest cover in the district occupies about 43 per cent of the land. These forests comprise mainly of indigenous trees, which are important for environmental conservation and form good catchments for all rivers, which drain the district. Forest conservation is an important prerequisite for securing water for domestic use and irrigation. Proper management of these resources will therefore result in sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district.

The altitude and the vegetation cover largely influence the rain in the district. The rainfall pattern is usually tri-modal with the first rain season occurring in mid-march, the second in July/August while the third occurs in October / November. The highland zone lies between 2,000m-3,500m above sea level and gets the highest rainfall ranging from 1,000mm to 1,300mm per annum. The escarpment zone lying 1,500m-2,000m above sea level receives medium rainfall of 850mm to 1,000mm per annum. The Kerio Valley zone lying 900m and 1,500m above sea level, receives the lowest rainfall of less than 850 mm per annum.

Throughout the district, high rainfall is accompanied by low evaporation while low rainfall is accompanied by high evaporation. This implies that the moisture regime in high rainfall areas is even more favourable to crop cultivation than would appear from the total amount of rainfall received. The reverse is true in low rainfall areas. For example, in the Highland Plateau where the rainfall is high and evaporation is low, there is potential for cultivation of crops like maize, beans, wheat, tea, pyrethrum and vegetables. Sorghum does well under furrow irrigation. Horticultural crops like citrus fruits and bananas are also grown. Although, cattle rustling discourage livestock farming in the valley zone, there is high potential for livestock production. The average temperature in the district is 24°C during the wet season with a maximum of 30°C in the hot season. February is the hottest month while July is the coldest month. The Highland Plateau area has the lowest temperature while the highest temperatures are recorded in the Kerio Valley.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns and distribution vary from one division to another. According to Table 1.2, Kapcherop Division has the highest population. This is attributed to the good climatic conditions favourable for agricultural activities. The density is however, not high due to large individual farm holdings. Efforts to alleviate poverty in this division should focus on improving the road condition, marketing and diversification to cash crops.

Kapsowar Division has the highest population density of 158 persons per square kilometre. It also has the highest growth rate of 4.8 per cent. The density is influenced by the good agricultural potentials and road network. The citing of the district headquarters is also a factor. In the recent past, however, insecurity in Kerio Valley has caused the community to emigrate to Kapsowar. Any poverty intervention should focus on those who are living in the urban centres and the escarpment previously reserved as a buffer zone. Efforts will focus on modern agricultural practices. Security should be enhanced in the division. The population densities for Chebiemit and Tirap are 114 and 125 persons per km² respectively. They are in the same ecological zones with Kapsowar and any poverty intervention strategy would be similar except for Tirap Division where more emphasis should be placed on improving road conditions.

Kapyego Division has the lowest population density of 35 per km², with the second highest growth rate of 4.5 per cent in the district. The division is relatively new in terms of settlement and land holdings are still larger than in other divisions. It is still attracting new immigrants hence the high population growth rate. The division has huge agricultural potential for cash crops particularly pyrethrum, potatoes and wool production.

Tot and Tunyo Divisions have relatively low population densities of 82 and 78 persons per km² respectively. These divisions are located in Kerio Valley and are semi-arid and prone to insecurity, arising mainly from cattle rustling. This has induced out-migration to other divisions of the district and even to other districts with Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu being the main destinations. This scenario has resulted in negative population growth rates of 0.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent in Tot and Tunyo respectively. Poverty intervention strategies in these two divisions should focus on improving security, and improving the road conditions especially those linking Kerio Valley and the highlands. These interventions will improve livestock activities and horticulture farming which have enormous potential in the two divisions.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Kapcherop	438	90	97	102	108	113
Kapyego	325	35	38	40	42	45
Chebiemit	163	114	123	130	137	144
Kapsowar	124	158	171	180	190	200
Tirap	186	125	135	143	150	158
Tot	217	82	88	93	98	103
Tunyo	135	78	85	89	94	99
Total	1,588	89	96	101	106	112

Source: District Statistics Office; Kapsowar, 2001

Incidence of poverty is more prevalent in Tot and Tunyo Divisions where about 65 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line. These divisions receive inadequate rainfall and water supply for irrigation. Pockets of poverty are also found in Tirap and Kapcherop Divisions especially around Chebororwa. Chebiemit and Kapyego Divisions have some pockets of poverty too.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet provides summarized data about the district. These include, the area, topography and climate, demographic and population profiles and socio-economic indicators. It also provides data on agriculture, cooperatives, water and sanitation, education facilities, health, energy, transport facilities, communication, trade, commerce and tourism.

Area	
Total Area	1,588km ²
Arable area	1,287 km ²
Non-arable land	301 km ²
Water mass	Not applicable
Gazetted forest	655 km ²
Urban area	Nil
Topography and Climate	
Highest Altitude	3,350m above sea level
Lowest Altitude	900m above sea level
Rainfall	
Kapcherop	1,300mm
Kapsowar	1,000mm
Tot	850mm
Average rainfall	1,050mm
Temperature range	24 ^o C-30 ^o C
Temperature average	27 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size at start of plan period	150,073
Population structure	
Total number of males	73,806
Total number of females	76,267
Females/male sex ratio	100 : 96
Total number of youthful population (15-25)	34,225
Total population of primary school going age (6 – 13 years)	37,341
Total population of secondary school going age (14 – 17 years)	15,802
Total labour force (15 – 64)	71,863

Dependency ratio	100 : 109
Population growth rate	2.6 %
Density	
Highest Density	Kapsowar Division - 158 persons/km ²
Lowest Density	Kapyego Division - 35 persons/km ²
Average Density	89
Rural Population	
Rural Population at the start and end of the plan period	
2002	150,073
2008	172,003
Urban Population	
Number of towns with a population of 2000-10,000	Nil
Urban population at the start of the Plan Period	Nil
Crude birth rate	49.7/1000
Crude death rate	10.1/1000
Life expectancy by sex	Male: 61.4 Female: 61.6
Infant mortality rate	57 per 1000
Under 5 mortality rate	67.8 per 1000
Total fertility rate	5.3
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	31,293
Average household size	5.6
Number of female headed households	7510
Number of children headed households	Not available
No. and % of disabled population by sex	Male: 1% - 747 Female: 0.8% - 619
Children needing special protection	77,861
Absolute poverty (Rural and Urban)	67,221 persons - 47.8%
Contribution to national poverty	0.56%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income	
Agriculture	52.6%
Rural Self employment	2.8%
Wage Employment	34.6%
Urban Self employment	Not available
Other	10%
No. of unemployed in the district	1,104
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	20 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbages.
Main horticultural crops grown	Mangoes, citrus fruits, paw paws and bananas.
Total Acreage under food crops	76,675
Total acreage under cash crops	3,160
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	On farm traditional stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	74,019
Total Number ranches	Nil
Average size of ranches	Nil
Main livestock types	Dairy cattle, Beef cattle, Wool and Red Masai sheep, goat.
Land carrying capacity	1.5 acres per livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector	59,215
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia
Population of fish farmers	15
No. of fish ponds	15
No. of landing beaches	Nil
Size of gazetted forests	655 km ² (65,500 ha)
Size of non-gazetted forests	Nil
Main forest products	Firewood, timber, logs
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills,	Not available

furniture works etc)	
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, agricultural coops, unions, housing etc)	32
Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	5
Total Registered Members by Type	
Agriculture	5,595
Savings and credit cooperatives	1,558
Housing	106
Total Turnover by Type	
Agriculture	Kshs. 20,237,868.00
Savings and credit cooperatives	Kshs. 5,746,583.00
Housing	Kshs. 2,615,506.00
Total Share Capital	
Agriculture	Kshs. 743,640.00
Savings and credit cooperatives	Kshs. 82,639,573.00
Housing	Kshs. 1,353,660.00
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	2,613
Number of households with access to potable water	2,691
Number of permanent rivers	5
Number of wells	16
Number of protected springs	257
Number of boreholes	N/A
Number of dams	2
Number of households with roof catchments	86
Average distance to nearest potable water point	2 km
Number of VIP latrines	N/A
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	203
Total enrolment	
Boys	3,946
Girls	4,090
Total enrolment rates	
Boys	80.3%
Girls	86.6%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35
Primary	
Number of primary schools	162
No. of enrolled by sex	Male: 20,241 Female: 20,557
Enrolment rate by sex	Male: 96.7% Female: 99.1%
Drop out rate by sex	Male: 16.4% Female: 21.7%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance	8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	24
Transition rate from primary to secondary	34%
No. of pupils enrolled by sex	Male: 2,401 Female: 1,624
Enrolment rates by sex	Male: 26.7% Female: 18.3%
Total drop-out rates by sex	Male: 5.5% Female: 30.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:19
Average years of school attendance by sex	4 years

Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		1
Main type of training institutions		Village polytechnic
Adult literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		82
Enrolment by sex	Males:	467
	Females	779
Drop out rates by sex		Not available
Literacy levels by sex	Males:	82%
	Females	66%
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, respiratory infections, skin diseases,
Doctor/patient ratio		1:50,024
Number of hospitals		1
Number of health centres		34
Average distance to health centre		15km
% households with access to health centres		Not available
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		Not available
Number of trading centres with electricity		5
% Rural households using solar power		2%
% Households using firewood charcoal		94%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		90%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (R-AR) bitumen) by division		Earth Road - 333km Gravel Road - 342 km Total - 675km
Total length of railway line and number of stations		Not available
Number of ports including inland container depots		Not available
Number of airstrips		1
Number of water ways		Not available
Number of public service vehicles		Not available
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		28
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		70
Mobile service coverage		Not available
Number of post offices		4
Number of sub post offices		5
Number of telephone booths		7
Number of households without radios		10%
Number of cyber cafes		Nil
Trade, Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centres		45
Number of hotels		Nil
Number of tourist class hotels		Nil
Main tourist attractions		Scenic beauty
Number of registered hotels		Nil
Number of licensed businesses		Not available-
Total number of informal sector enterprises		Not available-
Banks and Financial Institutions		
Number of banks		Nil
Volume of credit provided		Nil
Number of other financial institutions		Not available
Volume of credit provided		Nil
Number of Micro-Finance Institutions		Not available

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last plan 1997-2001 accompanied with an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the current plan 2002-2008 and other key short and long-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues are also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The district is basically agricultural, with diverse potential. During the last plan, whose theme was "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development*" agriculture was seen as the lead sector. It was to provide raw materials for industrialization.

Efforts were made to promote agricultural production in terms of increasing productivity, introducing new cash crops and agro-processing. The response by the community was positive, but more effort is required to promote marketing through cooperative societies.

The general infrastructure in the district was poor and still is less than satisfactory. The road network and its condition, a necessary prerequisite for industrial transformation, is unreliable particularly those roads linking the farmlands and markets, including those connecting the horticultural rich Kerio Valley to the highlands. Telephone services have been poor, except in Kerio Valley where services have improved in the recent past.

Water and water sources are fairly abundant in the district. Hydropower potential also exists. Access to water is constrained by the terrain. Efforts to avail water for domestic use and small scale home based enterprises were made but their sustainability has been seriously threatened by forest destruction. This is particularly discouraging considering that the implementation of forest conservation projects during the plan period was only 5 per cent.

During the plan period, insecurity (cattle rustling) in parts of the districts, particularly Kerio Valley (Tot and Tunyo Divisions) seriously curtailed implementation of development projects, especially those financed by NGOs. These were projects in irrigation, education and livestock. It also led to relocation of settlements to the escarpment and into the forest seriously compromising the environment by destroying water catchments, source of irrigation water, and the lifeline of the Kerio Valley population. Initially therefore, the gains of the previous years were at best maintained if not negated.

In conclusion, the benefits of various development initiatives through NEP II, SCIP II, NDP, ASAL, just to mention a few in terms of enriching the farmers with know-how, is enormous, likewise to the provision of water through gravity schemes, public health projects and others projects implemented by NGOs. But the economic benefits have been poor arising mainly from poor pricing of agricultural produce. Consequently, many people have been confined to the poverty bracket, a situation that is likely to continue unless agricultural policies are reviewed urgently.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

During the 1997-2001-plan period, Marakwet District had 112 projects proposed for implementation but only 58 were started as shown in Table 2.1. The rest were never implemented due to non-funding arising from termination of donor funding of such projects as NEP II, SCIP II, SIDA and change of strategy by ASAL programme.

