

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

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

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CSO	Community Service Order
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Officer
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DCO	District Cooperatives Officer
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Environment Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLAO	District Lands Adjudication Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
ENEP	El Nino Emergency Programme
FEI	Food Energy Intake
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IT	Information Technology
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MISC	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Committee
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PPER	Programme and Project Performance Evaluation Report
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAR	Rural Access Road
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SARDEP	Semi Arid and Rural Development Programme

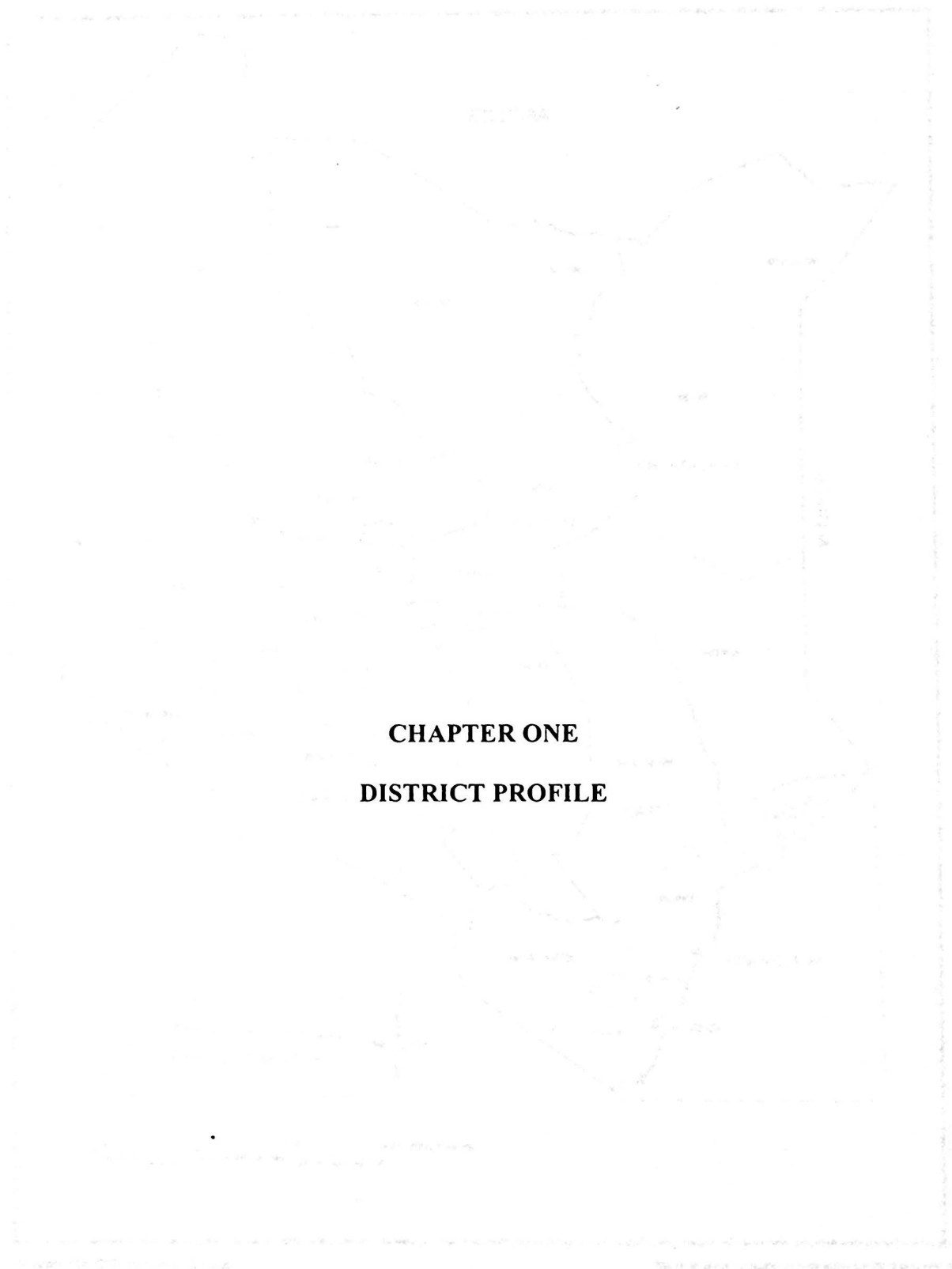
**STD  
URTI  
UTI**

**Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection  
Urinary Tract Infection**

*[Faint, illegible text from bleed-through of the reverse side of the page]*

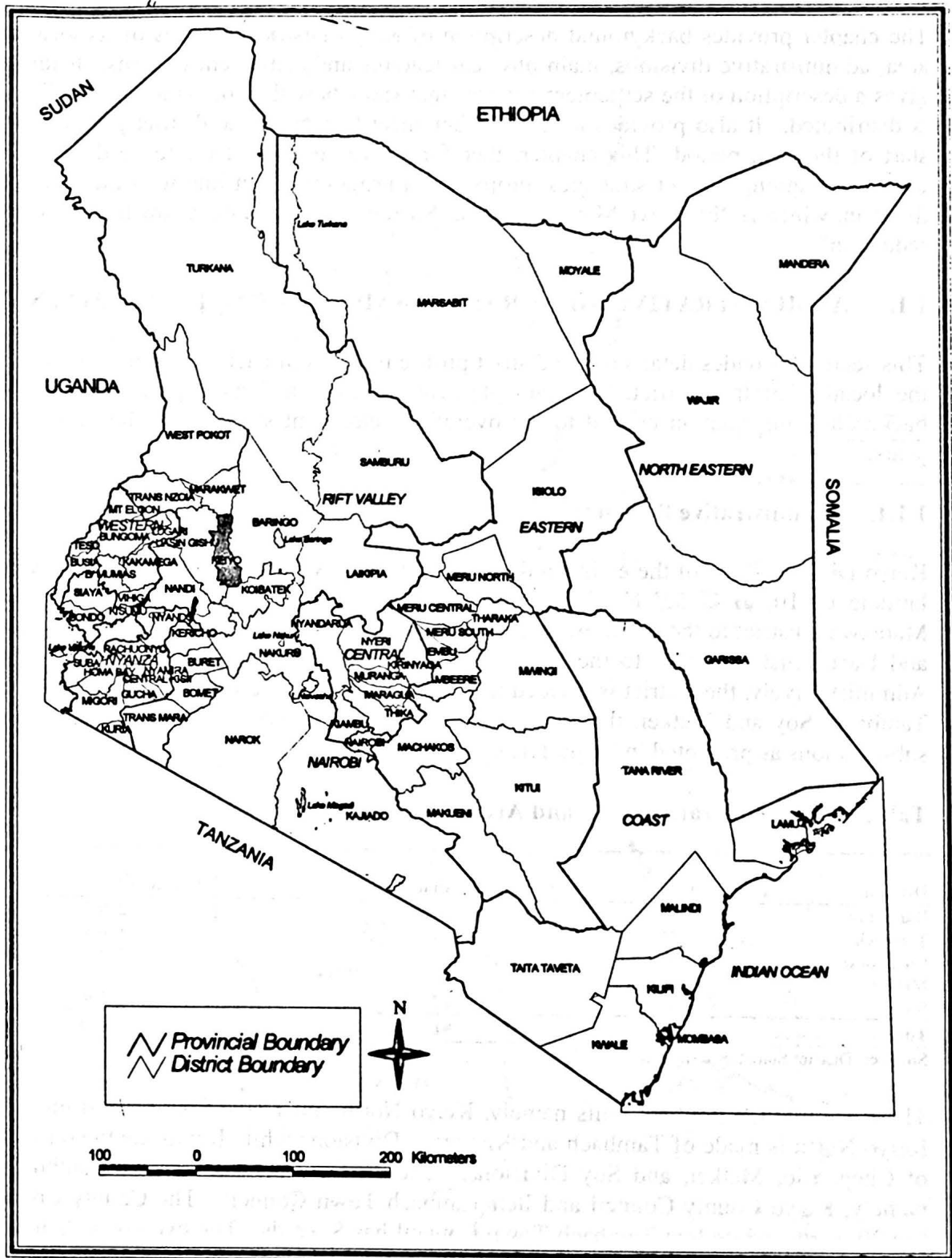
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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**

# LOCATION OF KEIYO IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides background description of Keiyo District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and settlement patterns. It further gives a description of the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed. It also provides a detailed fact sheet that gives the district profile at the start of the plan period. This chapter, therefore, gives important reference data that is used in designing district strategies, projects and programmes in line with the theme of the Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty reduction".

### 1.1. ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Keiyo District is one of the eighteen districts in the Rift Valley Province. It lies between latitude 0° 10' to 0° 52' North and longitude 35° 25' and 35° 45' East. It borders Marakwet District to the north, Baringo District to the east, Koibatek District to the south and Uasin Gishu District to the west. The District has a total area of 1,439.30 km<sup>2</sup>. Administratively, the district is divided into five divisions namely, Chepkorio, Kamariny, Tambach, Soy and Metkei, the five divisions have twenty-six locations and ninety-one sub-locations as presented in Table 1.1.

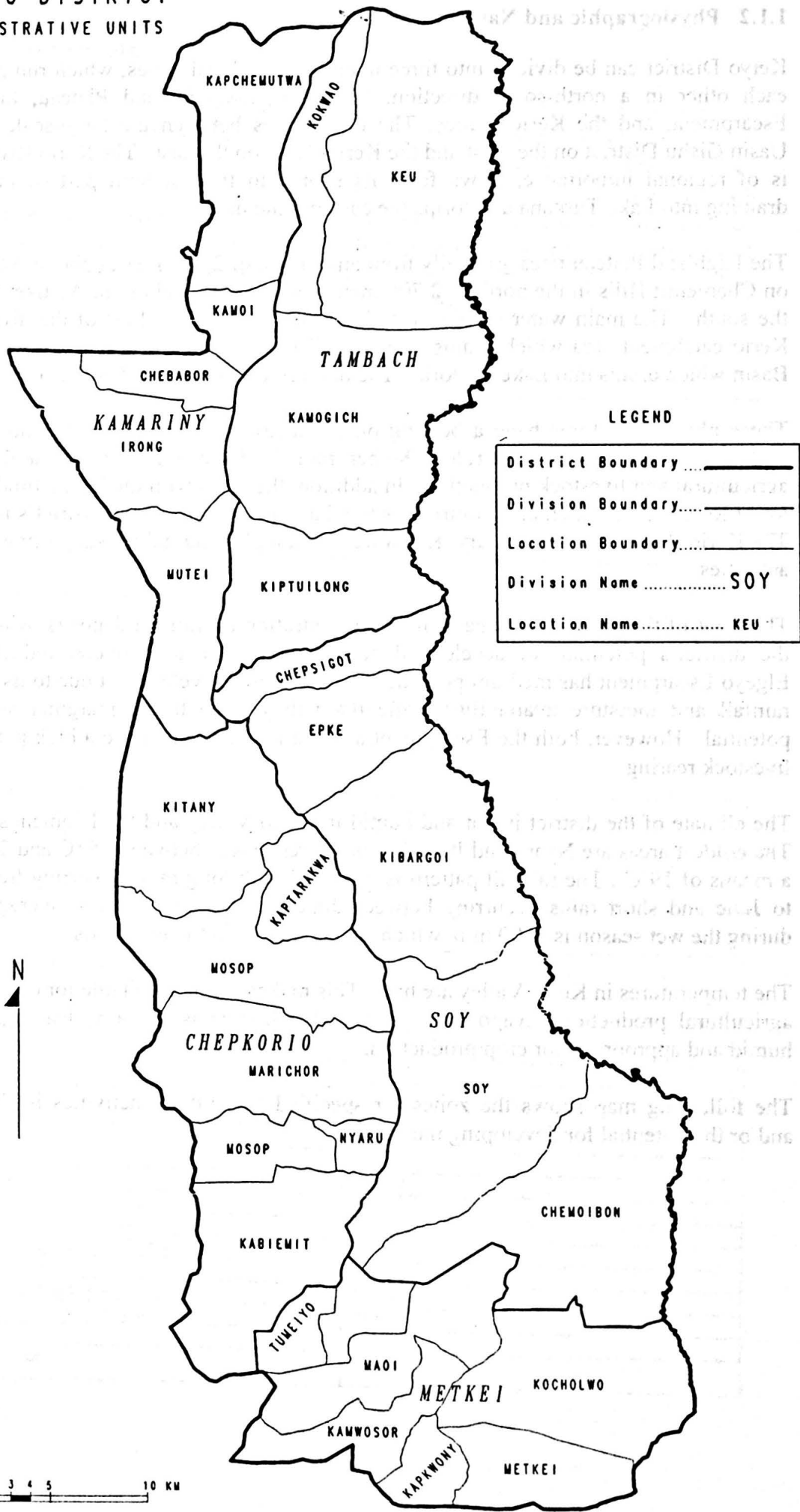
**Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Area**

Division	Locations	Sub-Location	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )
Kamariny	5	19	210.5
Tambach	4	15	330.8
Chepkorio	6	20	312.9
Metkei	6	20	206.2
Soy	5	17	378.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,439.3</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Iten, 2001

There are two (2) political units namely, Keiyo North and Keiyo South Constituencies. Keiyo North is made of Tambach and Kamariny Divisions while Keiyo South comprises of Chepkorio, Metkei, and Soy Divisions. The district also has two local authorities namely, Keiyo County Council and Iten-Tambach Town Council. The County Council has 20 wards, while Iten-Tambach Town Council has 8 wards. The two councils have a total of 28 wards.

**KEIYO DISTRICT  
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**



### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Keiyo District can be divided into three main topographical zones, which run parallel to each other in a north-south direction. These are the Highland Plateau, the Elgeyo Escarpment, and the Kerio Valley. The district lies between the large-scale farms of Uasin Gishu District on the west and the Kerio River on the east. The Kerio River, which is of regional importance, flows from its source in the southern part of the district draining into Lake Turkana and forms the eastern boundary.

The Highland Plateau rises gradually from an altitude of 2,400 metres above the sea level on Chebiemit Hills in the north to 2,700 metres above sea-level on the Metikei Ridges in the south. The main water divide runs along the escarpment. East of the divide is the Kerio catchment area which drains into Lake Turkana. West of the divide is the Lake Basin which drains into Lake Victoria. The main rivers are Kerio, Torok and Kimwarer.

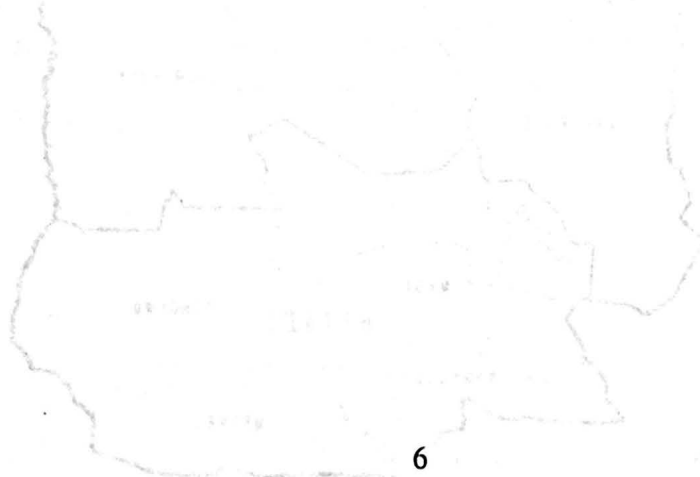
These physical features have a bearing on the district's development potential. Areas with higher altitude, and therefore higher rainfall, have a higher potential for both agricultural and livestock production. In addition, the areas with the high altitudes have a lot of forest cover which also contributes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

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

The climate of the district is hot and humid in Kerio Valley and the Highlands are cold. The coldest areas are Nyaru and Iten. Temperatures ranges between 15 °C and 24 °C with a means of 19°C . The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with long rains occurring from March to June and short rains occurring between June and December. The average rainfall during the wet season is 1500 mm, which occurs mainly in the highlands.