Table 2.1 The Implementation Status of 1997-2001 Plan by Department

Department	No. Proposed	No. Implemented	% of Implementation
Water	14	10	50
Roads	8	6	75
Co-Operatives	5	2	26
Transport and communication	5	2	55
Education	4	3	65
Health	9	8	89
Lands and settlement	6	3	40
Police department	4	1	13
Information and broadcasting	4	0	0
Planning	2	0	0
Adult education	2	0	0
Research technical training and technology	3	1	30
Internal trade	3	0	0
Probation	1	1	5
Energy	1	0	0
Forestry	5	1	5
County council	4	3	65
Veterinary	8	6	37
Livestock production	7	2	13
Agriculture	14	8	17
Provincial administration	6	1	16
Total	115	58	28

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapsowar, 2001

Ministry of Agriculture had 29 projects but only 16 were started. Most of the projects in this sector were adversely affected by the lapse of donor funds. Those that were funded had a positive impact especially in agriculture.

The Water Sector had 14 projects, 10 of which were implemented to various levels, and an overall implementation status of 50 per cent. This relatively impressive performance was due to abundant water sources and the role played by various NGO's, including SARDEP which not only contributed funds but also mobilized the community to make their contribution.

Health Department had 9 projects, of which 8 were implemented. The overall implementation status was 89 per cent. Roads had 8 projects, 6 were implemented with

75 per cent rate of implementation. This impressive performance was attributed to the ENEP projects and SIDA projects in health. This improved the road conditions in the district and the state of health facilities.

The Departments of Information, Adult Education, Internal Trade and Planning did not implement any of the projects, which had been proposed during the Planning period.

Being a relatively new district, the project proposals were many, with an intention of accelerating development and industrial transformation. These efforts were frustrated by the weak linkages between planning and budgeting, which resulted in under funding or non-funding of some projects across all sectors. This resulted in an overall implementation status of 28 per cent for all projects.

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

The current plan, whose theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction", is linked to many sessional papers and other policy documents. These include the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on "*African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya*", whose main thrust was to fight poverty. Poverty is still an outstanding issue, consequently the government in 1998, produced National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015, which outlines strategies on how to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable broad based economic growth. Under the plan the government takes poverty eradication as a moral obligation and an economic imperative for Kenya's development. NPEP articulates the national policy and sets a plan for tackling poverty and provides institutional framework to implement the plan.

To facilitate the implementation of issues under NPEP, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) has been developed in an all inclusive and participatory manner. The district made an input into the document, by identifying the district priorities, which now constitute the core projects in the plan. PRSP has facilitated project identification and development of priorities and drawing up strategies that would help reduce poverty and enhance growth. PRSP priorities are to be financed under Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which is supposed to strengthen the linkage between policy planning and budgeting.

District Development Plan, 2002 – 2008 covers two PRSP/MTEF cycles, and is a medium term development plan to implement the longer term NPEP. This will take cognisance of the spending alternatives since it takes seven years, it will facilitate phasing out of low yielding investments over several years. It also provides an indication of the sustainability of proposed revenue and expenditure patterns over the medium term. It will also allow forecasting and further take into account the likely resource constraints and linkage of such spending with the economic growth.

The plan is also linked to the Session Paper No. 1 of 1999 on "*Water Resources Management and Development*". The thrust of the paper is managing water resources and availing it to the community to enable them undertake income-generating projects. This is consistent with the current theme of economic growth and poverty reduction. However, environmental conservation and management need to be enhanced, so that poverty does not perpetuate itself through destruction of water sources.

The Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981 and 1984 on food policy placed a lot of emphasis on food self sufficiency. The district has responded well by producing both food crops and cash crops, enough for domestic consumption and for sale. Recent policy changes particularly on liberalization have impacted negatively on the district, making crop production unrewarding due to expensive farm inputs and poor prices. These changes are not only inducing poverty but are likely to sustain it.

Local Authority Development Plan is currently under preparation. The plan places a lot of emphasis on improving the infrastructure, particularly the unclassified roads, education, forest conservation and promotion of crop production especially cash crops. The document prepared in consultation with the community has a lot of semblance to the district PRSP report.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPEMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

During the past plans, the district has made efforts to spur economic growth through strategies to increase agricultural production, and encourage industrial development through the creation of an enabling environment. This plan envisages continuing with the same strategies with a view to achieving sustainable growth and reducing poverty. However, in the process, the district faces some development challenges, which include mainly poor infrastructure, lack of credit, insecurity and other cross cutting issues.

The road network apart from being inadequate is in poor condition. Farm lands, especially in the Kerio Valley are ill-connected to inputs and the market. The telephone services are poor. The district has a very low financing base due to lack of financial institutions. This has had a negative impact, as credit is not readily available.

Insecurity has been a challenge for a long time in the district and its repercussions cannot be over emphasized. The cattle rustling activities in Tot and Tunyo Divisions need to be addressed in order to have better implementation of development activities.

The major cross cutting issues facing the district are the population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and conservation issues.

2.4.1 Population Growth

According to the 1999 Population Census, Marakwet District had a population of 140,629. This represents a growth rate of 2.6 per cent between 1989-1999. The district population is projected to be 150,073 in 2002, 157,051 in 2004 and 172,004 in 2008.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex (1999-2008)

Age cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	12,415	12,008	13,362	12,921	14,034	13,568	14,739	14,247	15,479	14,960
5-9	11,155	10,923	11,996	11,745	12,592	12,327	13,217	12,937	13,873	13,578
10-14	10,423	10,348	11,203	11,122	11,755	11,669	12,334	12,244	12,942	12,847
15-19	8,318	8,195	8,925	8,792	9,354	9,214	9,803	9,656	10,274	10,119
20-24	5,567	6,868	5,954	7,538	6,228	7,704	6,513	8,066	6,812	8,445
25-29	4,430	4,884	4,730	5,219	4,941	5,454	5,161	5,700	5,392	5,958
30-34	2,966	3,219	3,157	3,428	3,291	3,575	3,431	3,729	3,576	3,889
35-39	2,891	3,124	3,076	3,326	3,207	3,469	3,342	3,617	3,484	3,771
40-44	2,226	2,320	2,364	2,465	2,461	2,566	2,561	2,671	2,666	2,781
45-49	1,935	2,214	2,053	2,351	2,135	2,447	2,221	2,547	2,310	2,651
50-54	1,706	1,689	1,808	1,790	1,879	1,860	1,953	1,934	2,031	2,010
55-59	1,284	1,334	1,358	1,411	1,409	1,465	1,463	1,521	1,518	1,579
60-64	953	1,223	1,005	1,293	1,042	1,341	1,080	1,392	1,119	1,444
65-69	882	988	930	1,043	963	1,081	998	1,120	1,034	1,161
70-74	664	783	699	825	723	854	747	884	773	915
75-79	496	440	521	461	538	476	555	492	574	507
80+	633	683	666	719	688	743	712	769	736	796
NS	124	318								
Total	69,068	71,561	73,806	76,267	77,238	79,813	80,831	83,525	84,592	87,411

Source: District Statistical Office, Kapsowar, 2001

According to Table 2.2, the number of people aged (0-19) is estimated to be 90,066 in 2002 representing 60 per cent of the total population of the district. The same age cohort is estimated to be 94,513 and 104,072 in the years 2004 and 2008 respectively. It represents those who are yet to enrol in school, those in primary and secondary school. To cater for this population, there is need for additional facilities such as classrooms and youth vocational training to accommodate the growing population of youth. It is important that they are provided with the requisite training to enable them engage in gainful employment to fight poverty. This is also the age cohort at high risk of HIV/AIDS infection. AIDS awareness campaign should focus on this age cohort so as to sustain the current school enrolment rates. The population of those aged 75 years and above is projected to be 2,367, 2,445, 2,613 in 2002, 2004 and 2008 respectively assuming that life expectancy doesn't change. This is an age cohort that is mainly dependent. With the advent of HIV/AIDS on the economically active group, the impact of dependency is likely to be accelerated and the social safety nets are likely to be over stretched. Subsequently, the poverty situation will be compounded. This calls for concerted efforts to fight AIDS and encourage individuals to save/invest for their retirement.

During the 1999 census, there were 30,824 females aged between 15-49 years. This is expected to rise to 33,325, 35,103, 36,977 and 38,951 in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. This cohort is bound to impact on demand for natal and pre-natal services.

been achieved as the current life expectancy of 61.5 years is expected to drop below 58 years by 2008.

In response to the pandemic, the district has formed committees at various levels to address the scourge. These committees have multicultural representation, which include church leaders, administrators and politicians. Gender and age composition is also one of the considerations in constituting these committees. The committees' main responsibilities are to create awareness on HIV/AIDS prevalence, counsel the infected, families and orphans affected. HIV awareness programs will be pursued aggressively using billboards and radio services particularly using vernacular. This will increase outreach to the illiterate and even the remotest villages. Stigma attached to HIV/AIDS has been known to discourage voluntary early testing for marriage plans, use of condoms and for early treatment of opportunistic infections. The committees will be encouraged to pursue this issue with a view to reducing if not eliminating stigma attached to HIV infection.

Specific strategies will be developed to reach out to the vulnerable groups especially youth, young girls and women to enhance their ability to avoid infection.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender in Marakwet is an economic issue. Economic growth in Marakwet centres on land and associated agricultural activities including livestock, which is a key resource. Livestock and its management were traditionally associated with the male gender. The legal registration of title deeds is in the name of men. This has far reaching implications on the poorer sections of the community particularly women. Overtime, there have been changes in the sexual division of labour by sex, in which men's involvement in women's tasks is often associated with increasing control over resources, which are more profitable. By contrast, women's involvement in male tasks is usually associated with shortage of male labour, but this is not accompanied by increased control over those enterprises. In subsistence livestock production, rights to livestock are complex, i.e. the rights of different people are sometimes vested in the same animal. This arises from the dual role of animals, as both the means of subsistence and a basis of wealth and prestige. As such it reflects the gender division and entitlement to and control of the livestock asset. Livestock is associated with women as a means of subsistence, i.e. milk managers. In this regard, they have access and control, while men are associated with animals as wealth and prestige. With the advent of commercial dairy farming women lost control over their discretionary use of milk.

In crop production women play a dominant role, traditionally in food production and currently in cash crop production. This role tends to be invisible when computing their economic contribution. They also play an important role in small scale and informal sector activities both in rural and urban areas. The quality of the labour force is dependent on women's performance as mothers, custodians of family health and welfare, especially that of the young children. Their development and levels of productivity are therefore vital for the economic growth and poverty reduction.

As women constitute 53 per cent of population, mainstreaming gender issues in development planning will have a positive impact on poverty reduction. Tackling poverty on a sustainable basis requires therefore equitable involvement of both genders in

terms of creation, access and control of wealth arising from their labour. It is no longer enough to consult women on issues touching on development, neither is it wise for men to place themselves at appropriation level for income which they did not participate in producing. Women should be allowed to set the agenda for development.

Past experiences of continued marginalization of rural economy, privatisation of land and commercialisation of agriculture and livestock and their associated products have led to gradual but steady erosion of women's traditional rights, which acted to define and establish the entitlements and obligation of both men and women. Women's rights have proved to be vulnerable in the face of changing social economic conditions. Changes have operated to consolidate males' access and control over resources previously controlled by women including their labour while simultaneously diminishing the right and autonomy of women.

As aforementioned, women make vital contribution in agricultural production, in addition to other domestic services, yet agriculture extension services is packaged in a manner, which does not take cognisance of the multiple roles of women farmers. Many of them are now heads of households, a position that gives them considerable leeway in decision-making.

In order to improve economic growth and poverty reduction, the district will endeavour to undertake the following measures in order to enhance gender mainstreaming in development;

As women participation in the district's economic production remains inadequately quantified, measures will be undertaken to improve data collection and develop indicators to facilitate development planning with specific reference to gender issues.

Literacy programs among the illiterate will be strengthened to ensure that dropouts do not lapse into illiteracy. There will also be need to strengthen and increase the efforts on vocational training and counselling for dropouts.

Extension agents will need to target their services more significantly to women farmers and ensure that their services conform to the multiple roles of women.

Appropriate measures will be taken to reduce the time taken by women for providing domestic labour. This would include improving water supplies and availability of energy saving jikos both of which contribute directly and indirectly to income generation by conserving women's time and energy.

There is need to address the income generating potential of women products, which women are able to make at home and to devise formal strategies for marketing these products so that women are not exploited by middlemen. Cooperatives will provide a possible channel for efficient and equitable marketing.