The temperatures in Kerio Valley are high. This makes the area suitable for only a limited agricultural production. Evaporation rates in the highlands are low, leaving the soils humid and appropriate for crop production.

The following map shows the zones for specified agricultural activities in the district and/or the potential for developing the same.



### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Population within the district is unevenly distributed. Areas that have high potential tend to attract larger number of people than those areas with low potential. Kamariny Division, with a density of 195 persons per km<sup>2</sup> has the highest population concentration. Areas with lower concentration of population are Tambach and soy Divisions with 61 and 58 persons per km<sup>2</sup> respectively. The two divisions harbour majority of the poor due to limited natural resource base. Generally, the highland area has high concentration of population because it is well endowed with fertile soils and high amounts of rainfall. The escarpment and the valley have low concentration of population.

**Table 1.2 Projected Population Distribution and Density by Division (2002)**

Division	Population	Density
Kamariny	41,083	195
Tamabach	20,312	61
Chepkorio	45,821	146
Metkei	27,118	132
Soy	22,138	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,472</b>	<b>109*</b>

\* = Mean population density, Iten

Source: District Statistics office, Iten 2001.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The table below provides data on thematic areas in the district as at 2001 except where indicated otherwise.

<b>AREA</b>	
Total area	1,439km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area	883.7km <sup>2</sup>
Non – arable land	555.3km <sup>2</sup>
Water mass	Not available
Gazetted forest	28,192.18 (ha.)
Urban area	140km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Altitude	900m to 2800m
Rainfall	900 mm - 1,500 mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and Short rains	1,200 mm
Temperature range	15.1°C to 23.5°C
Temperature average	19.3°C
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
Population size	156,471 (2002)
Population structure:	
Total no. of males	77,381
Total no. of females	79,090
Sex ratio (F/M)	100: 98
Primary school going age (6-13 yrs)	36,624
Secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)	16,359
Youthful pop. (15-25 yrs)	37,414
Female in reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	35,942
Labour force (15 – 64) years	78,619
Dependency ratio	100:99
Population growth rate	2.8%

<b>Population Density</b>		
Highest density	Kamirany Division	195 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest density	Soy Division	58 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
Average density		109 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>		
Rural Population at the start and end of the plan period		
	Start	122,019
	End	131,772
<b>Urban Population</b>		
Number of towns		1
Urban population at the start of the plan		34,460
Crude birth rate		49.7/1000
Crude death rate		10.1/1000
Total infant mortality rate		57/1000
Under five mortality Rate		9.7/1000
Life expectancy		
	Male	61.6 years
	Female	61.4 years
	Total	61.5 years
Total fertility rate		7.2
<b>Socio – Economic Indicators</b>		
Total no. of households		32,756
Average household size		4.8
Number of female-headed households (1989 est.)		7,960
Number of children headed households		Data not available
No. of disabled		
	Male	1,579(1%)
	Female	1,295 (0.8)
	Total	2,874 (1.8%)
Children needing special protection		Data not available
Absolute poverty (rural and Urban)		47.82% 74,825 people
Contribution to national poverty		1.13%
<b>Average monthly household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:</b>		
Agriculture		52.6%
Wage employment		34.6%
Other non-agricultural Share		12.8%
No. of unemployed		Data not available
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Average farm size (small scale)		3.6 ha
Average farm size (large scale)		Data not available
Main food crops produced		Maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, wheat, cow peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, groundnuts, cassava
Cash crop		Cereals (maize and wheat), pyrethrum, coffee, cotton, Horticultural crops
Total acreage under food crops		26,963 ha
Total acreage under cash crops		445.5 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off- farm)		Maize cribs/stores, farmhouses, go-downs.
Population working in the agriculture sector		30,470 households
Total no. ranches		3
Average size of ranches		220 acres
Main livestock bred		Zebu and Borans
Land carrying capacity		8 acres per tropical livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector		30,470 households
Main species of fish catch		Tilapia and cat fish
Population of fish farmers		47

No. of fish ponds	58
Main forest products	Timber, blackboards, plywoods, veneers, pulpwood, medicinal plants, power poles etc
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc)	10%
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
<b>Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, Agricultural cooperative unions, housing etc)</b>	
Marketing	11
SACCOs	6
Union	1
Housing	2
Consumer	1
Jua Kali	4
Key Cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years	Camellia FCS Ltd, Kapcheptek FCS Ltd and Kapchorua FCS Limited.
<b>Total registered members by type</b>	
SACCOs	2,346
Union	2
Marketing	12,132
Housing	2 050
Consumer	1,995
Jua Kali	197
<b>Total turnover by type (Kshs)</b>	
Marketing	26,398,430
Saccos	8,487,399
Union	37,400
Housing	Nil
Consumer	635,417
Jua Kali	Data not available
<b>Health</b>	
3 Most prevalent diseases are:	URTI, Malaria and Skin Infections
Doctor/patient ratio	1:156,471
Number of hospitals	3
Health centres	6
Dispensaries	21
<b>Energy</b>	
Number of households with electricity connections	1182
Number of trading centres with electricity	18
% Rural households using solar power	Not Available
% Household using firewood/charcoal	
Firewood	99.1%
Charcoal	1%
% Household using kerosene	31.6%
<b>Transport Facilities</b>	
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth murrum, (RAR) bitumen, by division	Earth Murram Bitumen Unclassified Total
Metkei	36 22 16 81 155
Soy	22 106 23 65 216
Chepkorio	43 76 26 43 188
Kamariny	26 70 10 91 196
Tambach	44 52 12 48 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>171 326 87 328 912</b>
Total lengths of railway line and number of stations	40 km
Number of ports including inland container deports	1
Number of airports and airstrips	1
Number of waterways	Not applicable
Number of public service vehicle	450
<b>Education Facilities</b>	
<b>Pre-primary</b>	
Number of pre-primary	206
Total enrolment rate (boys and girls)	71.46%
Total drop-out rates (boys and girls)	11%
Teacher/Pupil ration	1:29

Average years of school attendance		1.7 years
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of Primary Schools		169
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	23,078 (92%)
	Girls	23,459 (88%)
Total drop-out rates by sex		
	Boys	9%
	Girls	12.36%
Teachers/pupil ratio		1:29
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	7.28 Years
	Girls	7.01 Years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of Secondary Schools		29
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	49.8%
	Girls	45.6%
Dropout rate		
	Boys	5.6%
	Girls	1.2%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:20
Average years of schools attendance by sex		
	Boys	3.78 years
	Girls	3.95 years
<b>Tertiary</b>		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnic etc)		5
Main type of training institutions		Teachers Training College and village polytechnics
<b>Adult Education</b>		
Number of adult education classes		85 adult education centres
Enrolment by sex		
	Male	354
	Female	485
	Total	839
Dropout rates by sex		
	Male	41.2%:
	Female	36.9%
	Total	38.9%
Literacy levels by sex		Not available
<b>Communication</b>		
Number of household with telephone connections including private and public organizations		214
Number of post/sub-post offices		5
Number of telephone booths		15
Numbers of households without radios		Data not available
Number of cyber cafes		1
<b>Trade and Commerce and Tourism</b>		
Number of trading centres		47
Number of hotels		55
Number of tourist class hotels		1: Sego club
Main tourist attractions		3: Rimoi National Reserve, Kerio Escarpment, and Kipkanyilat hot geysers
Number of licensed business		665
Total Informal sector enterprises		Data not available
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>		
Number of Banks		1
Volume of credit provided		Data not available
Number of other financial institutions		1
Number of Micro-Financial Institutions		1
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Number of households with access to piped water		3,500
Number of households with access to potable water		1,500
Number of wells		241
Number of permanent rivers (streams)		35
Number of protected springs		551
Number of boreholes		24

Number of dams	15
Number of households with roof catchments	3,000
Average distance to nearest potable water point	4 km
Number of VIP latrines	5,000



## CHAPTER TWO

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUE

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the Plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the last plan, achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. It then goes on to outline the linkages between this District Development Plan, the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. This is done in order to facilitate the harmonization of the activities of the various development agencies to focus on poverty and the theme of this plan, which is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth, and Poverty Reduction”. Finally, the chapter provides an analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district expects to face in the process of reducing the negative effects of poverty and spurring economic growth.

### **2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN**

The period 1997-2001 was characterized by a general decline in the provision of services almost in all the sectors. This was partly due to liberalization and privatisation policies sweeping across the country and indeed the whole world. These policies dictated the removal of subsidies across sectors. This changeover was rather rapid and most people (stakeholders) were ill prepared for the consequences.

In line with the theme of the Development Plan 1997-2001 “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Economic Growth”, the District Development Plan envisaged setting up a number of industries particularly those with backward linkages in order to promote the primary sectors such as agriculture. The envisaged industries included the construction of the Tanning Industry in the Kerio Valley to bolster the livestock industry. The Plan also aimed at improving the competitiveness of the existing industries through improved infrastructural facilities such as electricity, road network, and water supply, among others. It was hoped that this would enhance the capacity of existing industries such as Fluorspar Company Ltd in providing employment opportunities to the locals. The Plan further aimed at promoting the dairy industry by establishing milk-processing industries. Promotion of informal sector enterprises was targeted as a viable avenue of poverty reduction through employment creation and income generation.

Over the Plan period, the Roads Department endeavoured to maintain all the roads at least once a year. However, the average coverage per year was about 300 km. A total of 80 km of the Chebiemit-Iten-Nyaru Road D329/C53 and 40 km of Biretwo-Chegilet Road C52 were targeted for construction to bitumen standards. The roads were, however, only improved to gravel standards. Two other roads that were proposed for opening up new areas were partially done. The two bridges at Chepsirei and Kapchorwa were proposed to be constructed to concrete standards but did not get funding.

Most schools, particularly secondary, continued to experience a shortage of textbooks, workshop and laboratory facilities. Income generating activities were not initiated as envisaged by several schools to effectively sustain their planned projects and programmes. At the start of the plan period, 1997-2001, the district intended to provide universal education, and improve relevant and quality education at all levels. The health sub-sector outlined strategies aimed at improving preventive and curative services and

making quality health services accessible to all.

The projects and programmes that were implemented during the plan period, 1997-2001, contributed to improved quality of life in the district. Vital services were made accessible and affordable including health, education, transport, and safe drinking water among others. However, only a few proposed projects and programmes were implemented and hence the district continued to face numerous challenges to development.

## **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN**

A total of 74 projects/programmes were proposed for implementation over the 1997 – 2001 plan period. On average, only 21 per cent of the proposed projects/programmes were implemented up to varying levels. Out of the seven new project proposals under Roads and Public Works only two were implemented fully (100 per cent physical).

It is important to note that some sub-sectors such as Education and Social Services never received any funds (voted funds) though they proposed projects in the District Development Plan. This notwithstanding, there has been a marked improvement in performance in national exams including KCPE and KCSE.

A number of projects stalled as a result of withdrawal of assistance by the donors. For example, the donor funded projects under ASAL stalled after donors withdrew funding. Similarly, the Dip Rehabilitation Programme under Veterinary Services also stalled when the Government discontinued the funding.

Some sub-sectors are purely service providers and as such didn't have any projects in the 1997-2001 Development Plan. These include departments of Information, Survey, and Land Adjudication among others. Some sub-sectors including Department of Statistics handle programmes on ad hoc basis. During the period 1997-2001, the Department of Statistics undertook four major projects which included, Welfare Monitoring Survey III (1997), 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Post Census Enumeration Survey 2000 and Kenya Multiple Indicators Survey (MICS) 2000. During the plan period, 21 projects were implemented under the El Nino Emergency Programme (ENEP). These included water development (11 projects), health (8 projects) and public works (2 projects). All health projects consisted mainly of renovation of existing hospitals and health clinics. Most of these projects completed. The specific projects were as follows: water projects included Kipkarin, Murkutwo, Kipsesun, Changach/ Barak, Tabare, Cheptak, Emsea, Rimoi, Rorget, Yokot Dam, and Chepsigot/Cheptebo; health projects included Iten District Hospital, Chepkorio H/C, Tambach Hospital, Muskut H/C, Museketwa H/C, Kamwosor H/C, Kaptarakwa H/C, and Simotwo H/C; and Public Works Projects included Iten-Chepkorip Road (Gravelling 48KMs), and Biretwo-Chegilet Road (C52: 40 Kms).

Poor implementation record over the plan period is partly attributed to lack of community participation at the planning stage. This led to a weak sense of ownership of projects/programmes by the community. This did not endeavour to sustain the projects even where projects implementation occurred. The link between the projects identified in DDP and Ministerial Budgets remained weak over the plan period. This resulted in stalling of most projects due to under/non-funding. There was also insufficient

collaboration among stakeholders including NGOs and GOK during implementation period. This was responsible for duplication of activities and hence ineffective use of resources.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

Poverty reduction is a challenging task that requires careful selection of institutional framework and strategies. The theme of both the National development Plan and the District Development Plan, “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction,” is a response to this challenge. The institutional framework selected for this DDP implementation should provide linkage between inter and intra sectoral policies and field operations aimed at delivering specific improved services to the poor and disadvantaged communities and groups. The policies and strategies require be coordinating and integrating.

There is need to link policy objectives for poverty reduction, public sector reform initiatives including the local government reforms, and the PRSP initiatives that emphasize participation of the poor households and communities in the development process. The 7 year District Development Plan provides the linkages between National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) and the shorter term PRSP and the 3 year rolling MTEF budget. Forging these linkages are a prerequisite to achieving the envisaged objectives.

The MTEF budgetary process provides a strategy to enhance quality expenditure while ensuring coherence with the objective of pro-poor growth. It links programmes to the resources for rural development and enhance Plan implementation. Translation of broad sectoral poverty reduction policies into district specific strategies and programmes has, in the past, been hampered by almost complete absence of accurate information at the local level about the nature and causes of poverty or knowledge of how the sectors can contribute to its reduction. The information can now be sourced from the PRSP and Poverty Assessment Reports that provide specific and accurate information for Keiyo District. The District Development Plan takes full cognisance of these documents and relies on them heavily to provide the medium-term perspective for poverty reduction.

The Poverty Eradication Commission established within the Office of the President by an Act of Parliament spearheads the Government’s policy and mainstreams poverty reduction as a core government function. The Commission has responsibilities of developing strategies on how to carry forward the NPEP, finance direct poverty reduction in the rural districts and urban areas and establish explicit poverty reduction priorities. Keiyo District is one of the first districts to benefit from the Commission. The Commission including Cheptebo Enoo Water Project, Logogo Youth Group Project, Marichor Women Group Project among others is supporting a number of group projects. The Poverty Eradication Commission embraces an all-inclusive and participatory approach in its funding which is consistent with PRSP approach.

The DDP embraces other development programmes supported by development agencies such as NGOs, Local Authorities and Civil Society. This is aimed at avoiding duplication of activities and wastage of resources. It is based on the premise that all development partners work towards attainment of common objectives of poverty reduction in the district.

The aim of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy, first launched in 1983, was to create a devolved, integrated and efficient administration at district level and within reach of the mass of the rural citizens. The implementation of this strategy has been severely constrained by lack of resources. The practice of allocating equal, and therefore thinly spread budgets to all districts regardless of need, implementation capacity and technical requirements has been largely responsible for poor performance at the district level. These limitations will be addressed during this planning period through both the MTEF budgetary process that seeks to enhance quality public expenditure and PRSP that takes into account the uniqueness of every district in terms of existing constraints and opportunities.

## **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

The major development challenges the district will address during the Plan period, 2002 – 2008, include environmental degradation, drought and cattle rustling (insecurity). Conservation of water catchments areas as well as adoption of sustainable farming systems, particularly along the escarpment and in the valley remain elusive and calls for attention from all stakeholders operating in the areas.

In the recent past drought has impacted negatively on productivity of farming activities especially in the Valley. Introduction of drought tolerant and high yielding crop varieties will be supported to mitigate the effects of drought. Further, topographical landscape along the escarpment will need appropriate interventions to open up the area for economic activities. Cattle rustling along the borders of Baringo and West Pokot Districts have been a challenge for a long time. New initiatives such as Peace and Development Programme supported by SARDEP/NCKK will be supported to help restore peace in the area. This programme was initiated recently and has already started bearing fruit. The remainder of this chapter discusses the cross cutting issues in the district, including; population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management, and environmental conservation and management.

### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The population of Keiyo District increased from 69,541 in 1979 to 108,236 in 1989. In 1999 a total of 143,865 people were enumerated in the district. The Inter-censal rate of growth between 1989 and 1999 was 2.8 per cent per annum. This trend is expected to continue up to the end of the plan period in 2008, when the district is expected to have a population of 185,095. The district population projections by age cohorts and sex is shown in Table 2.1. The projections indicate that the numbers of persons in each age group will increase steadily over the years. This trend can be attributed to improved health standards, which have continued to reduce mortality rates, coupled with the high fertility rates that are likely to remain high. The age structure exhibits a youthful population. About 58 per cent of the population is aged below 20 years while about 75 per cent are aged below 30 years. The majority of this age group are either in schools and colleges or have completed education and looking for employment. A greater attention will, therefore, be required during the plan period to meet their educational and employment requirements.

An analysis of the population by sex indicates a predominance of females. The female/male sex ratio at the start of the Plan period in 2002 is estimated at 1:0.98. A further analysis of the age sex structure of the district indicates that there are more male children within (0-9 age) bracket, a situation expected to prevail up to the end of the plan period. Whereas, there are more females over males at ages (10-39), this situation is due to the fact that men migrate to urban centres and other rural areas in search of employment/looking for pasture for their animals, while their female counterparts are left behind to take care of the home.

The district population growth rate of 2.8 per cent will result in a rapidly growing population. The district will therefore have to address itself, during the plan period, to the provision of social/welfare facilities such as shelter, education and health. There will be need to ensure that enough employment opportunities are created and that food security within the district is assured. Finally, there will be need to protect the fragile eco-systems along the escarpment, river banks, water catchments areas from environmental degradation by the ever increasing population.

**Table 2.1 Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999 - 2008**

Age cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	12,085	11,909	13,144	12,953	13,901	13,699	14,702	14,488	15,549	15,322
5 - 9	10,971	10,636	11,932	11,568	12,620	12,234	13,347	12,939	14,115	13,684
10 - 14	9,949	10,142	10,821	11,031	11,444	11,666	12,103	12,338	12,800	13,049
15 - 19	8,493	8,950	9,237	9,734	9,769	10,229	10,332	10,888	10,927	11,515
20 - 24	6,702	7,068	7,289	7,687	7,709	8,130	8,153	8,598	8,623	9,094
25 - 29	5,060	5,573	5,503	6,061	5,820	6,410	6,156	6,780	6,510	7,170
30 - 34	3,586	3,618	3,900	3,935	4,125	4,162	4,362	4,401	4,614	4,655
35 - 39	3,099	3,471	3,371	3,775	3,565	3,993	3,770	4,223	3,987	4,466
40 - 44	2,531	2,432	2,753	2,645	2,911	2,797	3,079	2,959	3,256	3,129
45 - 49	2,217	1,934	2,411	2,103	2,550	2,225	2,697	2,353	2,852	2,488
50 - 54	1,655	1,514	1,800	1,647	1,904	1,742	2,013	1,842	2,129	1,948
55 - 59	1,160	1,232	1,262	1,340	1,334	1,417	1,411	1,499	1,492	1,585
60 - 64	958	1,033	1,042	1,124	1,102	1,188	1,165	1,257	1,233	1,329
65 - 69	694	844	755	918	798	971	844	1,027	893	1,086
70 - 74	577	761	628	828	664	875	702	926	742	979
75 - 79	553	527	601	573	636	606	673	641	711	678
80+	665	878	723	955	765	1,010	809	1,068	856	1,130
Ns	192	196	209	213	221	225	234	238	247	252
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71,147</b>	<b>72,718</b>	<b>77,381</b>	<b>79,090</b>	<b>81,838</b>	<b>83,645</b>	<b>86,552</b>	<b>88,465</b>	<b>91,536</b>	<b>93,559</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Iten, 2001

Table 2.2 gives the population projections of selected age groups, Primary (6-13years) Secondary (14-17years), females of reproductive age (15 -49 years) and the labour force (15-64 years) that have specific implications on development, health, education and employment in the district.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections of Selected Age Groups, 1999 - 2008**

Age Co-horts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary										
6-13	16,844	16,829	18,320	18,304	19,375	19,358	20,491	20,473	21,671	21,652
Secondary										
14-17	7,309	7,732	7,949	8,410	8,407	8,894	8,892	9,406	9,404	9,948
Female										
15-49		33,046		35,942		38,012		40,201		42,517
Labour Force										
15-64	34,503	35,792	38,568	40,051	40,789	42,293	43,138	44,800	45,623	47,379

Source: District Statistics Office, Iten, 2001

**Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary):** Education is crucial in determining the quality of human life and is key to empowering individuals and communities with awareness and knowledge to make informed decisions about themselves. Universal primary education is therefore crucial towards realizing this goal. There were a total of 33,673 children in this age group in 1999. Out of this there were 16,844 males and 16,829 females. This age group constituted 23.4 per cent of the total population of the district. This number is projected to increase to 36,624 by the beginning of plan period in 2002, rising further to 40,964 and 43,323 by 2006 and 2008 respectively.

Current enrolment in Primary Schools totals 46,537 pupils with 23,078 males and 23,459 females (Note: Current enrolment in Primary Schools is 46,537 which is greater than 36,624: - the primary school going age group. This may be due to the over/under age students in primary schools). The 46,537 pupils are accommodated in 169 primary schools and out of these, 52 are in Chepkorio, 33 in Metkei, 32 in Soy, 23 in Tambach and 29 in Kamariny Divisions. Teacher pupil ratio in the district is 1:29, which is better than the national recommended average of 1:40. However at the divisions level the scenario changes as the ratios vary considerably among schools and their locations. The respective teacher pupil ratios are shown in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 Number of Schools, Teachers, Enrolment and Teacher Pupil Ratio (2002)**

Division	No of Schools	Number of Teachers	Enrolment			T/P ratio
			M	F	T	
Chepkorio	52	486	6,615	6,600	13,215	1:27
Metkei	33	290	3,851	3,928	7,779	1:27
Soy	32	259	2,832	3,033	5,865	1:23
Tambach	23	188	2,756	2,708	5,464	1:29
Kamariny	29	378	7,024	7,190	14,214	1:38
Total	169	1,601	23,078	23,459	46,537	1:29

Source: District Education Office, Iten, 2001

Enrolment by gender and class in the district shows no significant differences among the sexes. There were 23,078 males and 23,459 females in primary school in the district, in total there were 46,537 children in school. Table 2.4 shows the enrolment by class and sex.

**Table 2.4 Enrolments by Class and Gender (2001)**

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
01	3,711	3,554	7,265
02	3,434	3,171	6,605
03	3,115	2,992	6,107
04	3,064	3,153	6,217
05	2,557	2,715	5,272
06	2,348	2,511	4,859
07	2,664	3,071	5,735
08	2,185	2,292	4,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,078</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>46,537</b>

Source: District Education Office, Iten 2001

**Age Group 14 – 17 (Secondary):** In 1999 the secondary school age group was estimated at 15,041 consisting of 7,309 males and 7,732 females. This age group is projected to increase to 7,949 males and 8410 females by 2002, and by the end of the Plan period in 2008 the numbers are expected to reach 9,404 males and 9,948 females.

**Female Population (15-49):** The female population of 15-49 years represents the reproductive age group. This population is responsible for determining the crude birth rate, the rate of population growth and the demand for health services in the district. There were 33,046 females in the reproductive age group enumerated in 1999. It is projected that this number will increase to 35,942, 40201 and 42,517 in 2002, 2006 and 2008 respectively.

Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the total number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime, TFR for the district is estimated at 7.2. This figure is high and influences the high population growth rate for the district currently estimated at 2.8 per cent. The high fertility rate also adversely affects the ability of families to meet their basic needs with subsequent family instability. The poor households also depict a higher TFR than the non-poor families. Educational level also influences FTR, with fertility rates declining as levels of education increases. Measures will be put in place during the plan period to reduce the high population growth rate in the district.

**Labour Force (15-64):** The economically active population is that in a specific age group, who participate in the production of goods and services. This District Development Plan considers those in age bracket (15-64) years to constitute the labour force, that is, the economically active portion of the population. The district labour force constitutes 48.9 per cent of the total population. In absolute numbers the labour force had 70,295 people in 1999, of this 34,503 were males and 35,792 were females. The labour force is projected to increase to 78,619 in 2002 and to 93,002 in the year 2008.

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



**Urbanization:** In Kenya, an urban centre is defined as an area with a population concentration of 2000 people or more. Therefore looking at urbanization in Keiyo District a number of trading centres such as Chepkorio, Nauru, Kaptarakwa, Kimwarer and Bugar may not qualify as an urban centre according to the above definition. Though these trading centres may not have a substantial resident population or a high level of infrastructure, they are serving a large catchments area.

In 1989 Keiyo district had two urban centres namely Iten and Tambach, with a population of 4,658 and 999 respectively. These two centres were later merged to form Iten-Tambach Town Council with a population of 22,710 people, out of which 10,812 were males and 11,898 females with female/male sex ratio of 1.1:1. This population constitutes 15.8 per cent of the districts population. Iten/Tambach has recorded a phenomenal growth rate of 13 per cent during the last inter-censal period. This growth is attributed to the extension of its boundary rather than to population agglomeration, the boundary now bears little relation to the town proper and enclosed within the towns' boundary is a large population that is entirely rural in character. Using the above rate of growth the towns' population is projected to increase to 34,460, 45,505,60,088 and 79,345 by 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively.

#### **2.4.2 Poverty**

The PRSP District Consultative Forum held in February 2001 brought together representatives of various stakeholders in the district. The forum identified the following as the causes of poverty in the district: insecurity, inadequate infrastructure, HIV/AIDS, low agricultural productivity, poor marketing systems, illiteracy, inadequate educational facilities, cultural practices, gender imbalance and disability. The severity of each of these factors varies from division to division or from one geographical area to the other depending on the natural resource endowment of the area concerned, among other reasons.

The population of the poor in the district is estimated at 47.82 per cent (74,825 people) who live in absolute poverty. The most vulnerable groups include the squatters, the aged poor, orphans, handicapped, unskilled casual labourers, female household heads, smallholder agricultural and livestock farmers and alcoholics

Incomes in the district are geographically distributed. Incomes are high in well-endowed areas like the highlands and the escarpment and lower in Kerio Valley. The highland and the escarpment produce most of the crops including maize, beans, coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. This implies that the welfare of the people is better than in other areas of the district. Divisions on the highland are Chepkorio, Kamariny and Metkei. Kerio Valley is dry with erratic rainfall, leading to poor crop production and low incomes. Communities in the valley suffer frequent loss of their livestock through cattle rustling. Poverty is therefore rampant and the inhabitants rely on food relief. The divisions found in Kerio Valley are Soy and Tambach and part of Metkei.

Tambach Division is threatened with frequent cattle rustling and livestock keeping has become a risky business. Insufficient infrastructure such as access roads, electricity, and telecommunication services increases production and distribution costs. Rainfall is not reliable most of the year, which undermines agricultural production. The division has seasonal rivers that are far apart. Small-scale irrigation systems are non-existent, and safe

drinking water is also insufficient. Water borne diseases are therefore common. These, coupled with the cultural practices of marrying out young girls, have culminated into high rates of school dropouts, particularly at primary school level. This puts the school drop outs at a disadvantage in accessing durable job opportunities thus making their families remain in poverty for a long time.

Soy Division is located in the Kerio Valley with hot and humid climatic conditions. The rainfall pattern in the division is erratic causing low food production. Famine relief compensates the food deficit, which is usually inadequate thus resulting in malnutrition as evidenced by high cases of Kwashiorkor and marasmus. The community consists of mainly subsistence farmers and livestock keepers. Land is mostly communally owned. The inhabitants therefore lack collateral to access credit, which could help them venture into other income generating activities. However, land adjudication is in process. Access roads are in poor and deteriorating state and this has a direct impact on production costs and access to markets. The local demand for the locally produced products is too low due to limited purchasing power.

The main cause of poverty in the highland area is the squatter problem. This is due to a high population density resulting from immigrants from the valley as well as a high population growth rate. The landless are now staying at Kipkabus Government forestland. These squatters do not have any source of income to enable them meet their daily basic needs.

Government together with other stakeholders will endeavour to promote construction of boreholes, cattle troughs and introduce drought tolerant and high yield crop varieties in the district. Credit providers including micro finance institutions will be encouraged to come up with more innovative farmer-friendly credit facilities. Also, the public will be sensitised on environmental conservation measures to curb degradation of the environment.

Rural electrification programme will be expanded to most of the service centres in the district to foster growth of the micro-enterprises. Maintenance of existing road network and expansion where required will be undertaken to ease transportation of farm produce to the markets.

The contribution of the district to national poverty is shown in Table 2.5. Poverty has been growing in the district as indicated by a comparison of the 1994 and 1997 figures. The relative contributions to national poverty in 1997 were as follows: Food Poverty – 1.189, Absolute Poverty – 1.13 per cent and hardcore poverty – 0.95 per cent.

**Table 2.5 Trends in Contribution to National Poverty Levels, 1994 and 1997**

	Food Poverty		Hard Core Poverty		Absolute Poverty	
	1994 (%)	1997 (%)	1994 (%)	1997 (%)	1994 (%)	1997 (%)
Keiyo	0.85	1.18	0.55	0.95	0.68	1.13
Rift Valley	24.03	23.24	22.16	22.33	22.73	23.20
National	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: MOH, Iten, 2001

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic is not only a health problem but also a development one as it encompasses socio economic and cultural dimensions. It is one of the problems that are reversing gains made in the district's development. At present, 700 Kenyans are dying daily while there are close to one million AIDS orphans in the country. As a response to this devastating and rapidly deteriorating situation, the government declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster in November 1999. Further, the government established the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) to spearhead the fight against the pandemic.

The national prevalence of HIV in the country has reached 14 per cent. Since the first case was detected in the district, in 1988, the pandemic has continued to intensify and expand. It has now affected all the divisions in the district. According to the medical records, in 1990, only 2 people were living with AIDS. The number of those living with HIV/AIDS had grown to 239 by January 2001. Already, 161 people have died due to HIV/AIDS. The actual prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district could be higher as many cases go unrecorded at the local hospitals where the infected seek medication.

**Table 2.6 HIV/AIDS Reported Cases and Trends**

Year	Cases (Cumulative)	Deaths (Cumulative)
1988	1	0
1992	12	8
1996	73	53
2000	232	169
2001	236	171*
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Iten and Tambach Hospitals 2001

\* Records taken up to 28/01/2001

If preventive and control measures are not pursued more aggressively and people are not sensitised on the need to change their sexual behaviour many more people will die of the disease. That notwithstanding, presently many infections and growing numbers of illnesses and deaths characterize the status of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is felt across all age groups and sectors of the economy. The most affected category is the age group 15-49, who forms the economically active and productive segment of the population. The pandemic raises direct production cost across income generating activities including the trade and commerce sector through additional health care expenditures, loss of skilled labour and reduced productivity. Resultant price increases, combined with declining household incomes, may result in lower demand for goods and services. Thus generating an overall negative impact on the development of the district.