In view of the fact that many rural farmers remain unaware of the credit facilities and services available, it is important that micro-credit finance institutions are encouraged to venture into the district so as to advance loans to supplement viable projects particularly agri-enterprises for both farming and agro- processing.

2.4.5 Environmental Conservation and Management

The district is fairly covered with indigenous forests, which comprises 43 per cent of the land. Destruction of natural forest cover is the most serious environmental problem in the district. Encroachment upon the forests has been ongoing in many areas of the natural forest cover and the illegal squatters have destroyed open glades. This encroachment currently estimated at 11,000 hectares has endangered the availability of water for those living in Kerio Valley, through reduced water volumes in the Rivers Arrorr and Embobut downstream, increased demand by the locals to abstract water further inside the forest and increased surface runoff. This has not only interfered with the amount of water discharge but has had negative impact on the quality of water.

Environmental destruction, particularly in Marakwet District is attributed to a multiplicity of factors, which include poverty among others. Many households live below poverty line and lack the means to basic needs, therefore, they adopt short-term strategies for surviving and encroach on forests and adopt poor land use practices. Secondly, population pressure has forced many to encroach into the forest to open up more land for crop and livestock production resulting in forest destruction. Thirdly, in the current transitional state of environmental management, responsibility for environmental management rests with the government, but traditional structures continue to exert influence on the use and management of the environment.

Traditional husbandry and use of natural resources were often more attuned to the local circumstances. The environment was integrated into the local Marakwet lifestyles, values, norms and activities of the local people who had a high degree of knowledge about the local environment. Over time, these traditional systems have been subjected to population pressure and, in the recent past, insecurity. Such challenges have forced the residents to encroach on the forests. Land degradation in Kerio Valley is of great concern. Overgrazing, deforestation and human settlement in the escarpment at the advent of insecurity have accelerated it. The current land tenure system discourages individual involvement in ecological activities.

It is instructive from the aforementioned that in the absence of community participation or willingness to participate in natural resource conservation, environment will remain an outstanding issue in the development of the district.

In view of the complexity of the process, which underlies environmental degradation and poverty in the district, technical solutions alone may not suffice. Other areas of concern include inter alia: Intensified community awareness, environmental education and their participation; development of modalities for realigning forest boundaries without causing undue friction/confrontation with the affected communities. The adopted strategy should be seen to promote community involvement in the management of forest resources; efforts will be made to ensure that environmental conservation is in-built into all development interventions in the district. Special emphasis will need to be placed on sensitising people living in catchments areas about the importance of natural resources and how they can be protected. Traditional natural resources management and conservation would be revived and or strengthened to enhance community natural resource management. The envisaged interventions will incorporate measures to reduce poverty so that the communities can derive direct economic benefits from natural resources conservation.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

2.4.5 Environmental Conservation and Management

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CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spur economic growth. The chapter has been prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and National Development Plan. The strategies developed will address the development needs of the entire district but with more emphasis on the pockets of poverty as identified during the PRSP consultation.

The sectoral strategies addressed in this chapter have been developed under the following sectors.

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Physical Infrastructure
- Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Human Resources
- Information Communication Technology
- Public Administration, Public safety, Law and Order

The information provided includes the sectoral priorities, objectives, and targets for each sector. The priorities given are in line with priorities identified during the PRSP process.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Agriculture and Rural Development sector vision is "sustainable and equitable rural development for all" while the mission is "to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation through promotion of food security, equitable income distribution, elimination of malnutrition, creation of rural employment, earning of foreign exchange, agro-industrial development and trade, water, and sustainable utilization of the natural resources."

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to ensure the achievement of the sector vision and mission, the district will enhance food security through promotion of modern crop production practices and enhance incomes levels by encouraging the production of cash crops and high value horticultural crops. High incomes will also be promoted through strengthening of agricultural marketing cooperatives. Farmers will be encouraged to grow and utilize various crops to improve their nutritional status. Production of cash crops, particularly horticulture will be strengthened for export purposes. Rural water supply schemes will be undertaken in liaison with various stakeholders with a view to improving water supply for home-based enterprises. Similarly, forest conservation measures will be undertaken with a view to conserving water sources.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture sector is a lead sector in the district. It provides all food requirements for the district and is a source of employment for majority of the district population. Additionally, it provides industrial crops and raw materials for agro-based industries.

The sector, through the Forest Department is critical in water catchments conservation, by providing water for domestic use and irrigation particularly in the Kerio Valley. Cooperatives Department assists in the provision of information on credit facilities, marketing, auditing and arbitration of cooperative societies. The Lands and Survey Departments facilitates the issuance of title deeds, enhance land security and promote investment in land development.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

NGOs: They will provide funds for various development projects e.g. water supply schemes, agriculture extension, environmental conservation, bursary schemes, road improvements, and micro-credit schemes. Additionally, they will be involved in mobilising the community to make their contribution towards project implementation.

GOK: The various GOK departments will provide policy guidance to other stakeholders. They will also provide technical advise, for quality output by various agencies in addition to actual implementation.

CBOs: They will initiate and manage the projects. They will also provide unskilled labour and local materials in addition to cash contributions.

Private Sector: The private sector will provide the market for the farm produce, as industrialists or as consumers. They will also provide farm inputs i.e. seeds, pesticides and clinical services.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Promotion of food crop; Production and storage of maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, cassava, pigeon peas, Irish potatoes; Promotion of cash crop production: tea, coffee, cotton pyrethrum and horticulture.	High cost of farm inputs; Crop pest and diseases; Inappropriate storage structures; Low prices due to lack of market; Lack of seeds; Over dependence on maize; High cost of production; Poor marketing system e.g. for coffee and cotton; Poor infrastructural facilities; Lack of planting materials: tea, coffee, cotton; Low attitude towards cash crops e.g. coffee, tea; Poor management of cooperative societies.	Sensitise people on diversification of enterprises; Train farmers on post harvest management; Government will intervene on marketing of cereals; Grow high yielding varieties; Use of certified seeds; Educate people on the importance of diversified crop production; Use of cess to improve infrastructure; Expansion of pyrethrum as an alternative cash crop; Training cooperative officials on the management skills.
Agricultural Research And Development	On-farm trials, demonstrations and adaptive research.	Farmers/extensions had been left out of earlier research approaches; No follow up by researchers.	To involve farmers and extensions fully; Proper follow ups to be made; Dissemination of generated information to farmers and extensions.

Food Security	Availability of farm inputs (seeds fertilizers e.g.); To avail farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers etc); Appropriate cropping system; Land tenure system.	Certifies seeds for some crops unavailable; Few stockists concentrated in few centres; Poor quality seeds; Insecurity; Mono-cropping; Poor crop husbandry; Conflict on land ownership.	Bulking clean seeds within the district e.g. Irish potato, sweet potato; Government to provide subsidy on farm inputs; Sensitise people on the importance of using certified seeds; Protect farmers from fake seeds; Diversification; Educate farmers on crop husbandry; Government to provide security; Land adjudication and demarcation and registration to be carried out.
Irrigation Development	Improved water management; Furrow rehabilitation; Environmental conservation.	Farmers' reluctance to change from wild flooding to efficient water application techniques; Funds for implementation; Tough terrain during material transportation to sites; High cost of implementation for poorly designed structures; Farmers' reluctance to install conservation structures. Loose soils, hilly areas hence difficulties at times of conserving.	Sensitise farmers on the importance of efficient water application techniques; Avail funds; Use donkeys, human labour during transportation; Design structures properly; Sensitise farmers on importance of environmental conservation; Properly designed conservation structures.
Environment	Create awareness on the importance of forests; Protection of forests i.e. limit boundary encroachments.	Shortage of policing staff; People are not aware of the importance of forests; Insecurity in the valley.	Involving the local communities living around the forests in the management of forest by farming committees.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Sangurur adjudication sections; Maina adjudication Section; Chesoi adjudication Sisiya, Kipsaiya; Declaration as Adjudication Sections; Declaration of Tutungung as Adjudication Section.	Inadequate staff, constant migratory behaviour of the landowners; Lack of survey equipments; Financial resources inadequate.	Publicising the need for land adjudication by holding barazas in these adjudication areas; Provide financial resources.
Agricultural And Other Rural Financial Services	Credit facilities.	Insufficient credit facilities in the district; Lack of collaterals due to communal land ownership; High repayment interests rates for bank loans.	Revive lending organizations e.g. AFC, KFA; Government to demarcate land and give title deeds; Government to review lending policies; Statutory boards to consider giving credit to farmers.

Livestock Development	Promotion of dairy farming; Disease control; Promote modern poultry farming; Wool production; Bee-keeping.	Poor quality dairy breeds; Overstocking; Limited upgrading strategies; Inadequate funds; Shortage of technical staff; Low response to cost sharing by farmers; Distant source of day old chicks; Incidences of poultry diseases; Feeds not readily available; Limited knowledge of rising day old chicks by the farmers; Poor husbandry; Poor occupancy rate of the KTBH; Lack of supply of the KTBH's and long's troth hives.	Improve coverage of AI services; Purchase good quality dairy breeds; Train farmers on the importance of upgrading their breeds; Increase acreage under nippier and legumes; Introduce fodder conservation measures such as hay and silage making; Increase farmers' awareness. Avail adequate funds for farms training on dip management; Encourage private practitioners; Re-introduce supply of pullets to farmers by raising day old chicks at the rearing unit in Chebororwa FTC; Encourage the existing feed manufacturer within the district to venture into poultry feed making; Train farmers on poultry management skills; Train farmers on importance of proper animal husbandry; Train carpenters in hives fabrications/Long's troth and KTBH; Establish cause of low percentage occupancy in KTBH.
Fisheries	Fish farming.	Source of fingerling for stocking rivers and ponds; Technique for handling fingerling during stocking.	Introduction of new species of fish into rivers and ponds; Train farmers on management of fishponds.
Rural Water Supplies	Provision of gravity water supply; Conservation of water catchments areas; Handing over of rural water supplies.	Inadequate funds to implement projects; Insecurity in some parts; Negative attitude to conservation; Project management committees not prepared to take off.	Mobilise the community to raise their contributions; Source for funds from other agents; Sensitise community on importance of conservation; Train management committees.
Cooperatives	Management of cooperatives; Establishment of marketing more cooperatives to enhance incomes; Encourage processing of agricultural produce.	Low returns to members; Poor marketing strategies; Poor prices for agricultural produce; High costs of transport.	Training in cooperative society management; Encourage the establishment of more cooperatives.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-Going Projects/Programme : Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop Development Crop Protection District wide	Increase crop production; Prevention of crop loss; Generate more income.	1000 ha under crops –pest controlled; 250,000 bags of grains treated with pesticides.	To control outbreak of army worms and other major diseases and pests.

Horticultural Crops Development District wide	Improve post harvest management; Income generations; Increased yields; Avail clean planting materials.	More than 5000 acres under horticultural crops; 250 communal stores constructed.	Growing of horticultural crops through CBOs; Construction of storage facilities; Demonstration; Bulking of fruit trees.
Crop Production Services District wide	Improve food security and avail cheap, clean and high yielding varieties for increase in income.	2000 household get 3 meals a day; 21 bulking sites of 1 acre each.	Promotion of drought tolerant crops; Bulking of traditional food crops; Demonstration on crop husbandry, planting of high yielding varieties.
Improvement of Human Nutrition and Gender Issues District wide	Improve food security and health.	2500 households get 3 meals a day; Malnourished cases reduced to 15%.	Carry out nutritional survey; Training on food preparation; Demonstration on utilization of food crops; Gender sensitisation through training, survey and gender projects.

B: New Projects Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Soya Bean Project All Divisions	1	Reduce importation of Soya beans; Generate income to farmers; Improve nutrition status of the district.	Increase present hactarage under Soya beans by 80 hectares annually; Train 12 organized village committees 2 per division annually on basic oil extraction methods and finance management.	Demonstration on crop husbandry and utilization; Exchange visits; Contracting farmers to produce Soya beans. Justification: Important source of protein.
Cotton Rehabilitation Project Tunyo & Tot Divisions	2	Revive cotton industry; Income generation; Creation of employment.	500 hectares under cotton; 28 barazas annually; 50 tonnes of seed distributed.	Availing seeds to farmers; Awareness campaign; Marketing promotion. Justification: There is need to encourage farmers to diversity to cash crops to avoid dependence on subsistence farming.
Organic Farming All Divisions	3	Substitute the expensive fertilizers; Produce crops with no chemical residues for world market; Improve soil structure and micro-organism in the soil; Improve farmers income.	Supply 120 farmers with composite and farm yard manure well prepared; Use of fertilizers reduced by 10%; Train 21 groups on integrated soil fertility management, 3 per division of 13 members.	Demonstrations/ Training; Exchange visits; Awareness campaign Barazas. Justification: There is need to reduce chemical residues in crops.
Rural Oil Production And Processing Kapcherop, Tirap, Tot And Tunyo Divisions	4	To promote oil crop production and rural oil processing; Boost rural incomes; Increase employment opportunities.	Increase present hectarage under sunflower by 70 hectares annually; Train 8 organized village committees 2 per division annually on basic oil extraction methods and finance management.	Plant sunflower; Establish rural oil pressing project. Justification: Can be an important source of income and oil for domestic use.