The care of AIDS patients puts the already stretched health care resources under severe pressure. The epidemic increases the number and percentage of people seeking health services, and increases the cost of health care. Whether money is spent on treatment or prevention, the effect reduces the amount of money available for prevention and treatment of other illness. It also reduces the money available for providing other public services. Both the number of people who can be helped and the quality of care will

decline. This is expected to result in reduced household resources and income earning potential. This then further triggers off poverty at the household level by reducing access to basic needs such as health care, education and food for the remaining members of the family. The epidemiological impacts are felt and beyond the number of HIV/AIDS related deaths, with increases in infant and child mortality.

There is no doubt that the pandemic adversely affects supply of human resource given that about 10 per cent of cases are young people. Children are forced out of school to care for the sick parents and work to supplement family incomes. Furthermore, children are kept out of school when families cannot afford school fees due HIV/AIDS illness or death. In addition, the number of experienced teachers has been reduced by HIV/AIDS related illness and death.

Multi-sectoral interventions will be adopted to prevent transmission of HIV infection and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The recommended interventions and policies will focus on prevention and advocacy. Special attention will be given to the vulnerable groups in the society including the youth, women, and people with disabilities. Measures will be put in place to promote partnership and networking with all stakeholders, government departments, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and religious organizations to minimize duplication of efforts while at the same time ensuring multiplier benefits. At present, the DACC operating under the framework of NACC has been constituted to coordinate and promote all HIV/AIDS activities being undertaken by these organizations in the district.

A large percentage of children in the district, 90 per cent and 47.7 per cent, attend primary and secondary schools respectively. The educational system will therefore be used to promote preventive behaviour. Specific measures will include increase in school bursaries for children who would otherwise drop out of school due to an AIDS related ailments or death in the family as well as increasing education and awareness of girls to prevent cases of mother to child transmission. Additionally, measures that encourage preventive behaviour through better parenting, counselling by religious leaders and community cantered youth activities such as Boys Scouts and Girls Guides shall be adopted.

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

Monitoring and evaluation of preventive interventions will be intensified to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and possible change in the approach. Advocacy and awareness creation programmes will be undertaken to reduce the adverse impacts of HIV/AIDS on economic growth and standards of living. These programmes will be spearheaded by the institutions such as the Constituency Aids Control Committees, District Aids Control Committees, National Aids Control Committee, just to mention a few.

#### 2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender can be defined as the qualitative and interdependent character of women and men's position in society. Integration of gender concerns in the District Development Plan is a clear testimony that disparities continue to persist in relation to access to land, employment opportunities, education, financial resources and participation in decision-making affecting the status and advancement of women. This is in spite of the fact that women are the majority of the population of Keiyo District, constituting 50.5% of the population.

The Government has made efforts to achieve gender equity in accessing national resources through the review of laws pertaining to women's participation in the labour market, land ownership and inheritance. However, a lot of women in the district continue to face unequal access to resources, discriminatory and often negative attitudes which define gender-specific roles, and social norms which limit equal participation of women and men in all economic activities. Removing such disparities will enhance women's opportunities to realize their potential role in socio-economic development. Table 2.7 indicates the existing disparities between men and women in relation to employment access in different sectors.

**Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Employment Sector and Gender in the District**

Sector	Male %	Female %
Public sector	6.7	2.5
Formal sector own business	2.4	1.2
Formal Sector employee	1.4	0.2
Informal sector own business	2.5	0.6
Informal sector employee	0.4	0.1
Casual labour	0.5	1.2
Unpaid family labour	6.7	11.9
Other sectors	27.8	33.8

**Source:** Welfare Monitoring Survey II, 1994

The traditional delineation of labour persists with women assuming the entire responsibility for childcare, provision of food, water and collection of firewood and the general maintenance of the homestead. The majority of women spend more than 30 minutes collecting water and firewood both in the dry and wet seasons. All these limit women's choice of occupation and reduce the time they have to attend to their economic activities.

Although school enrolment at primary level is almost equal for girls and boys, disparity increases at secondary and higher education levels due to female drop out attributed to socio-cultural and economic factors. The drop out rates for primary schools was 9 per cent for boys and 12.36 per cent for girls in 2000. Secondary school level, enrolment ratio was 49.8 per cent for boys and 45.6 per cent for girls in the same year. Table 2.8 presents the population by gender at different levels of learning institutions in the district.

**Table 2.8: Population by Gender and Highest levels of Education Completed in 1999**

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

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

Measures will be put in place during the Plan period to promote gender equity in the district. Firstly, women will be encouraged to form groups through which they can support each other and also share information among themselves. Secondly, strategies will be developed to enhance the participation of girls in education and training. Such strategies, for instance will include setting up of bursary funds specifically for the girl child. Thirdly, NGOs and other private sector players will be encouraged to come up with projects and programmes that are designed specifically to assist low-income women. They will also be encouraged to adopt approaches that are friendly to the target beneficiaries such as welfare and empowerment approaches.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

Some of the problems prevalent in the district can be described as natural while others are man-made. The natural ones are: floods, landslides, drought and massive soil erosion, while the man made ones are cattle rustling and fires. In the recent past, the district incurred heavy losses resulting from El-Nino rains, which caused landslides, flooding and massive erosion resulting into damage of infrastructure, houses, crops, livestock, health and water works facilities. Landslides were reported in the following sub-locations along the escarpment: Chebior, Chepchonge, Turesia, Kocholwo, Maoi, Kibendo, Kapchelal, and Kiptuilong, among others during the 199 El-nino rains. Close to 1,500 people were rendered homeless and forced to move to safer grounds. This also led to acute shortage of food in Tambach and Soy Divisions where 35,000 people were affected. The floods also led to an increase in waterborne diseases in the district.

Drought has been a major disaster in the district especially along the Kerio Valley where prolonged periods, without rainfall, has led to loss of vegetative cover, loss of livestock and famine. This has made the population in this area to be dependent on relief food. Other problems, that will be solved, as disasters are violent conflicts arising from cattle rustling, which are rampant in Tambach Division. These conflicts are triggered off by competition over control of the diminishing resource base between the neighbouring communities. These conflicts frustrate development efforts in these areas forcing the affected families and schools to relocate to the escarpment.

#### 2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender can be defined as the qualitative and interdependent character of women and men's position in society. Integration of gender concerns in the District Development Plan is a clear testimony that disparities continue to persist in relation to access to land, employment opportunities, education, financial resources and participation in decision-making affecting the status and advancement of women. This is in spite of the fact that women are the majority of the population of Keiyo District, constituting 50.5% of the population.

The Government has made efforts to achieve gender equity in accessing national resources through the review of laws pertaining to women's participation in the labour market, land ownership and inheritance. However, a lot of women in the district continue to face unequal access to resources, discriminatory and often negative attitudes which define gender-specific roles, and social norms which limit equal participation of women and men in all economic activities. Removing such disparities will enhance women's opportunities to realize their potential role in socio-economic development. Table 2.7 indicates the existing disparities between men and women in relation to employment access in different sectors.

**Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Employment Sector and Gender in the District**

Sector	Male %	Female %
Public sector	6.7	2.5
Formal sector own business	2.4	1.2
Formal Sector employee	1.4	0.2
Informal sector own business	2.5	0.6
Informal sector employee	0.4	0.1
Casual labour	0.5	1.2
Unpaid family labour	6.7	11.9
Other sectors	27.8	33.8

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey II, 1994

The traditional delineation of labour persists with women assuming the entire responsibility for childcare, provision of food, water and collection of firewood and the general maintenance of the homestead. The majority of women spend more than 30 minutes collecting water and firewood both in the dry and wet seasons. All these limit women's choice of occupation and reduce the time they have to attend to their economic activities.

Although school enrolment at primary level is almost equal for girls and boys, disparity increases at secondary and higher education levels due to female drop out attributed to socio-cultural and economic factors. The drop out rates for primary schools was 9 per cent for boys and 12.36 per cent for girls in 2000. Secondary school level, enrolment ratio was 49.8 per cent for boys and 45.6 per cent for girls in the same year. Table 2.8 presents the population by gender at different levels of learning institutions in the district.

**Table 2.8: Population by Gender and Highest levels of Education Completed in 1999**

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

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

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Community preparedness is indispensable and is the only practical solution for people living in high-risk areas. The locals are the ones who can bring effective help first and it is their capacity that has to be strengthened. Disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention will be integrated into development projects particularly in areas with high-risk for natural disasters. Administrative structures will be created to address disasters. The cultural, political, and criminal dimensions of the conflicts will be effectively addressed for any meaningful development to be realized in the prone areas. The District Disaster Management Committee. (DDMC) will oversee the implementation of the aforementioned measures over the plan period.

#### 2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Keiyo District, like many other districts, in the country faces environmental degradation. There is growing concern over the fast deteriorating state of the water resources such as springs, swamps, rivers and dams. Wetlands have been destroyed through encroachment, reclamation and poor conservation methods around the wetlands leading to a considerable loss of biodiversity.

Causes of environmental degradation include soil erosion, poor farming methods especially along the escarpment, loss of vegetation through overgrazing and deforestation. Opening up of feeder roads during logging does contribute much to soil erosion. Deforestation is common in both gazetted forests and farms. There is growing need to conserve the fragile environment along the escarpment through afforestation and discouragement of settlements. This will assist in keeping at bay calamities such as gully erosion and landslides.

Keiyo urban centres experience problems of non-biodegradable substances, particularly plastics and polythene. Keiyo Town Council should identify a proper site for waste disposal and spread up the process of looking for a donor to fund the project.

Finally, it has been noted with concern that there is widespread ignorance on the part of the community on environmental issues. The government together with the stakeholders has formed locational and divisional environmental committees to address the problem of environmental management. This will be extended to both primary and secondary schools. Awareness campaigns by all stakeholders as provided for in the National Environment Management and Co-ordination Act 1999 will also be emphasized. The Matrix below indicates the environmental issues, impact on development and mitigation measures to be adopted over the plan period.

#### Key Environmental Issues and their Impact on Development

Environmental Issues	Impact on Development	Mitigation Measures
Loss of vegetative cover Deforestation Overgrazing	Soil erosion hence: Declining soil fertility; Desertification; Loss of employment especially in timber industry; Shortage of fuel wood and construction materials; Increased pressure on available natural resources.	Intensify afforestation both on farms and gazetted forests; Encourage formulation of alternative sources of energy (Renewable); Employ energy saving techniques; Encourage on farm agro forestry practices; Discourage over stocking by encouraging zero grazing; Enforcement of existing laws.
Destruction, encroachment and disappearance of wetlands	Loss of biodiversity; Shortage of water for both	Encourage rain water harvesting spring protection and afforestation of threatened

	humans and animals; Fish industry crippled; Loss of fodder for animals; Loss of thatch materials hence dependence on expensive corrugated iron sheets; Loss of medicinal plants hence reliance on expensive drugs from chemists.	wetlands using indigenous trees; Control water points and cattle troughs Establishment and facilitation of dam management committees.
Accumulation of non-Biodegradable materials and problems associated with solid waste disposal (plastics polythene)	Block drainage hence leads to flooding; Breeding ground for diseases vectors e.g. mosquitoes; Rise in mortality rates due to disease outbreaks.	Recycling e.g. plastics; Encourage use of degradable materials e.g. baskets instead of polythene; Proper disposal mechanics.
Pollution Soil Water Air	Spread of water and air borne diseases hence leading to increased morbidity; and declining crop yield leading to widespread poverty.	Waste treatment/effluents; Enforcement of existing laws e.g. public health act.
Increased wildlife menace in Kerio Valley	Destruction food crops; Loss of innocent life; and Loss of income.	Fencing off Rimoi National Reserve Adequate compensation of victims
Lack of awareness on environmental issues	Environmental degradation; and Frequent outbreak of diseases leading to increased mortality rates.	Environmental awareness campaigns by all stakeholders; Strengthening of locational and divisional environmental committees; Formation and strengthening of environmental committees; and Introduction of environmental education in schools.
Siltation of water intake points	Environmental water for both humans and animals; Eutrophication Reduction in the quality of water and health standards.	Spring protection and catchments area conservation; Frequent desiltation of affected springs/dams.
Frequent fire out-breaks particularly along the escarpment, valley and forests	Loss of biodiversity; Loss of employment e.g. Timber industry; and Loss of habitat for animals	Establishment and facilitation of fire management committees; Equipment of forests and Kenya wildlife staff with required equipments; Educating the surrounding communities on the dangers on such fires; Establishment and maintenance of fire breaks in government forests.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth as were identified during the District PRSP Consultative Forums. The Strategies will serve as interventions to address the development of the district as a whole while specifically targeting problems facing the pockets of the poor within the district in line with priorities set under the district PRSP.

The Chapter is therefore prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the NDP stating the development path envisaged for this district for the next seven years. The chapter is also prepared with full cognisance of the challenges identified in the proceeding chapter. Data in the fact sheet have been given premium weight in designing of strategies, projects and programmes.

The Sectoral strategies are developed under the following headings:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Physical Infrastructure
- Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Human Resource Development
- Information Communications Technology
- Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1.1 Vision and Mission**

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

#### **3.1.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission**

In order to realize the above vision and mission, the crops sub-sector will carry out effective farmers training, introduce improved crop varieties, provide market information and source for planting materials district wide. This is envisaged to improve production as well as find new market outlets for their produce. The veterinary sub-sector will train farmers on disease control liase with community on provision of veterinary clinical and extension services, establish tanneries and train hides and skins dealers and flayers. Co-operative members will be trained on management of co-operative societies so that societies can effectively deliver the required services to members. The forestry sub-sector will re-afforest felled areas, carry out enrichment planting in water catchments areas as well as protect and conserve the forest cover from wild forest vices.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agricultural and Rural Development Sector plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security in the district. The sector employs over 90% of the district workforce; contributes 52.6 per cent of household income; provides raw materials for agro-based industries; assists in environmental conservation; and is a source of foreign exchange for the country, particularly from cash crops produced in the district. The veterinary sub-sector ensures the health and production of the livestock nutrition for the growing population and generates income through marketing of surplus produce.

The co-operative sub-sector provides effective training programmes for managers, management committees, societies' members and the community in general; and promotes the co-operatives into the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products. The environmental sub-sector fully collaborates with other service and productive sectors including NGOs and the local community in integrating all environmental concerns in their development endeavours as a way of reducing poverty. The sub-sector also seeks to propose measures of integrating environmental friendly land use production options, product value adding and packing, nutritional security and sustainable natural resources utilization.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government ministries and departments will ensure that agricultural extension services are revitalized in the entire district. This will involve environmental conservation, revival of collapsed cooperative movement, improvement of agricultural related infrastructure, and calving of cattle rustling and mobilization of farmers into focal point groups for easy access to extension packages. It will also oversee the integration of NGOs and other agricultural oriented stakeholders into the sector. Statutory boards will ensure regulation of quality and quantity of relevant agricultural commodities and industry as well as marketing of the produce. KVDA will continue facilitating farmers in fruit cultivation, agro-forestry seedlings and development of dams and irrigation schemes along the escarpment and Kerio Valley.

The private sector will ensure timely availability of the required agricultural inputs while the farmers groups will assist in scouting for funds and participate in the implementation of the identified projects. Keiyo Economic Empowerment Ltd will be encouraged to intensify its provision of credit to farmers so that all potential clients are reached in the entire district. Civil Society Organizations will carry out farmers' mobilization to implement poverty reduction programmes.