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adaptive Research District wide	Increase crop production.	Address all farmers' problems.	Identification of farmers' problems and solving them through research.
Research Extension Linkage District wide	Increase crop production.	Address all farmers' problems.	Joint field activities e.g. workshops, field visit, demonstrations.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up Scaling of Developed Technologies District wide	1	Increase crop output; Use of local available resources for crop production to minimize cost; Raise farmers' income.	Increased use of organic fertilizers by 5%; Yields increased by 10%.	Demonstrations; Training; Exchange visits; Field days and farm trails. Justification: There is need to improve on production technologies in view of shrinking farm holdings.

A: Ongoing Project/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimanich/Chemworor Water Furrow Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	2000m of canal concrete lined.	Concrete lining of the canal (2000 m).
Boroko Water Furrow Tot Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	1500m of canal concrete lined.	Concrete lining of the canal (1500m).
Biyaa Water Furrow Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	900m of canal concrete line.	Concrete lining of the canal (900m).
Kapchepkee Water Furrow Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	2000m of the canal concrete lined; Intake constructed.	Concrete lining of the canal ((2000m); Intake construction.
Turgut Water Management Project Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	10 acres under sprinkler irrigation section.	Install sprinter irrigation equipment.
Kiptinos Water Furrow Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	2000m of canal resized; 500m of canal concrete lined.	Canals resized; Canal lining.
Kabarmwar Water Furrow Tot Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	3.0km of canal concrete lined.	Canal lining.
Kamarin Water Furrow Tot Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	2.0km of canal concrete lined.	Canal lining.
Kaborin Water Furrow Tunyo Division	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	7.0km of canal dug; 3.0km of canal concrete lined.	Digging the furrow. Lining the canal.

Kowow Irrigation Project	Reduce water losses through breakage, seepage and leakage; Increase food production; Increase level of income.	20km of furrows concrete lined.	Rehabilitation of Kasakut, Kabarkech Lining (20km).
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Beekeeping Groups District wide	Increased production on honey, improve marketing of honey and increased income.	Honey refineries to be set up; Purchase/construct 1000 KTBH; Establish 1 workshop and train 4 artisans/tailors.	Supply of KTBH to group members; Train farmers on use of KTBH and honey harvesting; Conduct demonstrations through field days; Longstroth hives promotion.
Community Ram-Buck Camps 3 Divisions	To improve the quality of existing breeds of sheep and goats; To increase production of mutton and Chevron and goat milk; Income generation from sale of shoats.	Purchase 10 bucks and rams from Kimose shoats multiplication centre.	Introduction of high quality breeding rams and bucks to camps; Source for rams and bucks of good quality from the breeding stations.
Zero Grazing Groups District wide	Improve milk production; Income generation; Improved family nutrition.	100 heifers introduced; Construction of 50 units; Training of 10 groups each comprising of 20.	Training of farmers on dairy management skills; Scouting for heifers.
Labot Sheep Farm District wide	Maintain quality of rams for exchange with sheep (wool) farmers.	Supply 30 good quality breeding rams.	Introduction of breeding rams; Routing management practices exercised.
Bull Scheme District wide	Better bulls for up-grading local breeds; Income generating.	Establish 8 bull camps; Reach 200 farmers.	Introduction of breeding bulls.
Poultry Production District wide	Improved/better family nutrition and income; Promote district self-sufficiency in egg production/supply.	Introduce/supply 4000 pullets; Conduct 4 trainings to 100 farmers.	Introduce pullets to farmers; Supply day old chicks; Train poultry farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Poultry Promotion Project District wide	1	Increase income from poultry production; Create employment opportunities; Improve family nutritional status.	Train 5000 farmers on poultry management; Create 2000 job opportunities; Introduce 40,000 pullets.	Train farmers on poultry management skills; Construction of modern units; Revitalize the pullet-rearing unit at Chebororwa FTC. Justification: This is an important source of income to the female gender.
Dairy Development Project District wide	2	Increase income to dairy farmers from sale of milk; To improve family nutrition level; To improve the quality of dairy breeds of animals.	Train 20 dairy farmers; Conduct 40 site demonstrations; Organize 15 exchange visits; Source up to 300 heifers.	Training farmers on dairy management; Training and demonstration on feed conservation and establishment; Source for high quality heifer breeds from surrounding districts;

				Promotion of AI and high quality bulls. Justification: This activity is necessary in order to increase milk production and income generation.
Promotion of Pig Farming District wide	3	Increase alternative source of protein to the community; Promote acceptance of pork.	Conduct 40 training session on pig production; Introduce pigs on farms; Slaughter of 1000 pigs district wide.	Train farmers on pig production; Introduce pigs through farmers groups and students clubs. Justification: It is important in diversifying sources of income for farmers.
Emerging Livestock Two Divisions	4	Train farmers on management of the new animal breeds; Source for new species; Diversity farmers sources of income.	Purchase 20 ostriches; Introduce up to 200 guinea fowls; Establish 20 silkworm farms.	Introduction of ostrich; Introduce silk worm farming; Introduce guinea fowls.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	Improve livestock productivity; Improve farmers' income; Protect community against rabies; Prevent/arrest the spread to other areas; To arrest any outbreak before it causes havoc; Curb cattle rustling; Disease control; Prevent rabies in human beings.	30,000 heads of cattle annually; 300 dogs to be vaccinated and 500 stray dogs baited; 20,000 cattle vaccinated against anthrax and 200 birds against new castle disease per year.	Vaccination against all notify-able disease especially, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, black quarter and lumpy skin disease; Disease surveillance; Monitoring and regulating livestock movement; Laboratory diagnosis of disease; Rabies control through vaccination of all dogs and baiting stray dogs.
Tick Control Services District wide	Raise animal productivity and income protect humans against rabies.	200,000 cattle dipped, 43-dip attendants trained and 250 dip samples submitted per year.	Rehabilitation of all non-functional dips; Provision of necessary training to dip management committees and farmers; Re-open dips in Kerio Valley; Construction of additional dips.
Hides and Skin Improvement District wide	Improve quality of hides and skins; Improve level of income from livestock products.	400 premises registered; 15 slaughter men trained; 20 buyers licensed; 2 meetings held with Aror Tannery PMC.	Training of traders and butchers on quality control; Construction of proper bandas and store; Revive Aror Tannery; Licensing buyers on annual basis, flayers and registration of all curing premises.
Artificial Insemination Kapsowar, Chebiemit, Kapcherop and Tirap Divisions	Encourage rearing of high yielding breeds; Reduce breeding diseases; Reduce rearing costs; Enable farmers' access high quality semen; Raise farmers' income.	Increase private schemes to two; Hold 2 management meetings with private schemes; Hold 6 barazas and two field days per year.	Create awareness among farmers on the importance of artificial insemination through meetings, workshops, barazas and field-days; Provide technical knowledge to individuals or reorganizations setting up schemes.

Veterinary Extension and Research Linkage District wide	To strengthen linkage between farmers and research institutions; Improve staff efficiency; Improve livestock productivity.	Attend four meetings with KARI and four extension meetings with DALEO per year; Improve samples submission to regional VIL from 1 to 30 samples annually; Attend two reported clinical cases.	Training of staff and farmers on diseases control and tick control Holding meetings with farmers and research institutions; Up-date staff on the latest research findings; Disseminate research findings to farm level.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	To avoid animal deaths from diseases that can be treated; Safeguard farmers source of income.		Provide clinical services to the farmers; Setting up of private clinics by qualified people.

A: On-going Projects: Land Adjudication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sangurur Adjudication Section Kapsowar Division	Registration of the area and giving title deeds to land owners.	Issuance of title deeds to all eligible owners.	30 appeals pending for review; Hearing by the district commissioner; Issuing title deeds to land owners.
Maina Adjudication Section	Ascertaining of individual ownership rights.	Issue all title deeds.	Land committee and land board cases heard; Demarcation and survey work carried out.
Chesoi Adjudication Section Tirap Division	Ascertaining of ownership rights.	Issue all title deeds.	Land committee and land board cases heard; Demarcation and survey work carried out in the area.

B: New Project Proposals: Land Adjudication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipsaiya, Sisiya Kapsowar Division	1	Ascertain land ownership; Enhance land security.	To issue title deeds to individuals.	Declaration as adjudication section; Demarcation and survey work; Hearing of land committee and arbitration board cases. Justification: These sections have not been adjudicated and no title deeds issued.
Kimuren, Tuturing Tirap Division	2	Ascertain land ownership; Enhance land security.	To issue title deeds to individuals.	Declaration as adjudication section; Demarcation and survey work; Hearing of land committee and arbitration board cases. Justification: These sections have not been adjudicated and no title deeds issued.
Arror, Koitilial, Chepkum Tunyo Division	3	Ascertain land ownership; Enhance land security.	To issue title deeds to individuals.	Declaration as adjudication section; Demarcation and survey work; Hearing of land committee and arbitration board cases. Justification: These sections have not been adjudicated and no title deeds issued.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapsowar Water Supply Kapsowar Division	Avail potable water within reasonable distance; Reduce incidences of waterborne diseases; Avail water for agro-enterprises.	Avail water within reasonable distance to 80 households; Construction of 30 communal water points and 10 cattle troughs.	Source for funds; Extension of distribution lines to Kiplabai and Kapsumai.
Kapcherop Water Supply Construction Of Treatment Plant Kapcherop Division	Avail clean potable water; Improve people's health.	To construct a plant that can treat 250m ³ /day.	Source for funds; Construction of plant.
Ketut-Olot Water Project Tot Division	Avail potable water within reasonable distance; Reduce incidences of waterborne diseases; Increase income.	Construct 100m ³ tank, 3 km gravity main, 7 km distribution line and 12 communal water points.	Construction of storage tanks, distribution lines and communal water points.
Mwangaza Water Project Tirich Water Project Tirap Division and Chebiemit Division	Avail potable water within reasonable distance; Improve people's health; Reduce water born diseases.	Laying of 2 km distribution lines, 20 communal water points to 98 households; 6.5 km gravity main; 100m ³ storage tank; 5km distribution line; 5 communal water points.	Complete laying of distribution lines and communal water points; Construction of gravity main, storage tank, distribution lines, chlorine dozer and water points.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ketut-Olot W/P Mokoro Location Tot Division	1	Bringing water closer to the people; Improve community welfare.	100m ³ storage tank; 25 communal water points serving 100 households.	Formation of PMC; Construction of gravity main; Storage tank and distribution lines; Communal water points and treatment work; Train PMC on O&M. Justification: Community does not have access to potable water.
Kamoi Chesubet Water Project Sengwer Location Kapcherop Division	2	Bringing water closer to the people; Improve community welfare.	1.8 km gravity main; 8 km distribution lines; 12 communal water points serving 134 households.	Construction of intake gravity main; Storage tanks; Distribution lines, treatment works and communal water points. Justification: No reliable source of potable water.
Tenden Water Project Tenden Location Kapcherop Division	3	Bringing water closer to the people; Improve community welfare.	An intake cross weir; 1.8 km gravity main; 10 km distribution lines; 12 communal water points serving 400 households.	Construction of intake gravity main; Storage tanks; Distribution lines, chlorine dozer and communal water points. Justification: Community does not

				access to potable water.
Kapkoshokwo-Kamworien-Chebunet Water Supply Moiben Location Chebiemit Division	4	Bringing water closer to the people; Improve community welfare.	2.5 km gravity main; 100 m storage tank; 8 km distribution line; 10 communal water points to serve 500 households; Water borne diseases reduced by 99%.	Identify source of funds; Construction of gravity main; Storage tank, distribution lines and communal water points. Justification: Area does not have reliable water.
Moiben Dam Water Supply Moiben Location Chebiemit Division	5	Bringing water closer to the people; Improve community welfare.	1 electric motor and pump; 15 km distribution lines & 1 water points to serve; Institution – 2 secondary school 6 primary school – Chebiemit H/C and Chebara H/C.	Purchase of motor and booster pumps; Construction of distribution lines and water points. Justification: Community lacks reliable water facility.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming District wide	Improved nutrition; Income generation improved.	Train 20 farmers groups; Stock 20 fish ponds; Purchase 4 fishing nets.	Training of farmers on fish farming technologies; Establish 20 fish ponds; Sourcing for fingerlings.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming Promotion District wide	1	Provision of cheap source of alternative animal protein; Promote income generation through sale of fish.	Set up 25 fish ponds along the major rivers; Purchase 5 fishing nets for centralized utilization.	Setting up of group fish ponds; Training on fish farming techniques; Source of fingerlings from established fish farms; Availing fishing equipment. Justification: This is an important alternative source of protein.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forestry Boundary Alignment District wide	1	To ascertain forest boundary and prevent further encroachment; Environment conservation.	All forest boundaries in the district.	Solicit for funds; Surveying and realignment of boundary. Justification: The forest has been encroached, some beacons removed and boundary line lost. There are many illegal squatters living in the forest areas who should be removed.
Re-afforestation of All Encroached Forest Land	2	Conserve flora and fauna;	All open areas in the forest i.e. 11,000 ha.	Source for funds; Source for appropriate tree seeds/ seedlings;

Forest Land District wide		Conserve water catchments.		seeds/ seedlings; Raise seedlings. Justification: The forests have been extensively damaged and forest conservation compromised.
Endangered Species Protection District wide	3	Ensure compliance to the forest conservation Act.	Protect all tree species especially cedar.	Secure more funds; More staff and requisite facilities to enhance policing.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operatives

Name Project Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Train Cooperative Management Committees District wide	1	Improve management of cooperative societies; Enhance efficiency and profitability of cooperative societies.	Conduct 10 training workshops.	Identify and train on better management skills. Justification: There is need to improve management capacities of cooperatives.
Construct Coffee Factories Kapsowar and Tirap Divisions	2	Improve market value of coffee; Improve farmers' earnings from coffee.	Construct two coffee factories one each at Kapsowar and Tirap.	Sensitise coffee farmers on the benefits of processing their produce; Mobilize funds; Construct coffee factories. Justification: The societies sell parchment coffee, which fetch low prices.
Construct Horticultural Processing Plants Tot and Tunyo Divisions	3	Improve market value of horticultural produce; Improve farmer's earnings from the crop; Create employment; Easy storage/ reduce perishability.	Construct two horticultural processing plants.	Sensitise horticultural producers on the benefits of processing their produce; Construct horticultural plants. Justification: The area has high potential for horticulture, there is need to process to improve income levels.
Formation of Cooperative Societies District wide	4	Ensure better access to markets by farmers and avoid middlemen; Access cheaper transport facilities; Maximize on farm incomes.	Register at least ten cooperative societies.	Create awareness among farming communities on the importance of cooperative societies as marketing avenues. Justification: It improves marketing of agricultural produce.
Establishment of New Savings and Credit. Formation of Rural Based SACCOS. District wide	5	Easy access to thrift and credit for investment in farming, agro-based industries and other ventures; Better investment portfolio.		Sensitise potential members on the benefits of SACCOS; Register more rural SACCOS. Justification: They are important channels for savings and accessing credit.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to tourism, trade and industries through production of raw materials for agro-based industries, scenic beauty and biodiversity provided by the forests promotes tourism. Equally, it provides food for healthy and nourished human resources. The sector depends on good roads to market produce and to access farm inputs and also on the maintenance of law and order to implement its activities.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will achieve its vision and mission by improving network of basic infrastructure, like roads through routine maintenance and upgrading. Over the plan period, possibilities of establishing mini-hydro power stations will be explored; rural electrification programme will be extended with a view to encouraging self-employment in Jua Kali sector and also agro-based industries. Telecommunication link will be improved through installing modern communication equipment. As the trading centres grow to urban centres, major water supply schemes and sanitation will be established.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Providing all weather roads equitably distributed in the district, provision of reliable telecommunication services, provision of electricity in major trading centres will improve access to markets for agricultural produce, enhance agricultural production and create employment opportunities.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

- GOK:** The GOK will provide the policy guideline, technical support, funding, supervision and actual construction work.
- Local Authority:** The local authority will undertake construction by contract for unclassified roads.
- NGOs:** The NGOs will assist in provision of the requisite funds for road construction, spot improvement.
- CBOs:** They will provide unskilled labour and emergency maintenance.
- Private Sector:** Will be contracted to undertake most of construction works.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance; Upgrading of roads; Tarmac Iten-Kapsowar road.	Inadequate funds; Lack of equipment; Inadequate funds; Inadequate staff; Lack of equipment; Traverses Keiyo/Uasin-Gishu and Marakwet districts; Class D road, hence funded under DRC;	Implement Roads 2000 programme; Implement Roads 2000 programme; Reclassify the road to class C to attract funds from roads department.
Energy	Rural Electrification Programme; Establish Mini-Hydro Power Station.	Cost of connection is high; Potential has not been publicised.	Cost should be reviewed to encourage rural self-employment; Publicise potential to possible financiers.

3.2.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

B: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapsowar-Arror Road Chebiemit-Tunyo Divisions	Ease communication between Kerio Valley and highlands for both economic and security operations.	Open up 23.5 km of road to gravel standard by 2002.	Survey, earthworks, drainage and graveling.
Chesoi-Maron-sambalat Road Tirap/Tot Divisions	Improve access to markets of agricultural crops; Improve security operations.	Open 50 km of road to gravel standards by 2003.	Survey, Earth works, Drainage, Graveling.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Iten-Kapsowar Road	1	Improve communication and marketing of agricultural produce from the rich hinterland of Marakwet District.	Survey and design work by 2003 and construct tarmac standard 50km of road by 2008.	Source for funds, survey and design; Contract and construct the road to tarmac standard. Justification: Agriculture produce goes to waste due to inaccessibility.
Sangurur- Koitilial Road	2	Improve access to markets for horticultural produce from the valley.	Survey and design; Open up 17 km of road to gravel standard by 2003.	Survey, earthworks and drainage. Justification: Good road necessary for horticultural transportation.
Chesoi-Chesongoch Road -D 340 Tirap Division	3	Ease communication and marketing of horticultural products from Kerio valley.	Open 14km road to all weather standard by 2004.	Widen of the road; Construction of concrete drifts; Drainage works. Justification: Good road is necessary.
Kapcherop-Chebororwa Road C48 Kacherop Division	4	Improve marketing of agricultural crops and dairy products.	Improve 21km of road to gravel standard by 2004.	Gravel road; Drainage works. Justification: Agriculture produce

				goes to waste.
Kamoi-Kipsambach-Kapterit -R17	5	Improve access to markets for agricultural products.	Improve the road to gravel standards by 2005.	Gravelling works; Drainage works. Justification: Road is impassable during the rainy seasons.
Kapsowar-Sinon Road R23	6	Improve access to markets for agricultural products.	Improve the 17km road to all weather.	Gravelling; Drainage. Justification: Road is impassable during rainy seasons.
Tenden-Kibigos Road E350	7	Improve access to markets for agricultural products.	Improve the 13km road to all weather.	Gravelling. Justification: Need to improve road to reduce transport costs.
Kamasia-Kapchemurkeldet Road E351	8	Improve access to markets for agricultural products.	Improve 15km to all weather standards.	Spot improvement.
Kapcherop- Kapterit E1315	9	Improve access to markets for agricultural products.	Improve 17km to gravel standard.	Spot improvement.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programe Kapsowar-Chesoi Kapsowar-Sungur Cheptonge-Yemit Kapsowar Division Tirap Division	1	Promote rural agro-processing industries; Create employment in rural areas.	Expand the programme to Yemit, Chesoi and Sanguru.	Surveying, clearing, provision of posts, electric wires, transformers and other associated electrical equipment to complete the lines to Chesoi, Yemit and Sangurur. Justification: There is need for electricity to be supplied to rural areas to alleviate poverty through rural self-employment, and also to conserve wood fuel energy so as to save forests from destruction.
Establishment of Mini-Hydro Power Stations	2	To generate power for local consumption.	Establish one mini-hydro power stations at Arror River.	Identify financier; Survey, design and construction work. Justification: The river has enough potentials to generate hydro-power.

3.2.7 Cross sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure is linked to Human Resources through production of skilled and healthy manpower, while tourism, trade and industry is linked through provision of good roads. Information Technology is also critical to the sector in terms of access to the latest information on building, designs and costs.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will achieve it's vision and mission by imparting business skills and industrial management skills, providing trade information, counselling and consultancy, export promotion, trade financing, economic research, promotion of uniform standards, weights and measures. It will also identify new tourist products, market the tourism industry and maintain high standards in the tourist industry. The sector will emphasize cottage industries with bias to agro-based industries, which enhances backward and forward linkages.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will provide and facilitate appropriate training geared towards the emergence of entrepreneurs, provision of business finance through Joint Loan Board and identification of other potential financiers; identify investment opportunities and match them with entrepreneurs, export promotion by identifying and developing exportable products; enhance the usage of appropriate technology through research to increase the utilization of locally available resources; provide trade information, consultancy and counselling services and trade facilitation and enhance the involvement of women in income generating activities, through gender sensitive training, trade financing and consultancy services.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in the sector are Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Jua Kali Association, NGOs, the government and CBOs. Their role is to supplement the government's efforts in trade development, provide a forum where members or interested groups can approach the government and negotiate/address issues affecting them. They also provide a base for capacity building.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Improvement of business management skills.	Lack of adequate funds.	Solicit for funds; Identify training needs; Develop training programme; Monitoring of training programmes.

	Avail Credit Facilities.	Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on loanes; Low financial base for Joint Loan Board; Poor management information system.	Prepare businessmen through training; Provide credit follow-up with counselling; Provide information on alternative sources of credit; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCOS and associations.
	Exploitation of the local resources for development.	Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs.	Identify problem areas affecting business development.
	Dissemination of Trade Information.	Lack of modern management information system; Uncoordinated sharing of information.	Analyse the information needs of the sector; Harmonise the way information is shared; Develop modern M.I.S; Disseminate information.
	Export Promotion.	Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on inputs making finished products un-competitive; Poor packaging of products.	Link up with E.P.C to provide latest information on export markets; Address the issue of duty with relevant authorities; Sensitisation on appropriate export packaging; Seminars and workshops on export opportunities, documentation and procedures.
	Promote Compliance with the Business Rent Tribunal Act.	Inadequate funds to sensitise tenants and landlords on the Act; Ignorance about the Act; Rent cards are not issued by landlords; No formal agreements between landlords and tenants; Delay in disposal of cases.	Educate landlords and tenants on the Act.
	Enhance the use of valid scales, weights and measures.	Inadequate funds to go round for inspection, test, calibrate and stamp machines.	Sensitise the business community; Assess all weights, weighing and measuring equipment; Take legal action against those flouting the Act.
Tourism	Publicity of tourism products in the district; Inventories of tourist attraction in the district; Diversify tourist products.	Inadequate funds; Underdeveloped tourist sites; Poor infrastructure; Lack of local initiative; Insecurity in some tourist attraction areas.	Raise awareness on existing tourism potentials; Involve the local community in conservation marketing and exploring new tourism products; Opening of western tourism circuit; Initiate joint public/private sector security operation to protect tourism; Capacity building among stakeholders in the tourism industry.