### 3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub - sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture Crop Development	High yielding varieties; Drought tolerant varieties; Disease resistant varieties; High value crops; Introduction of new crops.	High cost of inputs; Poor market infrastructure; Unreliable climatic condition; Inadequate/ under facilitated extension services; High incidence of pest and diseases; Inadequate agro based	Promote Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK); Formation of marketing group; Improve water-harvesting technologies; Increase funding to extension; Promote integrated pest

		industries; Inadequate appropriate technology; Inadequate farmer friendly credit facility.	management practices; Encourage small-scale agro based industries; Create farmer friendly lending organizations.
Food Security	Introduction of drought tolerant crops; On-farm food storage; Introduction of improved crop varieties.	Unreliable climatic conditions; High incidence of pests and disease; Inadequate use of appropriate technologies; Scarcity of clean planting material; Inadequate/under facilitated extension services.	Promote use of irrigation; Promote planting of drought tolerant crops; Improve on-farm storage facilities; Promote community based bulking plots; Promote drought escaping early maturity crop varieties; Increase funding for extension services.
Irrigation Development	Formation of water users association; Improvement of water conveyance; Improvement of irrigation field water application; Diversification of irrigated crops.	Inadequate funding for extension; Unreliable water sources; Farmers' persistence to water wasting irrigation technologies; Encroachment into water catchments areas.	Source for more funding; Encourage construction of on-farm water storage tanks; Promote and intensify training on water efficient irrigation technologies; Enforce environmental act; Promote water-harvesting technologies.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services	Provide/create accessibility to affordable credit; Provision of seasonal credit.	High interest rates; Short/Inadequate repayment period; Animal loss caused by death; Use of title deeds as security to credit.	Propose interest rates be based on seasons gross margin.
Agricultural Marketing	Formation of marketing groups; Availing of market information; Creating demand through processing.	Inadequate funding for extension; Lack of investment funds for agro-based industries; Weak/collapsed farmer co-operatives; High transport costs.	Source for more funding; Write proposals for investors; Increase training on timing production to seasons of high returns.
Environment	Promote sustainable environment through crop production.	Expansion of arable land at expense of environment; Inadequate source of agro forestry seedlings; Weak enforcement of environmental law; Inadequate funding.	Intensify soil conservation to retain land fertility; Encourage formation of group/individual nurseries; Source for various agro forestry seeds; Promote water-harvesting technologies.
Livestock Production Dairy	Improve marketing of milk and milk products; Improve breeding stock; Improve the nutritional status of dairy animal; Improve health management of the dairy herd; Improve on the milk handling.	Decline in the quality of breeds; Lack of market for milk during period of abundance; High incidence of disease (ECF); Inadequate dairy feed during dry spell; High cost of inputs e.g. Feed, accuracies, drugs and veterinary services.	Encourage use of AI services; Increase training on the selection of breeding stock; Encourage farmers to explore further market outlets; Promote processing of milk into other durable milk products; Revive and use stalled dips; Increase training on use and preservation of crop residue for dry season feedings; Promote use of home made rations; Increase training on good

			husbandry practices.
Beef	Upgrading of indigenous breeds; Improve surveillance and control of notifiable diseases; Expansion of watering points; Promotion of feed conservation; Promotion of market outlets.	Inadequate/high cost of good quality breeding stock; Inadequate funding; Lack of enough water within the range lands; Communal grazing; Inadequate farmer skills on beef animal rearing.	Establishment of bull schemes; Source for more funding; Construction of earth dams/pans; Encourage land adjudication; Increase trainings on good beef animal husbandry practices.
Poultry	Improve management of indigenous breeds; Intensify disease control; Improve breeding stock; Expansion of commercial chicken; Improve marketing of poultry and poultry products; Encourage use of home made ration technologies; Introduction of other poultry species e.g. Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, quails etc.	Inadequate funding; Lack of breeding stock; Inadequate market outlets for poultry and poultry products; Inadequate credit facilities; Little awareness on other poultry species.	Source for more funding; Encourage more farmers to raise breeding stock; Encourage farmers groups to explore for market outlets; Create farmer friendly lending organizations; Promote utilization of other poultry species.
Bee Keeping	Promote modern bee keeping practices; Encourage processing plants for honey and honey products.	Inadequate farmer knowledge on bee keeping; Inadequate funding; Lack of credit facilities tailored to bee keeping	Increase trainings on modern bee keeping; To source for more funding; Promote bee farmer linkages with other stakeholders; Create farmer friendly lending organization.
Hoats (Goats & Sheep)	Improve on the breeds; Promote rearing of dairy goats; Encourage rearing of wool sheep.	Inadequate funding; Lack of good breeding stock; Lack of credit for purchase.	Source for more funding; Source for a good breeding stock; Create farmer friendly lending organization.
District Emerging Livestock (Pigs, Rabbits, Fish, Ostriches, Guinea Fowls)	Promote diversification of livestock farming.	Inadequate funding; Poor market outlets for this stock; Little knowledge about its husbandry practices.	Encourage contract pig rearing; Promote home utilization of this emerging livestock; Source for more funding.
Veterinary	Disease control; Tick Control; A.I. Services; Hides and skins improvement services.	High cost of vaccines; Poor acceptance of cost sharing concept by beneficiaries; Limited resources for implementation and supervision of programmes; Mismanagement of dips by beneficiaries; High cost of acaricides; Inadequate sampling and supervision; High cost of insemination; High cost of establishing A.I. schemes; Inadequate A.I. Schemes in district; Inadequate knowledge on quality production; Inadequate knowledge on leather utilization.	Awareness creation; Enforcement of disease control legislation; Training of beneficiaries on management; Encourage establishment of livestock user association; Awareness creation; Training of management committees on management and accounting; Enhance supervision and sampling; Encourage private A.I. Schemes and dairy runs; Awareness creation; Training of producers and dealers on handling; Exposure of traders/dealers on leather utilization.

Clinical services	Veterinary Extension; Agricultural research & development.	Lack of facilities for service provision; Inadequate personnel. Inadequate skilled manpower; Limited resources.	Initiate loan schemes for acquisition of facilities; Encourage private sector participation; Encourage multi sectoral collaboration for service provision; Train farmers trainers; Encourage multi-sector collaboration
Co-operative	Improve Co-Operative Management.	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate access to credit by farmers; Inadequate market for agricultural produce Shortage of staff.	Appropriate training of co-operative management committees; Encourage availability of affordable credit to farmers; Lobby for market for farmers' produce; Government to consider employing more staff.
Environmental	Enhanced co-ordination and integration of environmental concerns in all development spheres both in rural and urban areas; Development of district environmental databases for planning and monitoring purposes; Community/ stakeholders mobilization on the Mission and Vision of the sub-sector.	Inadequate personnel and their capacity; Budgetary shortcomings; Lack of technical guidelines and checklists, and Logistical constraints.	Enhanced co-ordination and collaboration with all stakeholders and development agents; Mobilization, sensitisation and capacity building; Enforcement of regulations and by-laws; Arbitration and compensation.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going projects/Programmes: Crops and Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description and Activities
SARDEP (Transects H, FG and E)	Gender integration to development; Environmental conservation; Food security; Improved household income generation.	Projects depend on passing the set evaluation criteria.	Farmers mobilization; Farmers training; Provision of project funds; Implementation of projects; Monitoring and evaluation.
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide	Food security; Improve household income; Animals of high genetic value; Livestock diversification.	To reach 300 households yearly with agricultural packages.	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Agricultural research; Co-ordinate other stakeholders in agriculture; Crop improvement; Monitoring and evaluation.
Livestock Extension Services District Wide	Food security; Improve household income; Animals of high genetic value; Livestock diversification.	To reach 300 households yearly with agricultural package.	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Livestock research and upgrading; Coordinate other stakeholders in livestock; Monitoring and evaluation.
Soil Conservation District Wide	Environmental conservation; Food security; Improve household; Save our soil.	To have 5 catchments implemented every year.	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Design of soil conservation structures; Supervision of implementation of soil



			conservation structures; Monitoring and evaluation.
Horticultural Crop Development Escarpment Kerio Valley	Improve household income; Generate foreign exchange; Crop diversification.	To have 3 catchments nurseries providing horticulture planting material.	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Introduction of new horticultural crops.
Cotton Campaign	Improve household income of valley residents; Maximize use of marginal land; Generate foreign exchange; Create employment.	To increase current hectareage by 50 Ha every year.	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Provision of planting material.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Artificial Insemination Services In Southern Part Of Keiyo	Improve genetic material and thus increase milk production; Reduce incidence of breeding diseases; Reduce incidence of zoonotic diseases e.g. Brucellosis; Improve incomes.	Establish two private A.I. schemes in Metkei and Chepkorio; Increase insemination to 200 per month; Reduce incidence of breeding diseases.	Establish 2 private A.I. schemes in Southern Keiyo in Metkei and Chepkorio Divisions. Awareness creation.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation of Development in Gazetted Forest	Increased timber/fuel wood products for local consumption and marketing; Protect water catchments.	354,000 seedlings 151.0 Ha; Increase clean and even flow of water.	Seedlings production; Afforestation of felled areas in forest estates (stations); Enrichment planting in catchments areas
Rural Afforestation Extension Services Development District wide	Increased woodlots in local farms district wide.	Increase clean and even flow of water.	Seedlings production; Provide technical advice to local communities.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Adjudication**

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lower Sego Adjudication Section Soi Division	To determine land ownership claims in readiness for registration and issuance of title deeds.	To clear 100 objections cases annually.	Hearing of land objection cases.
Kapterik "B" Adjudication Section Tambach Division	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Kaptum Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Upper Kabito Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Kocholwo Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of	Demarcation and survey.

		land annually.	
Upper Muskut Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Lower Cheptebo Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Tumeiyo Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.
Upper Cheptebo Adjudication Section	Recording of land right claims.	To demarcate and survey 200 parcels of land annually.	Demarcation and survey.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Promotion under Stabex Funds through Cooperative Bank of Kenya Kamariny, Soy and Metkei Divisions	To promote coffee crop and maintenance of the hectares and while boosting rural income and employment opportunities.	Increase the present hectares under coffee crops by 10 hectares annually and the farmer during harvesting period before the farmer gets the payment from Coffee Board of Kenya Ltd.	Plant coffee crop and establish rural industrial crop in the district during harvesting period while boosting rural income and employment opportunities.

### B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Cash Crops (Cotton, Pyrethrum, Coffee, Tea and Groundnuts)	1	Increase current hectareage; Improve yields; Increase household incomes; Generate foreign exchange.	At end of the planned period, to have extra: - Pyrethrum – 400 ha Coffee – 1166 ha; Tea – 100 ha Cotton – 600 ha. Groundnuts – 1000 ha.	Farmers training; Introduction of improved crop varieties. <b>Justification:</b> Currently, these cash crops have better market outlets than cereals and dairy.
Promotion of High Value Horticultural Crops (French Beans, Fruits, Asian Vegetables, Cut Flowers) District wide	2	Increased household income; Crop diversification; Creation of employment; Generate foreign exchange.	To have at least 100 ha of various crops.	Identification of exporters; Farmers training; Introduction of new crops; Provision of market information; Sourcing of planting materials. <b>Justification:</b> There exist a huge untapped potential for horticulture
Promotion of Drought Tolerant and Food Security Crops (Sorghum, Millet, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Cowpeas) Escarpment And Kerio Valley	3	Improved security; Crop diversification; Improved household; Income; Provision livestock of feeds	To have at least 4000 ha of various crops.	Farmers training; Acquisition of the planting materials; Bulking; Utilization campaign. <b>Justification:</b> Provides food security to the food deficit areas of the Kerio Valley.
Irrigation Development	4	Increase land	To have additional	Establish district

Soy Tambach, Kamariny and Chepkorio Divisions		under crop production; Improve food security; Increase household income; Efficient utilization of land resource.	400 ha of land under irrigation.	profile; Improve efficiency of existing smallholder-scheme; Start new small holder schemes; Farmers training Formation of water users association; Introduction of new efficient irrigation technologies. <b>Justification</b> Provide food security and source of income to these areas, which have low and unreliable rainfall.
Promotion of Agro-Forestry Practices District wide	5	Improve environmental conservation; Increase household income; Reduce women workload from search of firewood; Improve crop yield.	To add at least 1.5 million trees of various species to have 140 communities managed nurseries.	Identification of required agro-forestry trees; Farmers training; Acquisition of seeds; Identification of nursery sites; Raising of the seedlings. <b>Justification:</b> To provide wood fuel and source of income through timber.
Promotion of Soil Fertility Management District wide	6	Improve food security; Increase household Income; Reduce women workload from search of firewood; Improve crop yield.	To produce district soil fertility map; To have additional 3.0. million metres of soil conservation structures; Increase farmers' awareness on fertilizers substitute by 40%.	Soil sampling; Farmers training; Fertilizers use recommendation; Preparation of district soil fertility map; Implementation of soil conservation measures. <b>Justification:</b> There is declining use of fertilizers due to high costs leading to reduce crop yield.
Promotion and Diversification of Food Utilization (French Beans, Fish, Pork, Fruits, Vegetable) District wide	7	Expand available food recipes; Improve nutritional status; Increase household income.	Ensure that all produced and locally available farm produce are able to be of use at household level; Reduce malnutrition by 10%.	Farmers training; On-farm food utilization demonstrations. <b>Justification:</b> Hunger and malnutrition can be significantly reduced if the abundant food sources can be utilized.
Harnessing of Animal Draught Power District wide	8	Reduce workload of human beings; Increase household income; Improve food security; Improve land utilization.	To have at least 100 household having even; Increase crop yield by 20%	Farmers training; Construction improved storage structures. <b>Justification:</b> Terrain within the escarpment does not allow mechanized from operation.
Improvement of Post Harvest Management for all Crops District wide	9	Reduce post harvest losses; Improve household income; Improve food	Reduce losses from 30% to 10%; To have 500 households with improved potatoes	Farmers training; Construction of improved storage structure. <b>Justification:</b>

		security; Improve land utilization.	storage; To have 250 households with improve cereal stores;	20% of poverty can be directly attributed to existing post-harvest losses
Promotion of Land use Planning District wide	10	To maximize use of land; To land assist in environmental conservation.	To prepare and implement at least 1000 farm plans.	Farmers training; Preparation of farm plans. <b>Justification:</b> Less than 10% of all lands well utilized
Strengthening of Farmer Extension Research Linkages District wide	11	Introduce and expand high yielding agricultural technologies; Improve farm yields; Increase household income.	To improve flow of information by 75%.	Farmers training; Improvement of the flow of information on-farm result oriented demonstrations of technologies. <b>Justification</b> Currently there exists very low staff to farmer ratio of about 1:2,300

## B: New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Feeds Project District wide	1	To ensure availability of cheap livestock feeds; To utilize farm reduce by product; To increase household income; Improve food security; Improve nutritional Status.	To improve dry season livestock feed availability by 10%. To increase the number of farmer using the technology by 20%.	Farmers training Inventory for locally available plan materials; Identification demonstration sites; Acquisition demonstration sites. <b>Justification:</b> Animal nutrition is still very low in the district because of inadequate food.
Livestock Upgrading (All Livestock) District wide	2	To have animals of high genetic value; To improve household income; Improve food security; Improve nutritional status.	To have at least 60% of the total household with at least an upgraded animal.	Farmers training; Acquisition of breeding stock. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the existing animals are crosses.
Expansion of Bee-Keeping District wide	3	Promote modern bee-keeping practices; Maximize on land use; Improve household income; Produce high quality honey and honey products; Assist in environmental conservation.	Increase honey production by 10 tons yearly.	Farmers training; Training of local artisans to fabricate bee-keeping equipment; Formation of honey marketing of honey groups. <b>Justification:</b> This will benefit 4867 Kerio Valley households whose livelihood depends on livestock as source of income.

Promotion District Emerging Livestock (Ostriches, Guinea Fowls, Pigs, Rabbits, Fish) District wide	4	Diversify animal enterprises; Promote western circuit tourism; Diversify eating habits; Improve household income; Create employment Generate foreign.	To have 100 ha ostriches in place ; Increase pig, rabbit and fish rearing by 10%.	Farmers training Acquisition of parent stock units. <b>Justification</b> To add to the existing farm enterprises hence increased food and income.
Promotion of Agro-Based Processing Industries (Grain Milling, Tomatoes Processing, Potatoes Crisp, Honey Processing Groundnuts Fruit)	5	Utilized available raw materials; Add value to the agricultural products; Create employment; Improve household income.	To have the feasibility study reports ready and sent to potential investors; To have processing plant in place.	Inventory of the products to be processed; Preparation of perusals; Wooing of investors. <b>Justification:</b> To stabilize markets during over production of farm produce.

## B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization  District wide	1	To have an informed and sensitised community on all issues of environmental concern and sustainable development at household/community/district level.	Entire rural and urban community; Potential investors Industrialists and business community; Other stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs and specialized user groups.	Hold barazas on public on sensitisation and awareness creation; Popularisation of environmental management policies and legislation; Encouragement of the formation of community based environment management groups. <b>Justification:</b> Increased public awareness and community participation in environment related issues.
Wetlands Management and Conservation	2	To rehabilitate and conserve wetland in all areas where degradation exists or may be eminent.	Open springs and water causes; Open hills and deforested areas; Abandoned quarry sites and wastelands; Un reclaimed wetlands or those converted to environmentally unfriendly uses; All special wetlands resource user groups.	Afforestation and reforestation; Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources; Enforcement of regulations and by-laws; Diversification of water resource access options; Enhancement of sustainable utilization of wetlands resources and products.

				<b>Justification:</b> For sustainable wetland management.
Urban Waste Management	3	To enhance community based proper waste management practices in urban areas to improve livelihood and create employment; To have in place a clean and people friendly environment through community participation.	All households; All markets and commercial interest areas Schools and related institutions; Industrial areas Development sites.	Urban community sensitisation on all aspects of waste management and disposal; Develop and promote waste recycling technologies and practices at urban community level as way of earning incomes for the poor; Enforcement of relevant regulations and by-laws; Discouraging use of non-biodegradable products. <b>Justification:</b> For a clean and dignified environment in urban areas;
Capacity Building District wide	4	To improve skills knowledge and attitudes for enhanced performance and effectiveness.	All collaborative sector technical cadre; All community based CBOs and NGOs; Formal school teachers; Environment officers.	Research documentation and information exchange; Professional and technical trainings to enhance skills and motivation; Undertaking of training needs assessment and development of curriculum; Setting of performance targets; Exposure and sensitisation through tours and exchange visits. <b>Justification</b> Improve skills and knowledge of key stakeholders in District Environment Management.

**B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tick Control  District wide	1	Control tick/borne disease; Minimise livestock losses; Increase livestock production.	Reduce incidence of tick borne diseases by 45% per year; Train 94 dip committee twice a year on management, accounting and tick control; Repair 20 dips in the first year, 10 in the third year.	Training of dip committee twice per year; Ensure all dips submit dip samples promptly. <b>Justification:</b> Tick borne diseases cause deaths. It is vital to eradicate ticks to improve livestock industry.
Artificial Insemination Services  District wide	2	Improve genetic potential of dairy herd - district wide; Increase milk production; Reduce breeding disease; Increase income of farmers.	Inseminate 200 cows per month - district wide; Increase milk production by 50% in the first two years and by a further 10% every year thereafter; Reduce breeding disease by 80% in the first two years and by a further 10% each year thereafter.	Establish 2 private additional A.I. Schemes in the district. <b>Justification:</b> Farmers need to be enlightened on alternative providers of A.I. services, particularly now that the government has privatized A.I. services.
Hides and Skins Improvement  District wide	3	Improve quality of products; Add value to products; Generate revenue.	Quarterly supervision of premises; Establish 2 tanneries.	Supervision of bandas quarterly; Establish tanneries; Carry out licensing of premises; Train hides and skins dealers and flayers. <b>Justification:</b> The traders require training so as to produce good quality hides and skins, which fetch better market prices.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services  District wide	4	Reduce livestock mortality; Enlighten farmers on disease management and control; Increase participation of communities in veterinary services provision.	Train 10 animal health providers in each division yearly.	Attend all reported sick cases; Train farmers on disease management; Liase with community on provision of veterinary clinical and extension services. <b>Justification:</b> The farmers need extension services so as to reduce deaths resulting from livestock diseases



## B: New Project Proposals: Land Adjudication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Changach Adjudication Area	1	For recording of land right and claims.	Area to be declared an adjudication section the year 2004.	Demarcation and survey to start year. <b>Justification:</b> The project will ensure that the community acquire title deeds.
Rokocho Adjudication Area	2	For recording of land right and claims.	Area to be declared an adjudication section the year 2004.	Demarcation and survey. <b>Justification:</b> The project will ensure that the community get title deeds.
Emsea Adjudication Area	3	For recording of land right and claims.	Area to be declared an adjudication section the year 2004.	Demarcation and survey. <b>Justification:</b> The project will ensure that the community get title deeds.
Enego Adjudication Area	4	For recording of land right and claims.	Area to be declared an adjudication section the year 2004.	Demarcation and survey <b>Justification:</b> The project will ensure that the community acquire title deeds.

## B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train of all Cooperative Management and Staff District wide	1	To improving the management of cooperative through effective training programmes for managers management and the community.	Ensure all the committee in all cooperative societies and staff are full trained ten (10) per division in each F/Y.	Training of cooperative officials to solve the problem of poor management in cooperative societies. <b>Justification</b> To improve management of cooperative societies for the benefit of members.
Metkei FCS Ltd Metkei Division	2	To improve the marketing of milk and to improve the price of milk to 53 members of Metkei FCS.	Ensure that the purchase of milk is done during the second financial year.	Purchase of Milk Processing/Cooling Tank and Machine <b>Justification</b> Ease problem of marketing of milk and improving of price of milk to this cooperative members.
Keiyo Teachers Sacco Society Ltd Credit Facility and Banking Project District wide	3	To improve income of teachers who are members of this society and to ease service to members through banking mobile services.	Ensure that the housing project is started during the second financial year and the van is bought during the same period.	Rental houses for individual members and purchase of van for mobile banking services. <b>Justification</b> Improve income for sustainability of the SACCO.
Nyaru Women Multi Purpose Cs Ltd Maternity Ward Project Chepkorio Division	4	To offers maternity services to members and non-members.	Ensure that the entire maternity requirement is bought during the second financial year.	Purchase of all maternity requirements. <b>Justification</b> To improve access to effective maternity services to the



Keiyo Mwalimu Bakery Consumer Co-Operative Society Ltd Vehicle Project District wide	5	To increase sale of bread by this consumer cooperative society.	Ensure that the vehicle is bought during the third financial year.	community. Purchase of a vehicle to increase the sale of bread, which is being baked by this society. <b>Justification</b> To increase sales for the society and ensure its financial stability.
Kaitany Horticultural Cs Ltd Credit Facility Project Chepkorir Division	6	To increase dairy cattle and acreage of pyrethrum crop through credit facility to members of this society.	Avail credit facility to farmers of Kshs 500,000 for purchase of dairy cattle.	Availing credit facility to farmers for the purchase of dairy cattle increases acreage of pyrethrum crop. <b>Justification</b> Currently, members are unable to access any form of credit.
Nyaru Fcs Ltd Lorry Project Metkei Division	7	To ease transportation of farm produce is pyrethrum and dairy.	Ensure that a lorry is bought during the third financial year.	Purchase of lorry. <b>Justification</b> To ease transportation of farm produce for 533 members.
Iten Jua Kali Sacco Society Ltd Credit Facility Project Kamariny Division	8	To offer development loan to members.	Ensure that credit facility is issued to 60 members of Jua Kali Saco society during the fourth financial year.	Offer credit facility to members of Sacco society. <b>Justification</b> At present members have limited access to credit.
Kipsaos Fcs Ltd Credit Facility Project Metkei Division	9	Improve the production of milk in Metki Division.	To offer credit facility of Kshs.2,400,000 to ensure that this credit facility is issued during the fourth financial year.	Offering credit facility to improve the production of milk to 73 members of this society. <b>Justification</b> At present members have limited access if any to credit.
Kerio Mtaa Sacco Society Ltd Renovation Project Kamariny Division	10	To improve the condition of the hall so as to attract more income to members.	Ensure that hall is renovated during the fourth financial year.	Renovation of a hall, which is being hired by the Sacco members. <b>Justification</b> The hall has highly deteriorated.
Irong Fcs Ltd Farm Input Project Kamariny Division	11	To improve the income to cooperative society members through high production of farm.	Ensure that farm input is established during the fifth financial year.	Improving the income of farmers of this society who are 551 in number and producers of pyrethrum. <b>Justification</b> Improvement productivity and hence income of member.

## B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation Development in Gazetted Forest Estates District wide	1	Increase in sufficient timber wood product; Environmental improvement; Improved clean water flow in rivers and	Re-afforestation 1680.4 in gazetted forest; Protect and conserve catchments forest	Tree seedling Production of exotic species e.g. cypress Pinus, Patula Eucalyptus (2,688,640) Re-afforestation felled areas

		streams; Increase in employment opportunities in upcoming Jua Kali industries.	cover.	enrichment planting in water catchments areas. <b>Justification</b> Protection and conservation of forest cover from wild forest fires and other vices.
Rural Afforestation Extension Services District wide	2	Increase in timber wood products to supplement those from gazetted forest estates; Improve in income from timber products; Create self employment; Improve in environmental protection.	On farm training and hectares; Establish local environment; Increase in acreage.	Technical advice in establishment of on- farm tree nurseries; Increase in establishing woodlots in rural farms; Technical advice in valuation and marketing of timber products. <b>Justification</b> Effective mechanism through which community capacity building is done with respect to forest conservation.

### 3.1.7. Cross Sector Linkages

Sectoral collaboration amongst all the development partners in the district will be intensified for the sector to achieve its vision of sustainable and equitable rural development for all. To reduce production cost and facilitate marketing of agricultural produce, the Physical Infrastructure sector will construct roads to open up high potential areas, which have remained unexploited for a long time. Trade, tourism and industry sector will serve farmers in varied ways including provision of investment funds; farm inputs and equipment; and markets and marketing information. Labour is an important factor in any field of production including agriculture. Skilled and healthy labour force will be determined by the efficiency of the human resource development sector. Law and order are critical ingredients of any meaningful development. Public administration, safety, law and order sector shall ensure that an enabling environment prevails to facilitate implementation of agricultural projects and also ensure that the same projects are sustained. Further, it will assist in farmers' mobilization as well as environmental conservation.

## 3.2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.2.1. The 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 term, 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 Sub-Sector Vision and Mission**

Pursuant to the above vision and mission, the sector aims to ensure protection of water catchments areas. Efforts will be made to preserve vegetation cover and prevent soil erosion. Rehabilitation of water works, dams and pans will be undertaken. New water supplies will similarly be initiated. There are plans to develop and maintain an efficient road network to access public institutions, market centres, homes and important economic sites. The housing sub-sector aims to provide technical assistance on construction of low cost housing units and maintenance of the existing ones. During the plan period, to undertake through physical planning and supervisory structural planning of market centres especially Iten-Tambach Township will be undertaken. Co-ordination of the above is aimed at fostering cost effective project implementation hence reduction in poverty levels and enhancement of economic growth.

### **3.2.2 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The importance of availability of water in the development process cannot be underscored. Reliable supplies will enhance industrial growth, as is the case of Kenya Fluorspar Mining Industry, honey-processing industry and in construction industry. Human dwellings require clean water supply and proper sewerage disposal. Productivity of the agricultural sector heavily depends on water supplies, the district being partly a drought area. Sanitation levels are higher with clean water leading to reduce prevalence of diseases. Properly maintained roads facilities accessibility of goods and people to markets, social service facilities, transportation of raw materials etc. Investment to the entire district will also be possible. Resource management planning and energy provision is useful for higher living standards where people are able to make use of modern and more efficient machines. The Jua Kali sector is also expected to heavily depend on this for its growth. It is planned that with completion of the above mentioned programmes: employment, incomes and quality of human life will greatly improve.

### **3.2.3 The Role of Stakeholders**

The government through various ministries such as local government, health among others, has funded and will continue to fund water projects, roads, energy among others. Currently, the government will assume more regulatory, supervisory inter linkages of sectoral players, project prioritisation and co-ordination. It is expected to ensure proper water safety and sanitation standards and proper sewerage disposal. The government will similarly be involved in awards of contracts, seeking international donors and training of its personnel. Other stakeholders include the local leaders, NGOs, which include SARDEP, CDTF, AIC, WORLD VISION; CBOs such as (Kerio-Soy ministries) will similarly play a significant role. It is earmarked that these will concentrate on identification and initiation of new sectoral projects, their operations and management. They will co-fund the project with local communities benefiting from the projects with government assistance. Community mobilization, provision of technical advice and in-service of resident managers is expected to be carried out by these players. The local community will be greatly involved in maintenance of various infrastructure and projects and this will create employment. The private sector will buy services and also act as donors to core projects, which will lead to sustainability and expansion of project network.

### 3.2.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	<p>Protection and conservation of water catchments areas;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water supplies;</p> <p>Construction of dams and pans at the appropriate sites on water courses;</p> <p>Carrying out ground water exploration and drilling boreholes in ASAL;</p> <p>Enhancing investment of water quality and quantity and monitoring pollutions.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding;</p> <p>Inadequate personnel;</p> <p>Uneven water distribution in the district;</p> <p>Destruction of water catchments areas;</p> <p>Incomprehensive Water Act (Cap.372).</p>	<p>Mobilize both local and donor financial resources for water development and management;</p> <p>Train the beneficiary communities in water development and management;</p> <p>Conserve and protect water catchments areas;</p> <p>Construct dams and pans;</p> <p>Review the Water Act (Cap. 372).</p>
Roads	<p>Reconstruct/rehabilitate all the classified roads to maintainable conditions;</p> <p>Enhance supervision of all road works;</p> <p>Ensure provision of basic access to hitherto "land locked" areas;</p> <p>Stimulate the use of local human and material resources;</p> <p>Improve Nyaru-Kimwarer road C54 to bitumen standard to promote industrial development (Fluorspar Mines);</p> <p>Promote intermediate means of transport where the terrain allows, including use of bicycles and animal drawn carts;</p> <p>Apply the available road activities and resources equitably.</p>	<p>Insufficient funds for maintenance and withdrawal of donor-funded Rural Access Programme;</p> <p>Siltation of the side drains;</p> <p>Inappropriate bridges including timber deck bridges, which were installed many years ago as well as bridges earlier, designed for light vehicles and low traffic such as Chepsirei bridge;</p> <p>It is generally difficult and expensive to construct roads on the escarpment;</p> <p>Inadequate Government equipment for effective maintenance and construction of roads.</p>	<p>Invest in computers and training of personnel on information management systems;</p> <p>Small-scale private sector contractors will be encouraged to bid for routine maintenance activities;</p> <p>Communities may be considered for maintenance contracts at a fee;</p> <p>Keiyo Plateau and the Kerio Valley on the Keiyo Escarpment will be targeted for provision of access by construction of rural tracks and footpaths the area is currently land locked;</p> <p>Increase use of labour-intensive methods of road construction and maintenance where economically viable;</p> <p>The sub-sector in liaison with the Forestry department will limit to the minimum the improvement/maintenance of access into forests aimed at environmental protection;</p> <p>Explore possibility of having a pedestrian lane from Iten-Eldoret and Biretwo-Cheploch on sections of the main Eldoret-Iten-Kabarnet road to cater for bicycle riders and animal drawn carts same to apply for Kaptagat-Nyaru road;</p> <p>Facilitate the use of participatory methods to mobilize communities to participate in all stages of implementation of programmes.</p>
Local Government	Planning of market	Mushrooming of centres in	Enforce by-laws especially

	centres; Acquisition of land for public utility; Provision of essential services including feeder roads, water, slaughter slabs among others.	unsuitable locations; Unwillingness by private land owners adjacent to the centres to sell land to the council; Limited financial capacity to provide essential services.	on planning of market centres; Sensitize the local community on the importance of public utility land; The council shall involve the local community in project planning; Identify new sources of revenue for projects.
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### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/ Programmes: Water Development