Industries	Encourage the emergence of industries with backward and forward linkages; Disseminate information on the industrial potentials of the district; Identify potential source of industrial finance.	Lack awareness on industrial potentials; Poor physical infrastructure Weak linkage between industries and research institutions; Lack of credit for industrial development.	Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, Cotonou Agreement and charges in WTO; Promote production of local raw materials; Activate District Industrial Committee; Strengthen link between industries and research institutions.
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3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans board District wide	Promote the growth of business in the district; Create employment; Improve income levels; Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate to commercial banks.	To finance 30 traders annually at a cost of Ksh 1.05 m. i.e. Ksh 7.35m to 210 traders during the plan period.	Finance micro and small scale enterprises.
Business Management and Skills Development District wide	Equip traders with modern business skills; Provide traders with opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks.	Train 100 traders annually i.e., 700 at the end of plan period.	Solicit for funds; Identify training needs; Develop training program; Train traders; Evaluate training.
Business Counselling	Help the counsees learn how to tackle and address current and future problems.	To counsel 50 traders annually i.e. 350 during the plan period.	Offer counselling services to micro and small scale enterprises.
Export Promotion	Increase the market for domestic products; Increase foreign exchange earnings; Create employment opportunities.		To promote export through provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials; Assist in product development.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing of Tourism	Identification and documentation of tourist products.	Avail information to potential investors; Publicize new tourist attractions; Diversify economic activities of the district; Planning and resource allocation to priority areas.	Dissemination of information.
Classification of Hotels and Restaurants	Inspection of facilities and services; Award of star rating.	To enhance standards of facilities and services; To assist them in marketing their products.	Inspection of hotels; Issuance of permits, licences.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Forest Conservation and Preservation (forest tourism) Kapsowar Location Kapsowar Division	1	To provide recreational, leisure and tourism aspects of forestry: Protect water catchments, while providing income to the local authority on a sustainable basis as opposed to timber production: Enhance management of existing woodlands, heath lands: Create employment opportunities.	Revenue generated to the local authority increased by 10%: No - hectares of forestland reforested: No - of tourist received by the end of plan period.	Identification of site: Identification of sponsor: Construction of requisite physical facilities: Re-afforestation programs: Training of tour guides: Preparations of promotional materials e.g., guide books and brochures: Identification of tree species in the forest, animals and birds: Improvement of road network. Justification: There is potential for sustainable tourist activities.
Museum, Cultural Centre, Research Centre and Interpretation Facility Kapsowar Location, Kapsowar Division	2	Generate employment and income: Promote culture: Recreation and general welfare.	Facility completed by the end of the plan period.	Identification of site: Identification of sponsor: Identification of support institution such as national museums of Kenya, KWS, tourist organization and research institutes: Setting up of zoological and botanical garden: Writing up of promotional materials such as brochures and guidebooks. Justification: There is potential for sustainable tourist activities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Weights and Measures

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Verification of weights and measures and weighing instruments District wide	Set and maintain standards.	489 weights and measures instruments.	Verify and stamp all weights, measures and measuring instruments.
Sensitisation on the use of proper weights and measures	To make traders appreciate proper weights and measures.	All traders in the district.	Education through field visits barazas and seminars.
Inspection of Instrument District wide	To determine conformity with standards: To encourage fair trade practices.	All businesses in the district.	Physically checking the weights, measures and measuring instruments.
Enforcement of use of Proper Instruments District wide	To protect consumers from unscrupulous business persons.	At least one sample every year.	Investigate and take proper remedial action through impromptu visits, randomly sample products etc.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Industrial Promotion District wide	Attract both local and foreign investors.		Identification of potential projects; Evaluate the projects and sensitise the local community.
Export marketing of industrial products District wide	Take advantage of opportunities; Expand market for local products; Create employment opportunities; Add value to export products.		Sensitisation of the business community on opportunities provided by AGOA, Cotonou Agreement and COMESA.
Industrial Skills Management Development District wide	To equip industrialists with skills; Four trainings annually; Increase their capacity to take risks.		Conduct seminars and workshops on areas related to industrial management.
Industrial Registration District wide	To build up comprehensive data bank and provide timely information; To provide efficient library services to the businesses and researchers.		Visit and sensitise factories on industrial registration; Create employment and income; Dispatch industrial registration forms.

3.3.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The success of the sector depends on the existence of good physical infrastructure i.e. roads, electricity, means of transport and communication. The sector will also boost entrepreneurial drive where there is peace and security. Most industries will source raw materials from agriculture sector while others will benefit from the forward and backward linkages. For this sector to flourish it will also depend on the existence of skilled and health manpower in an environment with good sanitation and adequate water.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**3.4.1 Vision and Mission**

"To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality life for all Kenyans". The mission of the sector is "achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement".

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Effective utilization of available resources in schools such as land, through income generating projects, increase teacher pupil ratio through increased enrolment as opposed to opening new schools, enhance service delivery in health facilities through regular supply of drugs and deployment of staff and strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders in the sector; establish more adult learning centres and in collaboration with other stakeholders strengthen community mobilization.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provides and facilitates education and training, by enhancing school enrolment and encouraging adults to enrol for adult literacy programmes. This will improve the literacy levels and skills in the district. The district population will have greater access to health services through upgrading/expansion of health facilities. Positive cultural practices shall be promoted through establishment of a cultural centre.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

GOK: Provide policy guidance, professional and technical input to other stakeholders. It will also train and employ teachers and other personnel, financing, as well as undertake monitoring and evaluation.

NGOs: Provide funds for construction, school management training, bursaries, and other school requirements. They also provide health facilities and services.

CBOs: Provide funds for physical facilities management of projects and provision of unskilled labour.

Private Sector: Will avail learning materials. It will be contracted to undertake construction works.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector.	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Construction of offices and equipping of laboratories; Libraries and ECE centres; Construction of classrooms; Purchase of textbooks; Construction of zone office; Purchase of motorcycles.	Inadequate funds.	Solicit for funds from NGOs, GOK, donor agencies, private organizations, individuals and charitable organizations; Mobilize funds from the community.
	Adult education class income generating project.	Lack of basic management skills to manage the projects hence non-sustainability.	Identify soft loan to avail revolving funds to sustain literacy and improve economic welfare of learners.
	Inspection and supervision of adult education program.	Inadequate funds; Lack of transport.	Purchase of land rover and motorcycles for effective inspection and supervision.
	Production of learning and teaching materials.	Unsatisfactory trained teachers in learning and teaching materials production skills; Dependency on pre-prepared materials by teachers.	Production of learning and teaching materials specifically for use in Marakwet District.
	Eradication of illiteracy.	Inadequate funds.	Recruit at least one full time teacher per sub-location.
	Provision of office accommodation.	Lack of funds.	Construction of district adult education office and eventually divisional offices.
	Training of adult education teachers.	Poor pay to part time teachers encourages desertion.	Refresher courses for adult education teachers and induction courses for newly recruited teachers.
HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS Control activities.	Promiscuous activities; Inability to discuss	Establish and operationalise ACU within GOK departments;

		HIV/AIDS openly within families; Unsafe sex practices; Presence of migrant labour; Limited awareness of AIDS even within GOK departments.	Identify and train counsellors in each location; Encourage voluntary AIDS testing; Home based HIV/AIDS care.
Health and Nutrition	Construction of District Hospital; Upgrading of health centres/dispensaries; Small scale water supplies; Waste disposal system; Awareness of disease prevention and control.	Lack of funds; Unavailability of land; Uneven distribution of facilities.	Solicit for funds from GOK, NGOs, and donor agencies; Mobilize community to contribute particularly towards health centres and dispensaries; Intensify health awareness campaigns.
Culture, Recreation and Sport	Community mobilization and supervision; Economic empowerment; Promote positive cultural practices and promote sports and recreation of activities in the district.	Lack of proper office accommodation; No credit institutions; Lack of funds; No recreational facility.	Solicit for funds from GOK; Organize seminars and workshops; Mobilize local resources; Encourage rural credit and revolving scheme; Mobilize resources to construct stadium.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A : On-going Projects/Programme: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Chugor and Lawich Girls Boarding Facilities Tirap/Kapsowar Divisions	To promote girl child education.	16 modern classrooms; 4 dormitories; 2 kitchens; 2 stores.	Sensitise the community on the importance of boarding schools; Mobilize resources through harambee, donors, GOK; Construction.
Construction of Laboratories in all Secondary Schools District wide	Enhance learning and performance in science subjects in national exams.	20 laboratories.	Mobilization of resources through PTAs, Harambee, donors, GOK; Construction work.
Construction of Classrooms District wide	To improve education and retention of pupils.	200 classrooms by 2008.	Sensitisation of school committees, PTAs; Mobilization of resources; Construction of classrooms in primary schools.
Construction of Early Childhood Development Centres Classrooms	Enhance enrolment and ECD services.	100 classrooms by 2008.	Sensitisation of communities; Mobilization of resources; Construction.
Income Generating Projects in Schools District wide	Enhance the utilization of school resources to generate income; Reduce school levies.	At least 100 schools have income generating projects by 2008.	Sensitise all stakeholders on the importance of the project, Train head-teachers, PTA on management of income generating projects; Prepare business plan; Implementation of the plan; Monitoring and evaluation.
Construction of Libraries in Selected Primary schools District wide	Improve academic performance in schools.	17 primary schools by 2008.	Sensitise the community on importance of libraries; Mobilize resources; Construction of libraries; Equip libraries.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Textbooks Project in Primary/ Secondary Schools District wide	1	To enhance pupil access to textbooks; To improve academic performance.	All primary and secondary schools by 2008.	Sensitise the stakeholders on the importance of reducing pupil/book ratio. Justification: Pupil access to textbooks is limited.
Open more streams in both primary and secondary schools Expansion of streams in primary and secondary schools	2	Enhance utilization of already available resources/ facilities; Improve on the teacher pupil ratio.	All primary and secondary schools by 2008.	Sensitisation of community, school committees, BOGs, PTAs on the advantages of more streams as opposed to new schools; Mobilization of resources. Justification: It enhances the utilization of existing resources in the school.
Purchase of motor cycles	3	Improve schools inspection through enhanced mobility.	15 motorcycles by 2008.	Mobilize resources.
Construction of Zonal/TAC Offices	4	Improve performance and management of schools.	13 zones TACs by 2008.	Create awareness among communities; Mobilize resources.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Control Activities District wide	1	Strengthen capacity and coordination to respond to HIV/AIDS epidemic in the district.	Establish and operationalise ACU in each ministry; Avail STI drugs and condoms in all health facilities in the district.	Encourage voluntary AIDS testing; Create awareness through barazas through barazas film shows, and billboards; Identify and train counsellors; Encourage treatment of opportunistic infections; Establish ACU units in each department and identify lead officer. Justification: HIV/AIDS prevalence has reached alarming levels and there is need to curtail the scourge.

B: New Projects Proposals: Health

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Hospital Kapsowar Division	1	Improve access to quality medical services.	Construct a 200 bed capacity hospital.	Secure land for construction; Solicit for funds. Justification: Marakwet does not have a district hospital.
Upgrade Kaptalamwa Dispensary to Health Centre District wide	2	Improve access to medical services.	Construct maternity ward with 10 bed capacity; Construct admission ward of up to 20 patients.	Mobilize financial resources; Construct maternity ward; Expand examination rooms; Construct admission rooms. Justification: There is need to upgrade this

				facility along with the others because they are far from health services.
Expand Chebiemit Health Centre to Sub-District Hospital	3	Improve and expand the medical services offered by the health centre.	Construction of male, female wards, maternity and minor theatre.	Solicit for funds; Expand maternity wing; Equip maternity wing; Expand admission wards; Expand and equip theatre. Justification: There is need to reduce distance to health facility.
Expansion of Admission and Maternity Ward of Kapcherop Health Centre	4	Create more room for in-patients; Improve patient health care.	16 bed maternity ward; Accommodation for 20 in-patients.	Source for funds; Undertake expansion work. Justification: There is need to reduce distance to health facility.
Construction and Completion of Kabetwa, Kabiego, Chemworor and Kapchebau Dispensaries	5	Avail health services with reasonable distance.	Construct and complete four dispensaries.	Secure land; Source for funds; Construction of dispensaries. Justification: There is need to reduce distance to health facility.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Adult Education

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Class income Generating Projects District wide	1	Improve economic welfare of learners and sustain class enrolment.	Every adult class to have at least one income-generating project.	Source for funds to start income generating projects in adult education classes. Justification: It is important because it will sustain adult literacy classes.
Inspection and Supervision District wide	2	To improve mobilization, inspection and supervision of adult education classes and programs.	One Land Rover for the district office and Seven motorcycles.	Purchase one motor vehicle and seven motorcycles. Justification: Currently the department does not have means of transport.
Production of Learning Materials District wide	3	Meet specific needs of adult learners of this district.	Every class to have enough learning and teaching materials; Improve loaning.	Produce learning materials specific to Marakwet District. Justification: These materials are necessary for functional education.
Eradication of Illiteracy District wide	4	Raise literacy levels in the district.	Recruit at least 105 full time teachers by 2008.	Recruit at least 105 full time adult teachers. Justification: There is high illiteracy in the district. Adults are willing to learn but there is shortage of full time teachers.
Provision of Office Accommodation District wide	5	Improve performance.	District headquarters office; Divisional offices for Tunyo, Tirap, Chebiemit, Kapcherop and Kapbiego Divisions.	Secure land for office construction; Source for funds; Construction of office. Justification: Brings adult education administration closer to the people.
Training of Adult Education teachers District wide	6	Improve literacy levels in the district; Enhance teachers' efficiency.	105 teachers inducted; 82 teachers to attend refresher courses.	Conduct refresher and induction courses for adult education teachers.