Project Name Division/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kaptarakwa Water Supply Chepkorio Division Mosop Location	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase the present consumers by 50%.	To construct intake weir and chambers; Purchase and install 2 pump sets; Expand distribution.
Chepkorio Water Supply Chepkorio Division	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase the present consumers by 50%.	To purchase and install pumps; Purchase and replace filter materials; Construct pump house Enlarge sizing main; Repair storage tanks.
Kapkoii Water Supply Kamariny Division Mutei Location	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase the present consumers by 30%.	To purchase and erect elevated steel tank and to rehabilitate distribution lines.
Iten Water Supply Kamariny Division Irong Location	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase consumers by 50%.	To purchase and lay pipes in distribution lines and rehabilitate existing rising main.
Nyalil Matany W/S Tambach Division	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase consumers by 50%.	To construct intake; Purchase and lay pipes; Repair storage tanks.
Chegilet W/S Tambach Division	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase coverage by 30%.	To construct intake works; Purchase and lay pipes; Repair storage tanks.
Lekwa W/S Tambach Division Kiptuigong Location	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase coverage by 25%.	To extend pipeline by purchasing and laying pipes.
Chebati W/S Tambach Division Kiptuigong Location	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase coverage by 20%.	To purchase and lay pipes to extend pipeline.
Emsoo Water Supply Tambach Division	To avail safe drinking water to households.	To increase coverage by 60%.	To purchase and lay pipes.
Emkech Onoo Water Project Soy Kibargoi	To avail water closer to consumers.	Reduce the distance to Water points.	Contract pipeline and storage tanks.
Sergoit Water Project Kamariny Division Irongo Location	To complete the projects activities that stalled.	To avail water at Booster station and storage tank and to consumers.	Construction of rising main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution lines.
Metkei Water Project Metkei Division Kapkwori Location	Avail safe drinking water close to consumers.	Improve coverage to 50%.	Construction of pipeline; Alignment of pipeline; Construct storage; Purchase of motor pumps and staters.
Emanon Water Project Tambach Division Ken Location	Avail safer drinking water at close distances.	Increase present consumption by 70%.	Construction of pipeline; Construction of storage.
Kamelil Water Project	Avail drinking water	Improve coverage by	Construction of distribution line;

Tambach Division Kapchemutwa Location	close to consumers.	40%.	Construction of storage tank.
Chepsamoo Chekorio Marichor Water Projects	Avail water closer to consumers.	Avail water at households.	Construction of storage tanks; Construction intake; Construction of pumps; Construction of distribution lines.

### A: On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kaptarakwa-Kaptagat Kapkenda-Nyaru Kamasit-Lelboinet Chepkorio Division	Make the roads all weather; Improve accessibility to schools and other public utilities; Ease transport of Pyrethrum, maize, potatoes to markets.	29.6 KM of classified roads and 5-6 Km of auxiliary works.	Gravelling and drainage works.
In-House Routine Maintenance Activities District wide	Maintain the existing network; Partial/ spot improvement of the critical areas; Ensure that the roads are passable. Take safety precautions.	554 Km of classified road network 7 approximately 270 Km of unclassified roads.	Grading pothole patching, spot resealing, bush clearing, drainage works, road marking and road safety measures.

### B: New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kameli/ Kamosong Water Project Division: Chepkorio Location: Marichor	1	Avail water to households and livestock to as near as possible to their homes.	Project to serve 6,000 people; 3,500 livestock; 2 schools and 2 trading centres.	Construct intake; Construct pump house, install pumps, construct rising main storage tanks and distribution. <b>Justification:</b> People and institutions have no access to piped water.
Chemwabul W/P Chepkorio Division Kibargoi Location	2	Supply portable water and health to the residents of Chemwabul and promote zero grazing mode of livestock production	Supply wholesome water to: 3,000 people 2,500 livestock Primary schools 2 trading centres	Construction of: Intake; Pump house; Rising main; 2 storage tanks. <b>Justification:</b> Supply water for domestic and livestock use
Katumoi W/P Soy Division Kimwarer Location	3	Promote range management and supply water for domestic use and encourage kitchen gardening, small irrigation in horticultural produce.	Project to benefit: 4,000 people 4,638 livestock 1,000 acres under irrigation Primary schools 4 trading centres.	Construction of: Intake; Gravity main 4 storage tanks; Distribution line. <b>Justification:</b> No water projects exist within the area.
Changach Barak W/P Chepkorio Division Kibargoi Location	4	Encourage on farm activities such as Fruit production; Bee keeping; Poultry; Agro-forestry; Fish production.	When complete: 2000 households will have portable water; 10 acres under fruit production; 200 bee hives will be installed; 3 fish ponds; 4 tree nurseries.	Construction of: Gravity main; Intake chamber; Storage tanks; Distribution lines. <b>Justification:</b> The water will bolster economic activities around the area.
Tot Water Project Chepkorio Kaptarabwa	5	Supply portable water to toot area for domestic/livestock.	Project to serve 2,500 people; Two centers;	Construct intake; Construction of pipeline/pump house rising

			Two primary; 2500 Living Units.	main and distribution. <b>Justification:</b> No piped water in the area.
Koimur Water Project Soy Division Chepsirei Location	6	Supply drinking water for domestic and Livestock.	On completion 2500 people and 10,000 livestock to benefit.	Construction of Weir, Storage and distribution. <b>Justification:</b> No piped water in the area.
Cherota W. Project Chepkorio Division Madchor Location	7	Supply water for domestic and livestock.	Project to benefit 4,000 people; 3,000 livestock units.	Construct intake rising main, pump house, pump sets and distribution. <b>Justification:</b> No piped water in the area

## B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D329 Iten- Chebiemit	1	To connect with Marakwet District; To facilitate transport of farm produce; To ease movement of people and goods; To make the road all weather	30Km Installation of drainage structures.	Re-construct to engineered gravel standards. <b>Justification:</b> Increase level of trade between the two districts
Iten-Road (C53)	2	Main North-South link road in the district; Movement of goods, people & services; Transport of farm produce Connect the District Hqs. with the highland zone of the district.	78Km main road 20Km of auxiliary feeder roads serving major market centres, sec. Schools & markets.	Construct to bitumen standards. <b>Justification:</b> Improve trade with the neighbouring districts of Koibatek, Uasin- Gishu and by extension to Nakuru.
Nyaru-Kimwarer Road	3	Main link road between the highlands and the valley on the southern part of the district; Facilitate transport of Fluorspar mines to Kaptagat; Railway station (Flax) Reduce vehicle operation costs.	Whole road (24Km); Provide feeder access (20KM)	Construct bitumen standards. <b>Justification:</b> Serves industrial centre of the district and public institutions.
Biretwo-Chegilet Road C52	4	Promote tourism in the Rimoi National Game Reserve; Provide reliable and durable road with proper drainage structures to ensure sustainable and affordable routine maintenance.	40Km of the main roads; 5KM of feeder roads; Two bridges.	Construct to bitumen standards. <b>Justification:</b> Main link road in the valley passing through beef rearing areas and tourist attraction.
Iten – Chebiemit Road D 329	5	Open up marketing for livestock and livestock products; Important link to the North part of the district.	30Km Necessary drainage works.	Construct to bitumen standards. <b>Justification:</b> Main link with Marakwet District and passes through maize and wheat growing zones between the districts.
Chepsirei Bridge Soy Division Kimwarer Location	6	To cater for increased traffic volume and axle loading; Connect with Baringo district; Open markets and enhance trading activities; Hence increase the incomes of the people.	One bridge constructed; Improve the approaches; Protection works/ and safety measures put in place.	Improve the existing bridge to concrete structure. <b>Justification:</b> Connect Keiyo with Baringo Districts and hence improves trade.
C51 Anin-	7	Services agriculturally high	31Km	Improve the road to

Kapchela Road E588/R17		potential area hence improves movement of farm and dairy produce to markets, access to health centres/dispensaries.		gravel standards. <b>Justification:</b> Only link road along the escarpment.
Kimwarer-Ketigoi-Kapkitony Road Soy/Metkei Divisions	8	Transportation of farm and dairy produce to market centres; Improve trading activities therefore standards of living, increasing the incomes, hence poverty reduction.	24Km	Construct to gravel standards. <b>Justification:</b> Links the highlands with the Kerio Valley while serving the residents of those on the escarpment zone.
Kapchela-Chegilet Road Tambach Division	9	To connect the highlands with the valley through the escarpment; To ease movement of people, goods and services; To service schools on the escarpment basic access.	8Km	Open up a new road. <b>Justification:</b> A short cut to and from the valley on the northern end of the district. Opens up an inaccessible area.
Kapchebelei-Kipkabus Road E279 Metkei Division	10	To serve an densely populated area of the south most part of the District; Connect with UB Transport of farm and dairy produce.	12Km	Construct to gravel standards. <b>Justification:</b> Inaccessible when wet.
Mondia-Nyaru Road E282/Rar11 Chepkorio Division	11	To serve an densely populated area of the south most part of the District; Connect with UB Transport of farm and dairy produce.	11Km	Improve to gravel standards. <b>Justification:</b> Inaccessible when wet
Cherorget-Simit-Muskut and Changach Barak Roads Chepkorio Division	12	To serve an densely populated area of the south most part of the District; Connect with UB Transport of farm and dairy produce.	26.6 Km	Construct new road and gravel. <b>Justification:</b> Open up an inaccessible area for basic access.
Flax-Kipkabus Tumeiyo E282 Chepkorio Division	13	Dairy farming Farm produce Connect the U/G.	12Km	Re-gravelling of the road. <b>Justification:</b> The area is inaccessible when wet.
Db/Ug-Db Baringo C51 Soy, Tambach Kamariny Divisions	14	Re-instate the road to its original design standards.	45 Km	Resealing <b>Justification:</b> The area is inaccessible when wet.
Db/Ug Chirchir Centre-D/B Koibatek C54/C53/C55 Chepkorio Metkei Divisions	15	Re-instate the road to its original design standards.	36Km	Resealing by contract. <b>Justification:</b> The area is inaccessible when wet.

## B: New Project Proposals: Local Authorities (Keiyo County Council)

Project Name (Location)	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Rimoi National Reserve Tambach Division	1	To enable tourist visit all the attractions in the reserve.	To open the reserve.	Opening up of feeder roads. <b>Justification:</b> To make the National Reserve accessible.
Cess Barriers Metkei And Chepkorio	2	To maximize revenue collection	To ensure that cess is paid within the district.	To construct road barriers on minor



Divisions		on cess.		roads. <b>Justification:</b> To earn revenue to the district.
Public Utility Land Tambach & Metkei Divisions	3	To enable the expansion of market centres.	To ensure proper planning of centres.	Acquisition of land. <b>Justification:</b> To widen revenue base of the district.
Water Projects District wide	4	To supply water to the local community.	Ensure that water is available to the local community.	Construction of tanks and purchase of pipes. <b>Justification:</b> Water is insufficient in all divisions.
Bridge Metkei Division	5	To enable farmers market their products.	To make the road passable during the rainy season.	Construction of a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> Marketing will improve on income.
School Electrification Metkei Division	6	To provide lighting to all classrooms.	To enable students study at night.	Wiring in the school buildings. <b>Justification:</b> Students will do better in exams.
Slaughter Slabs Metkei and Chepkorio Divisions	7	Ensure that they adhere to required public health standards.	Improve public health.	Construction of slaughter slabs. <b>Justification:</b> Greater control and better Health Standards will be maintained.
Rehabilitation of Dispensaries Rokwaoi, Kamogich And Kibargoi	8	Improve accessibility to health facilities.	To improve health services in the area.	Renovation work <b>Justification:</b> A healthy population will be more productive.
Build Capacity of the County Council of Keiyo	9	Peace and development in the valley.	The County Council Keiyo to have adopted and able to spearhead a strategic plan to achieve peace and development in the valley.	Facilitate a strategic planning exercise for the county council. <b>Justification:</b> The council staff will be more efficient.

### B: New Project Proposal: Physical Planning

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Keiyo Regional Physical Development Plan	1	To formulate a long-term policy document to guide use of land and its reserves to achieve enhanced economic growth and sustainability in development in the region.	To avail the regional plan to be used as a guideline for future decision making by the country council, the DDC, investors and other implementing agencies.	Reconnaissance survey and Data collection Base Map preparation; Data analysis; Stakeholder participation (meetings) Planners' sessions; Notification of intent to plan and Gazetting of Plan. <b>Justification:</b> It is important to guide planning, and avoid haphazard development and allocation of resources.
Iten-Tambach Strategic	2	To formulate/provide a	Avail to the	Reconnaissance survey

Structure Plan		broad based policy document upon which decisions are made.	implementing authority (ies) the strategic structure plan so as to have a basis for future decision making.	and Data collection; Base Map preparation; Data analysis; Stakeholder participation (meetings); Planners' sessions; Notification of intent to plan and Gazetting of Plan. <b>Justification:</b> It is necessary for decision making in planning and provision of infrastructure. It will also act as a critical tool in development control.
Development/Advisory Plans for Centres	3	To provide a framework for the allocation of land requirements to the various land uses to guide development by implementers.	Make available the plans so as to have a basis for development of road network at the particular centre.	Reconnaissance survey and Data; Collection Base Map preparation; Stakeholder meetings; Data analysis and Data Presentation. <b>Justification:</b> Important as a basis development of road network allocation of plots for development in the market centres.

**B: New Project Proposal: Postal Corporation of Kenya**

Project Name Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Chesongoch Sub-Post Office	1	To enable the community get easy access to communication services.	Will serve the church, Schools, a health centre and the surrounding community.	Supply stamps Provide transport services to ferry letters to and from the area. <b>Justification</b> No postal services around Chesongoch Trading Centre

**3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The physical Infrastructure sector endeavours to provide service for improved human life and sustainability of the environment to avert disasters. To access and benefit from services, mobility is very essential. The sector aims to plan human dwellings, markets, hospitals, tourist sites and residential areas. The planning takes into consideration the planned sites for police posts, administration centres, gazetted forestland to ensure coordinated development and eliminate conflicts in government programmes.

Safety of the populace is ensured through supervisory role of human housing, location of sanitation facilities and provision of clean water. The sector receives manpower and skills from human resource sector. It is envisaged that with proper implementation of

programmes in agriculture, tourism, mining and construction Sub-sectors will greatly improve leading to marked improvements in incomes, hence living standards.

### **3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

#### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision and mission of the sector are “to contribute to socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of the 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 the Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector hopes to achieve the above vision and mission by imparting business and industrial management skills, providing trade information, counselling and consultancy, export promotion, trade financing, economic research, promotion of uniform standards (weights and measures). The sector strives to emphasize on cottage industries including agro-based industries in order to harness the benefits of both forward and backward linkages.

#### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector has contributed substantially to the development of the district. The sector is important in that it helps in creation of employment, and exploitation of the district's human resources. Secondly, it has helped in generation of income and foreign exchange. It has also contributed to the development of infrastructure. KWS provides technical advice to the entire district on the sustainable utilization of fauna resources.

#### **3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

Government through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works will provide and maintain the basic infrastructure. Kenya Wildlife Service will continue collaborating with county council in the development and management of Rimoi National Reserve. The Government will also enhance the provision of administrative and social services such as health, education and training. Basically, the Government's role will focus on creating an enabling policy environment for private sector led growth through enhanced participation of all stakeholders by encouraging regular stakeholder dialogue.

The private sector will be encouraged to seize the opportunities and take the initiative to provide the investment in processing, manufacturing and service industries, to obtain appropriate technologies and develop efficient production systems

The civil society organizations through appropriate forums and jointly with other stakeholders including government representatives will identify, analyse and lobby for implementation of policies supportive of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district. They will also provide a strong base for effective capacity building.