B: New Projects Proposals: Home Affairs Heritage and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of office accommodation	1	For better service delivery and efficiency.	Office block completed, properly furnished and equipped.	Identify land; Source for funds; Construction of office. Justification: Brings services closer to the community.
Community Mobilization and Supervision	2	Improve skills and awareness for self-actualisation.	Train five groups per division annually.	Organize seminars and workshops; Mobilize community for self-development. Justification: Important for self-actualisation by the community.
Provision of Rural Credit Schemes District wide	3	Promote socio-economic projects.	Provide credit to ten groups per division per year.	Train community on the ethics of credit; Train on good business management skills; Assist groups in preparation of business plans. Justification: Credit is a constraint to the emergence of enterprises.
Construction of District Stadium District Headquarters	4	Promote sporting activities in the district.	Construct one stadium at the district headquarters.	Secure public support; Mobilize resources; Construction of stadium. Justification: The district has potentials for sportsmen and women.
Construction of a Cultural Centre District Headquarters	5	Provide recreational facility; Preserve cultural values of Marakwet.	Construct one cultural centre in the district.	Secure public support; Identify suitable site; Source for funds; Construction of centre; Collection of cultural artifacts.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to agriculture through provision of food for a well-nourished population. Human resource activities including, accessing health services is complimented by good road network. Likewise Tourism, Trade and Industry provide employment opportunities for the skilled and healthy manpower. In addition, cultural centres can generate income as tourist attractions.



3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies”. Its Mission is to “promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will achieve this vision and mission through modernization of information gathering, analysis and dissemination. Over the Plan period, the district intends to expand ICT to rural areas, including modern telecommunication equipment. It will also encourage the use of modern communication and training on manpower especially in government departments. Additionally, the DIDC will be established and equipped with modern communication equipment.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

It will provide and facilitate easy access to timely information to facilitate informed decision making like in marketing and investment. The sector will also assist in modernization of DIDC, with more comprehensive data bank including facts on the district profile in addition to facilitating exchange of ideas.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

GOK: The Government will provide the policy guidance in the sector, and incentives by way of tax waivers etc.

Telkom: It will provide modern and efficient telephone services in addition to increasing telephone connections.

Private Sector: It facilitates the data gathering, processing and dissemination.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Information communications Technology	Manpower Training on Information Technology.	Inadequate skilled personnel Inadequate funds.	Training on IT.
	Acquisition of IT hardware and software.	Costs are prohibitive Lack of funds.	Lobby for tax waivers on IT equipments.
	Establishment of DIDC.	Lack for funds for DIDC construction and equipping.	Solicit for funds.
	Installation of modern telecommunication equipment.	Obsolete equipment High cost of installation.	

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of a Modern DIDC District Headquarters	1	Increase access to centralized information in the district.		Construction of DIDC; Acquisition of reading materials; Installation of modern communication technologies (i.e. Website); Training of DIDC personnel.
Manpower Training District wide	2	To enhance the understanding and promote the use of modern technology.		Identify the training needs in the district; Actual training; Evaluate the training.
Acquisition of data District wide	3	Facility easy access to data for individual needs processing.		Identify strategic sectoral data requirement; Actual data collection and storage.

3.5.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The Human Resources Sector will compliment this sector through provision of skilled manpower to manage the information technology. The sector will depend on the Physical Infrastructure Sector to provide the means of communication like telephone services and electricity.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, law and order will be enhanced through establishment of more security post in security prone areas, peace and reconciliation meetings. More liaison forums with various development stakeholders will be convened.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the sector that will enable all the other sectors of the economy to thrive. It is the sector, which will provide an enabling environment by addressing issues such as insecurity, good governance and management of overall development in the district. The sector coordinates planning services for the district to ensure complementarily while at the same time undertaking resources inventory.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders include provincial administration, probation services, planning services, civil registrar, registrar of persons and the police department. These departments will be executing their routine departmental functions. Other stakeholders will include the private hospitals for registration of births and deaths. The community, church leaders and NGOs will also contribute to this sector through awareness and educational programmes.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Enhancement of law and order.	Inadequate administrative officers; Inadequate funds.	Secure more officers; Initiate peace and reconciliation meetings; Avail more funds.
Police	Divisional police headquarters/police station and police lines Kapsowar Division	No land to construct the facilities.	Liase with Marakwet county council.
	Construction of police posts and police lines Chebiemit and Kapcherop Divisions.	No land to put the facilities.	Liase with the community and county council.
	Construction of Mogil Police Station and police lines Tunyo Division .	No land.	Liase with the community and county council.
	Police patrol bases at Arror and tot, Tunyo and Tot Divisions.	No land.	Liase with county council.
	Enhancement of security.	No land to put-up these facilities; Lack of funds.	Secure land; Secure funds; Construct more police stations, posts and patrol bases.
Probation Services	Rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of a court; Lack of penal institution; Lack of remand homes.	Provide a court in the district; Provide penal institution; Provide remand home.
	Empowerment of offenders.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate personnel.	
	Resolution of social problems such as drug abuse.	Lack of awareness on the role of the department; Inadequate personnel.	Hold barazas.
Civil Registration	Improve registration coverage.	Lack of awareness on the importance of registering births and deaths; Negative cultural believes about registration; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funds.	Hold seminars and barazas to sensitise the community.
	Issue births and death certificates on demand.		
Registration of Persons	Register and issue national identity cards for those of 18years and above.	Lack of staff; Inadequate funds.	Source funds to undertake registration.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Law and Order District wide	Create conducive environment for development.	Four barazas per moth per district officer; Monthly peace meetings; All division to have district officers.	Holding barazas; Establishment of peace and reconciliation teams; Establishment of more security posts; Filling of vacant administrative posts.
Construction of Police Divisional Headquarters/Police Station and Police Lines Divisional Headquarters	To provide proper office and residential accommodation to divisional police; Promote morale and staff efficiency.	Adequate office and residential accommodation during the plan period.	Secure land with title deed; Solicit for funds; Construction.
Construction of Police Post Chebiemit and Kapcherop Divisions	To provide proper office and residential accommodation to divisional police.	Promote efficiency and morale.	Secure land with title deed; Solicit for funds; Construction.
Mogil Police Station and Police Lines	Enhance security in the cattle rustling prone Kerio Valley; Increase the number of security personnel.	Adequate office accommodation.	Secure land with title deed; Solicit for funds; Construction.
Police Patrol Bases at Arror and Tot	Enhance security in the cattle rustling prone Kerio valley; Increase the number of security personnel.	Adequate office accommodation.	Secure land with title deed; Solicit for funds; Construction.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation Of Offenders	Enable offenders fit back into the society; Reduce the chances of offenders lapsing back to crime.	Make as many home visits as possible per offender.	Home visits; Counselling; Skill development.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will be able to execute its function more effectively in the presence of good physical infrastructure, like roads and telephone services. It will also require skilled, well-nourished and healthy manpower. Equally, it will benefit enormously from Information Communication Technology through availability of accurate and timely information for planning, financial control and enforcement of law and order.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The projects and programmes outlined in the plan will require timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation if the theme of the plan "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" is to be realized. This has a strong correlation with the level of commitment to the plan by all stakeholders, especially the government through promotion of pro-poor policies.

The implementation of the plan will have significant impact on poverty, in terms of improving the levels of income, school enrolment, retention and general progression. Equally, access to health services, potable water and markets will improve. To create this impact, it requires effective and efficient implementation of projects and programmes. This will be possible if monitoring and evaluation is institutionalised at community level.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

District based monitoring unit, comprising the District Commissioner and Heads of Departments will be strengthened and expanded to incorporate other stakeholders, from the CBOs and NGOs. The unit will be expected to provide quarterly reports on the implementation status of the plan to the DEC. At the divisional level, a monitoring and evaluation committee comprising the District Officer, Divisional Heads of Department and leading NGOs and CBOs will be formed. They will make regular visits to projects and inform the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee on the progress on a monthly basis. At the community level, project management committees in a location will constitute themselves into Vocational Monitoring and Evaluation Committees; they shall comprise of the location chief, government officers serving in the location and other stakeholders. This committee will report monthly to the divisional committee.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Costs Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Crop Development Crop Protection	N/A	2002-2008	1,000 ha under crops; Pests control; 250,000 bags of grains treated with pesticides.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Supply of pesticides.
Horticultural Crops Development	N/A	2002-2008	More than 5,000 acres under horticultural crops; 250 communal stores constructed.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Research development and marketing.
Crop Production Services	N/A	2002-2008	2,000 household get 3 meals a day; 21 bulking site of 1 acre each.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Promotion and dissemination.
Improvement of Human	0.4 Million	2002-2008	2,500 households get 3	Monthly report; Quarterly reports;	DALEO	Promotion and dissemination.

Nutrition and Gender Issues			meals a day; Malnourished cases reduced by 15%.	Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.		
Soya Bean Project	0.42 Million	2002-2008	Hectareage under soya beans increased by 80% annually; 12 organized village committees.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Provide farm inputs and market.
Cotton Rehabilitation	1 Million	2002-2008	500 ha under cotton 28 barazas organized annually; 50 tones of seed distributed.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Marketing
Organic Farming	1.2 Million	2002-2008	120 farmers with compost and farm yard manure well prepared; Use of organic fertilizers reduced by 10%; 21 groups trained on integrated soil fertility management.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Promotion of the technology
Rural Oil Production and Processing	N/A	2002-2008	Hectareage under sunflower increase by 70ha annually; 8 organized village committees trained annually.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.		Supply of technology and funds.
Agricultural Research and Development Adaptive Research	N/A	2002-2008	Farmers problems reduced by 5%.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	KARI/DALEO	Undertake research.
Research Extension Linkage	N/A	2002-2008	Farmers problems reduced by 5%.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	KARI/DALEO	Undertake research.
Up- scaling of Developed Technologies	N/A	2002-2008	Increase use of organic fertilizers by 5%; Farm yields increased by 10%.	Monthly report; Quarterly reports; Annual report; DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Undertake research.
Kimanich/ Chemworor Water Furrow	1.5 Million	2002-2008	Reduced water loss due to seepage; 20 more hectares of land under crops.	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO	Source of Finance.
Boroko Water Furrow	3.2 Million	2002-2008	More water is available; 15 more hectares of land	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO	Provide financial resources.

			under crops.			
Biyaa Water Furrow	1 Million	2002-2008	Reduced water loss due to seepage; 20 more hectares under crops.	Reports: Site visits.	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources.
Kapchepkee Water Furrow	0.5 Million	2002-2008	More efficient water abstraction; 30 more hectares of land under crops.	Reports: Site visits.	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources.
Turgut Water Management Project	0.1 Million	2002-2008	10 acres under sprinkler irrigation.	Reports: Site visits.	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources.
Kiptinos Water Furrow	2.5 Million	2002-2008	Reduced water loss; 25 more hectares under crops.	Reports: Site visits.	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources.
Kabarmwar Water Furrows	N A	2002-2008	220 more hectares under crops.	Reports: Site visits	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources
Kamarin Water Furrow	N A	2002-2008	30 hectares under crops.	Reports: Site visits;	DALEO	Skills; Financial resources.
Kowow Irrigation Project Tot Division	3 Million	2002-2008	30 hectares of land put under crops.	Reports; Site visits;	DALEO	Undertake survey work; Financial assistance.
National Soil And Water Conservation	1.5 Million	2002-2007	Soil loss due to erosion reduced by 20%; Increased vegetation cover in the homesteads.	Reports: Site visits;	DALEO	Provide finance; Technical input.
Beekeeping Groups	4 Million	2002-2008	1000 KTBH and longstrogh hanged; 15,000 kg of refined honey produced; High quality raw honey produced.	Field visits; Records.	DALEO	Finance Market for the produce; Technical input.
Community Ram-Buck Camps	2 Million	2002-2004	Number of improved small stock in the district; High yields per stock unit.	Records	DALEO	Funds; Source for quality rums-bucks.
Zero Grazing Groups	Not determined	2002-2007	Improved milk production; Improved family income from milk sale; Improve nutritional status.	Site visit; Records.	DALEO	Funds; Source for heifers.
Labot Sheep Multiplication Farms	0.5 Million		Number of improved sheep kept by farmers; Quality rams raised in the farm.	Site visit; Records.	DALEO	Supply the bucks

Bull Scheme	0.2 Million		Number of improved dairy and beef cattle.	Site visit; Records.	DALEO	Breeding bulls.
Disease Control	-	2002-2008	Number of cattle vaccinated against FMD, anthrax, dogs vaccinated against rabies, stray dogs baited, birds vaccinated against new castle disease.	Site visit; Records.	DVO	Supply veterinary drugs
Tick Control Services	0.7 Million	2002-2008	Number of cattle dipped annually; Dip committees and attendants trained; Number of dip samples submitted annually.	Records; Site visits	DVO	Supply of acaricides Management of dips.
Hides and Skin Improvement	2.8 Million	2002-2008	Number of premises registered annually; Number of slaughter men trained; Number of buyers licensed; Number of meeting held with tannery committee.	Progress reports.	DVO	Provide raw materials Skills.
A.I Services	0.8 Million	2002-2008	Number of A.I private schemes.	Records	DVO	Supply of AI Services.
Veterinary Clinical Services	0.5 Million	2002-2008			DVO	Provide clinical services.
Poultry Production	0.7 Million	2002-2008	Number of households with pullets; Production of eggs improve by 20%.	Records	DALEO	Provide day old chicks.
Poultry Promotion Project	N/A	2002-2008	Number of farmers adopting to poultry farming; Improved level of income.	Site visits; Reports.	DALEO	Bullets.- Skills.
Dairy Development Project	N/A	2002-2008	Milk production per dairy cow increase by 5 kg; District self sufficiency in milk production enhanced; Better nutritional status;	Site visits; Reports.	DLPO	Source for quality dairy breeds; Financial assistance.

			Improved income from milk sales.			
Promotion of Pig Farming	Undetermined	2002-2008	Number of farmers adopting pig rearing; Improved income due to pig rearing.	Records; Site visits	DLPO	Undertake enterprises.
Emerging Livestock	Not determined	2002-2008	Number of guinea fowls and ostriches kept by farmers.	Records Annual reports	DLPO	Undertake the enterprises; Impart rearing skills.
Fisheries Fish Farming	0.2 Million	2002-2008	Number of farmers adopting fish farming; Percentage increase in locally produced fish improved nutritional status.	Site visits; Reports.	DFO	Supply fingerlings.
Training Co-operative Management Committees	Variable	2002-2008	Management of existing and dynamic co-operatives secured by 80%.	Records; Reports to DEC	DCO	Provide finance.
Construction of Coffee Factories	-	2002-2008	80% increase in pulped coffee; Improved prices.	Reports to DEC	DCO/ Co-ops	Cooperative societies Funds.
Construction of Horticultural plants	-	200-2008	Price increase by 60%; Creation of employment; Better storage and easy transportation	Site visits; Reports	DCO/ CBOs	Cooperative societies Funds.
Formation of more Co-operative Societies	-	2002-2008	Easy access to market and market information; Cheaper transport by over 50%; Profit increase by 100%.	Reports to DEC/ DDC; DCO reports.	DCO/CBOs	Promotion. Registration Education.
Formation of New Rural based SACCOs	-	2002-2008	Rural farmer will have at least 50% access to credit and other loan facilities; Increase investment portfolio by 50%.	Progress reports; DCO reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO	Registration of members; Education; Promotion.
Ketut-Olot Water Project	3 Million	2002-2006	Incidence of water borne diseases; No of water points; Economic activities arising.	Field visits; Progress reports.	District Water Officer.	Funding; Operation and maintenance.

Construction expansion and upgrading of health facilities	10 Million	2002-2008	Reduce working distance to a health facility from 15 km to 10km by 2008.	Records; Site visits.	MOH	Provision of land; Mobilisation of funds.
Waste Disposal Systems	2.5 Million	2002-2007	Incidences of sanitation related diseases reduced by half.	Site visits	DPHO	Supply materials
Awareness on Disease Control and Prevention	3 Million	2002-2008	Incidences of preventable diseases reduced by 50%.	Records	"	
Small Scale Water Supplies	4 Million	2002-2008	Reduced incidences of waterborne diseases by 60%.	Site visits; Reports.	"	Supply funds; Provide labour.
HIV/AIDS Control Activities	15 Million	2002-2008	ACU established in each department and staff trained; Train 3 counsellors in each location; Awareness trainings undertaken.	Records; Reports.	NGO CBO GOK	Advocacy activities; Financing; Community mobilisation.
Class income generating projects	Not determined	2002-2008	Improved economic welfare of adult learners and increased enrolment.	Reports.	DAEO	Provide labour and management.
Procurement of means of transport	1.5 Million	2002-2004	Improved inspection and supervision from the one to two per quarter.	Records.	DAEO	Funds.
Production of learning and teaching materials	0.3 Million	2002-2005	Learning materials per adult learner and teaching material per teacher by 2008.	Records.	DAEO	Provide finance and necessary data.
Recruitment of full time teachers	-	2002-2004	Each sub location has an adult literacy class.		DPM/PSC	Funds.
Provision of Office accommodation	0.3 Million	2002-2003	Proper office accommodation, well furnished and equipped for effective service delivery.	DAEO	DAEO	Funds.
Training of Adult Education Teachers	1.4 Million	2002-2005	Proper schemes of work and lesson plan developed; Proper lesson plan coverage; Effective lesson delivery.	DAEO	DAEO	Resource Personnel.

Provision of Office Accommodation	0.7 Million	2002-2003	Proper office accommodation with adequate furniture and equipment.	Site visits.	DSDO	Lands; Funds.
Community Mobilization and Supervision		2002-2007	20 groups registered annually; 90 % of registered groups are active.	Reports; Records.	DSDO	Financial contribution.
Rural Credit Scheme			50% of the groups trained are able to access credit; All groups accessed credit are regularly servicing their loan.	Records; Reports.	DSDO	Financial contribution; Training.
Provision of District Stadium	15 Million	2002-2005	Improved sporting activities.	Site visits.	DSDO	Cost sharing.
Establish Cultural Centre	3 Million	2008	Participation in cultural activities; Number of artefacts collected.	Site visit; Records.	DCO	Land; Funds.

4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instrument	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Promotion of Law and Order	Not determined	2002-2008	Number of barazas convened per month per district officer; Number of peace and reconciliation meetings held; Number of security posts established; Number of administrative posts filled;	Reports to DEC; Records.	DC/OCPD	Provision of information.
Construction of Police Divisional Headquarters and Police Lines	Not determined.	2002-2008	Adequate office accommodation.	Site visits; Records; Reports to DEC.	OCPD	Provision of land; Funds.
Construction of Police Posts at Chebiemit and Kapcherop	Not determined.	2002-2008	Adequate office accommodation.	Site visits; Records; Reports to DEC.	OCPD	Provision of land; Cash contribution.
Mogil Police Station and Police Lines	Not determined.	2002-2008	Adequate office and residential accommodation.		OCPD	Provision of land.
Arror and Tot Police Patrol Bases	Not determined.	2002-2008	Adequate office and residential accommodation.	Record; Site visits.	OCPD	Provision of land; Cash contribution.
Rehabilitation of Offenders	Not determined.	2002-2008	No. of home visits.	Monthly reports.	DPO	Funds transport.
Construction and equipping of DIDC	5 Million	2002-2008	Equipments and materials in DIDC.	Records; Site visits.	DDO	Funds; Equipment; Reading materials.
Construction of office accommodation.	2 Million	2002-2008	Building constructed.	Records.	DDO	Donations.
Make Inventory of district resource potential and development agents	1 Million	2002-2008	Report published.	Records.	DDO	Data collection and supply.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Budalang'i Dos House	0.3m.	2002	Availability of a house.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Administrative Police Armoury	0.4m.	2002	Availability of an armoury.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Matayos DOs house	1m.	2002	Availability of a house.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK --Funding.
Township Divisional Office	2m.	2003	Availability of an office.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Renovation of DCs Office	1m.	2003	Renovation undertaken.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Construction of Records Office	0.5m	2003	Availability of an office.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK -Funding
Construction of Chiefs' Offices	30m.	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Busia Divisional Police Headquarters	200m.	2003-2004	No. of offices/houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Port Victoria Police Post	4m.	2003-2005	Renovation undertaken; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK -Funding
Funyula Police Post	3.5m.	2004-2006	Renovation undertaken; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Nambale Police Patrol Base	5m.	2002-2004	Land acquired; Availability of office block; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP; Community.	GOK –Funding.
Bumala Police Post	3.6m.	2002-2004	Availability of office block; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP; Community.	GOK -Funding
Bwamani Police Patrol Base	2.1m	2002-2005	Land acquired; Availability of office block; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP; Community.	GOK –Funding.
Registration Offices	1m.	2003	Office block constructed.	Field visit Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP.	GOK –Funding.
Mobile Registration	7m.	2002-2008	No. of visits made; No. registered.	Office records Reports	OOP; Community.	GOK –Funding.
Children's Rescue Centres	5m.	2002-2005	No. of centres; No. of children rescued.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/DDC.	OVPMHAHS; OOP; NGOs/CBOs; Religious institutions.	GOK –Funding.
Training of Advisory Committees and	7m.	2002-2008	No. of volunteers recruited and	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports;	OVPMHAHS; OOP; NGOs/	GOK –Funding.

Volunteers			trained; No. of meetings.	Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	CBO's; Religious institutions;	
Girl Child Rehab and Support Programme	15m.	2002-2008	Availability of baseline report; No. of support groups formed; No. trained.	Field visits Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP NGO'S/ CBO'S; Religious institutions.	GOK -Funding.
Juvenile Remand Home	5m.	2003	Existence of a juvenile remand home.	Field visits; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS	GOK -Funding.
Baseline Survey On Children In Need Of Special Protection (CNSP)	0.5m	2002	Availability of baseline report; No. of meetings held; No. of interventions formulated.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP; NGO's/ CBO's; Religious institutions.	GOK -Funding.
Court Enquiries And Report Writing	5m.	2002-2008	% cases visited and reports written.	Field visits; Court records; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS; Judiciary; OOP.	GOK -Funding.
Supervision Of Community Service Work	2m.	2002-2008	No. of visits.	Field visits; Records/reports of agencies; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS Judiciary; OOP.	GOK -Funding.
Home Visits And Follow Ups	5m.	2002-2008	No. of visits.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS Judiciary; OOP.	GOK -Funding.
After Cater Services	5m.	2002-2008	No. of visits.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS Judiciary OOP	GOK -Funding.
Outreach Centres	5m.	2002-2004	No. of centres; No. of visits.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHS Judiciary; OOP; NGO's; Religious institutions.	GOK -Funding.
Construction Of Divisional Probation Offices	3m.	2003-2006	No. of offices	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHS.	GOK -Funding.
Construction Of Civil Registration Office	2m.	2003	Availability of office.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK -Funding.
Sensitisation and Monitoring of Civil Registration	3m.	2002-2008	Availability of vehicle; No. of visits % registered.	Office records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP.	GOK -Funding.

4.3 SUMMARY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Sector	Present Situation 2001	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Total area under cash crops	3,160	3,450	3,740
Land carrying capacity	1.5 acres	1.3	1.0
Population of fish farmers	15	25	40
No. of fish ponds	15	25	40
No. of active coop societies	32	37	42
No. of household with access to potable water	2,691	2,700	2,720
No. of households with piped water	2,613	3,180	3,747
Number of households with roof catchments	86	106	142
Average distance to nearest water point	2km	1.5	1km
Enrolment rate in pre-primary			
Boys:	80.3%	85%	90%
Girls:	86.6%	89%	95%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:35	1:35	1:35
Enrolment rate in primary			
Boys:	96.7%	98%	99%
Girls:	99.1%	99.5%	99.9%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:30	1:35	1:40
Drop out rate			
Boys:	16.4%	13%	10%
Girls:	21.4%	18%	15%
Transition from Primary to secondary school	34%	38%	42%
Enrolment rates by sex in secondary			
Male	26.7%	30%	34%
Female	18.3%	23%	29%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:19	1:22	1:26
Literacy by sex			
Males	82%	84%	87%
Females	66%	70%	75%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:46,876	1:38,000	1:30,000
Average distance to nearest health facility	15km	12km	10km
Number of trading centres with electricity	5	6	8
% rural households with solar power	2%	4%	6%
% households using firewood/charcoal	94%	90%	88%
Earth road	333	395	445
Gravel road	342	431	495
Tarmac road	Nil	15km	50km