### 3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	<p>Improvement of Business Management Skills; Facilitate access to credit services; Exploitation of the local resources for development; Promote trade; Enforce business premises rent tribunal Act; Weights and measures Valid scales, weights and measures;</p>	<p>Lack of adequate funds; Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on loanees; Low finance base of the JLB, and; Poor management information system; Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs; Lack of modern management information system; Uncoordinated sharing of information; Inadequate funds to sensitise tenants and landlords on the act; Ignorance about the act; Rent cards are not issued by the landlords; No formal agreements; Single chairman-this delay disposal of cases. Inadequate funds to sensitise and enforce the Act. Lack of funds; Under development of tourist sites; Poor infrastructure; Neglect of facilities at tourism attraction areas; Lack of local initiatives; Insecurity in some tourist attraction areas.</p>	<p>Identify training needs; Develop training programmes; Cost-share with the training beneficiaries/ solicit for funds Monitoring and evaluation of the training programmes; Identify and select those to benefit; Prepare the businesses through training; Provide credit/ information on alternative finance providers; Follow up with counselling; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCOs and associations; Identify the problem areas affecting the development of tourism, trade and industrial sector; Carry out an in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions. Analyse the information needs of the sector; Harmonize the way information is shared; Develop a modern H.I.S. Disseminate the information. Sensitise tenants and landlords on the act. Sensitise the business community; Assize all weights, weighing and measuring equipments; Calibration and stamping of weighbridges petrol pumps and tankers; Carry out regular inspection; Take legal action against those violating the act.</p>

Tourism	Publicity of tourism products; Compile an inventory of tourist attraction; Diversifying tourist products		Raising awareness on existing tourism; Involving the local community in conservation; Marketing and exploring new tourism products; Opening up of western circuit; Initiate joint public/private sector security operations to protect tourism; Capacity building of stakeholders in the tourism industry;
Industry	Facilitate access to industrial credit; Improve industrial management skills; Dissemination of industrial research.	Poor physical infrastructure; Costly and limited access to credit; Lack of raw materials for some industries; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; Weak link between Kenyan industries and research institutions; Bureaucracy and corruption.	Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, cottonou agreement and changes in WTO; Encouraging production of some raw materials; Activating district industrial committee; Strong link between industries and reach institutions.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Animal control; Development and management of Rimoi National Reserve; Provision of security to tourists and wildlife.	Insufficient personnel Limited funds; Lack of communication equipments; Lack of development funds; Lack of equipments; Limited management skills. Limited personnel; Non-availability of m/vehicle.	Devolution of some activities to stakeholders; Merging of some station to establish areas; Develop project proposal for funding; Build local capacity to manage conservation area Establish interdepartmental liaison.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industry Business Management Skills Development District wide	Equip traders with modern business management skills; Provide traders with an opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks.	Train 100 traders annually i.e. 700 by the end of the plan.	Identify training needs; Develop training; Train traders; Evaluate training; Work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing.
Business Counselling District wide	Help the counsellors learn how to tackle and address current and future problems.	To counsel 50 traders annually i.e. 350 during the plan period.	Offer counselling service to micro and small-scale enterprises.

Joint Loans Board District wide	Promote the growth of business in the district; Create employment opportunities; Promote availability of goods and services; Future upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI.	To finance 30 traders annually to the tune of Kshs.1.05m i.e. Kshs.7.35 million to 210 traders during the plan period.	Finance micro and small scale enterprises.
Export Promotion District wide	Increase the market for domestic product; Increase foreign exchange earning; Enhance the competitiveness of export potentials; Enhance the competitiveness of export products.	To promote exports through provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials; Assist in product development and marketing.	To disseminate information on exports
Marketing of Tourism	Avail information to potential investors; Publicize new tourist attractions; Diversify economic activities in the area; Planning and resource allocation to priority areas.	Local and Foreign Tourists.	Identification and documentation of tourism products.
Classification of Hotels and Restaurants District wide	To enhance standards of facilities and services; To assist them in marketing their products.	To get an up to date inventory of all the hotels and restaurants.	Inspection of facilities and services; Award of star-rating.
Verification of Weights and Measures and Weighing Instruments District wide	Set and maintain standards; Make traders appreciate proper weights and measures; To encourage fair trade practices; To protect consumers from unscrupulous businesspersons.	489 weights and measures instrument; Traders and investors; To reduce business malpractices in the district.	Verify and stamp all weights measures and measuring instruments. Sensitisation of traders; Investigate and take proper remedial action through impromptu visits, randomly sample products etc.
Industrial Promotion District wide	Attract both local and foreign investors.	Collect data for use by investors and industrialists.	Identification of potential projects; Evaluating the projects and sensitising the local community.
Export Marketing Industrial Product District wide	To take advantage of the opportunities; Expand the market for local products; Add value to the export products.	Small and large business firms.	Sensitisation of the business community on opportunities provided by AGOA, Cotonou agreement and Comesa
Management Skills Development District wide	To equip industrialists with skills; Increase their capacity to take risks.	4 training annually i.e. 23 during the plan period targeting 2800 participants.	Conduct seminars and workshop on areas related to industrial management.
Industrial Registration District wide	To build up a comprehensive data bank and provide timely information; To provide efficient library service to the business researchers.	Local industrialists.	Visits and sensitise factories on industrial registration; Dispatch industrial registration forms to them.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rimoi National Reserve Headquarter	To establish basic administrative infrastructure.	Administration block, Revenue office, staff quarters.	Office construction; Main entrance construction; Warden's house Rangers' houses.
Rimoi Community Health Centre	Incentive to community for conservation.	Rimoi community.	Construction of Health Centre.

### B: New Projects Proposals: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Road Network	1	Provide tourist circuit inside the Reserve.	43 km road circuit.	Grading of road circuit inside Rimoi N. Reserve; Construction of drifts; Establish road signage. <b>Justification:</b> Inadequate access roads exist in the game reserve.
Self Service Bandas	2	Provide tourist facilities inside the Reserve.	3 No. self-service bandas.	Construct self-service bandas. <b>Justification:</b> Insufficient facilities exist.
Community Mobilization And Education	3	Create awareness among the local residence on the concept of community conservation.	Residence of Keu and Kamogich location Tambach division.	2 seminars; 2 workshop; 2 education tours. <b>Justification:</b> Empower the local community to jointly manage Rimoi National Reserve in a sustainable manner.

#### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector thrives where there is good physical infrastructure including transport and communication network, availability of power and buildings. Most industries will source raw materials from the agricultural sector while others, will benefit from forward and backward linkages. It is also important to note that tourism, trade and industrial growth can only take place when the people are healthy and have access to adequate and safe water.

This sector is also linked to the human resource sector, which provides it with skilled manpower, health facilities for a healthy population and a safe environment. Of utmost priority is peace and security, which boost both local and foreign investment. KWS is collaborating with other existing security arm of the government for the protection of both tourists visiting the district and wildlife mainly along Kerio Valley ecosystem. Through Partnership programmes, KWS is collaborating with Keiyo County Council to undertake major development of Rimoi National Reserve with the local community from Rimoi. KWS being a law enforcement department has close collaboration with the local judiciary in areas of effective enforcement of its operating act. Community education programme is being planned in joint collaboration with Moi University and SARDEP.

## **3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is to achieve “sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans,” while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans.”

### **3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In order to achieve the above vision and mission, more schools, both primary and secondary, will be constructed and equipped, local leaders and parents will be encouraged to provide more bursary funds to assist children from poor families; and special institutions will be set up to cater for disabled children. The Ministry of Health will implement AIDS Education programmes, control opportunistic infections and STIs in HIV/AIDS victims, control and promote preventive measures against environmental health related communicable diseases among others. Also the Children’s Committees will be formed constituting of all stakeholders to coordinate issues related to children in the whole district.

### **3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

This sector has contributed immensely to the development of the district. The education sub-sector has been producing highly knowledgeable, skilled manpower that readily meet the community needs. The highly skilled manpower has been an asset in the sustainable exploitation of the locally available resources in various fields including agriculture, industry, among others. Communities have been sensitised to focus on income generating activities that lead them to better quality of life. The result of this can readily be seen in diversified economic activities including Jua Kali activities, increased income, and increased self-employment opportunities. There has also been substantial improvement in access to quality promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services by all people in the district. This encompasses affordable costs to ensure non-exclusion of the poor. The effect of this is reduced prevalence of common diseases in the district including among the poor. It also has a positive impact on the productivity of the population in the district.

### **3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The Government will construct, equip learning institutions with facilities and provide bursaries to students from poor families in order to improve education opportunities and standard. It will put up more health centres, rehabilitate the existing health facilities and also endeavour to equip them with drugs and other medical equipment for effective delivery of services in the district. The children’s department will provide legal protection and rehabilitate delinquent children as well as promote children’s rights in the district.

SARDEP, which operates in four out of the five divisions of the district, will continue supporting community initiatives towards income generating activities in diverse fields and schools in both construction and management skills. Christian Children Fund (CCF)



will also continue to provide materials and financial help to needy families aimed at providing basic needs to the children in the district, particularly in Kerio Valley.

### 3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Improve the enrolment rate right from pre-school; Reduce the drop-out rate at all levels; Maintain discipline in schools; and Improve the performance in national exams.	High fees demanded which only few pupils/students can afford; Low enrolment rate, particularly at secondary school level; Lack of teaching facilities such as laboratories and libraries; Shortage of teachers, particularly trained teachers at pre-school level.	Provide teaching facilities; Intensify inspection in schools; Build more schools; Increase bursaries; Intensify campaign against HIV/AIDS.
Adult Education	Open more adult education centres; Improve enrolment rate in adult education programmes and check drop-out rate; Encourage learning in mother tongue and use of Kiswahili as a national language.	Inadequate teaching materials; Inadequate teaching staff; Inefficient payment of honoraria to part-time teachers; Lack of support from other stakeholders; Socio-cultural, and economic impediments; Lack of clear policy on continuing education.	Mobilization to steer up enrolment; Training of existing part-time and full-time teachers; Encourage sustainability in post-literacy programmes; Provide transport for inspection purposes; Intensify campaign against HIV/AIDS; Encourage adult education provision and the general socio-economic sphere of the society.
Health and Nutrition	Decentralize health services to the district; Increase funding of health activities; Increase community participation in health care delivery.	Inadequate funding which leads to insufficient drugs and equipment; and limited research work; Poor infrastructure which the scope of services offered; Limited medical research leads to incomplete health programmes; Shortage of skilled personnel; Inadequate community sensitisation.	Increase government funding to the sub-sector; Increase effectiveness and efficiency in resource use; Continue to manage population growth; More involvement of community and private sector in health service provision.

### 3.4.6 Programme and Projects Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement Enrolment Programme District wide	To make education achievable especially for those who cannot afford boarding schools.	Improve the present enrolment rate to 95% in pre-primary and primary at 60% in secondary schools.	Promote school feeding programmes. Build more day secondary schools and equip them.
Dropout Rate Reduction Programme District wide	To contain school drop-out and improve the completion rate at all levels.	More day secondary schools; Guidance and counselling; Bursaries.	Build more day secondary schools; Encourage guidance and counselling; Provide bursaries; Reduce fees especially in already established

			schools.
Special Education Institutions District wide	To encourage the parents with disabled children to join schools.	Education for all, even the disabled.	Build more special institutions and equip them.
Guidance and Counselling District wide	To contain discipline in all schools.	Get a disciplined society (morally & mentally).	Contain the indiscipline one right from homes; Reinforce guidance and counselling in school.
Examinations Improvement Programme District wide	To improve the performance so that on pupils can give better schools and colleges.	Join better schools and improve our university intake rate.	Equip schools; Integrity; Enhance inspection.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Reproductive Health District wide	Ensure safe mother-hood, safe fertility rate and safe childhood.	Every health facility in the district to offer materials, child-health services and family planning to include safe deliveries aimed at: Reducing iron deficiency anaemia in pregnant women by 30%; Reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus (NNT) to less than 1 : 1000 live births with 100% reporting rate; Eliminate vitamin A deficiency in children under 5 years; Reduce malnutrition by 30% to children under 5 years; Increase access to family planning services from 60% to 75%.	Put up appropriate Infrastructure and materials for use in each health facility.
HIV/AIDS/TB District wide	Promote HIV preventive methods, practices and behaviour;	Reduce HIV prevalence rate from the current 13-14 % by 10% and STD prevalence by 50%.	Implement Education programmes; Control opportunistic infections and STIs in HIV victims; Do baseline survey.
Malaria District wide	Promote preventive and curative services against malaria.	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality rates by 30%.	Clear all mosquito breeding zones by spraying, cutting bushes and encouraging use of mosquito nets; Treat infected malaria victims.
TMCI District wide	To enable service providers manage childhood illnesses effectively.	Reduce under 5 morbidity and mortality attributable to measles, pneumonia, Diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition from 70% to 40%.	Train the service providers on new strategies and implement the measures required for affective management of childhood illness.
Immunisation Programme District wide	Make all the under get full immunization coverage.	Achieve 90% immunization coverage with all antigens; Achieve certification of polio-free by 2005.	Make immunisation services acceptable and readily accessible to all.
Control and Prevention of Environmental Health	Reduce environmental communicable disease	Have 0% reporting of the environmental	Control and promote preventive measures

Communicable Diseases District wide	such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery.	communicable diseases; Increase provision of safe water and improve sanitation in rural areas by 30%.	against environmental health related communicable diseases;
Control and Prevention of Medium Priority Packages E.G. Non-Communicable Diseases District wide	Treatment of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, mental health, injuries, accidents and rector borne diseases as they arise.	All affected individuals should be able to readily get treatment of their respective disease on time.	Have trained personnel to offer required services appropriate drugs.
Control and Prevention of Low-Priority Packages E.G. Diseases District wide	Treatment of eye skin diseases, ear and worm infections as they arise.	All affected individuals should be able to readily get treatment of the respective diseases on time.	Have trained personnel to offer required services and appropriate drugs.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
DCAC District wide	To get a body to regulate and coordinate children activities in the district.	Increase level of participation of community and stakeholders in the district.	Form a committee and incorporate members and stakeholders; Coordinate all activities.
Community Sensitisation District wide	Community to be knowledgeable and sensitive on children rights, and promote and support them.	Increased level of community awareness of children issues through organized CBOs.	Sensitise and educate community through public barazas and talks on children rights issues and welfare.
Community Sensitisation on Child Labour District wide	To curb incidence of child labour in the district.	Reduce child labour in district by sensitising the community.	Conduct public talks to sensitise guardians and parents and discourage them from engaging children to employment.
Identification CNSP Categories District wide	To know the number of CNSP and their distribution in the district.	Have a reliable data to be able to offer or seek appropriate help and remedies.	Conduct surveys to identify categories and areas of concentration of the categories.

### B: New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disabled Children District wide	1	To promote the rights of the disabled children in the community and encourage parents not to hide the children in the homes.	Increase level of school attendance and rehabilitation of the disabled children in the district.	Identify all disabled children through surveys and encourage guardians to seek appropriate help for the children with disabilities and enrol them in schools and rehabilitative centres. <b>Justification:</b> Such a survey has never been done in the district.
Children Institutions/Homes District wide	2	To provide home for orphans and other CNSP in the district as the facilities are lacking.	Establish children's home in the district.	Establishment of children's homes by encouraging CBOs and NGOs to alleviate the needs of CNSPs and orphans. <b>Justification:</b> No such homes exist in the district.
Survey on Child Labour District wide	3	To know the prevalence of child labour and areas of high incidence.	Increase sensitisation and mobilization on areas of high prevalence.	Conduct surveys to establish extent of child labour across the district. <b>Justification:</b> Survey on child labour has never been done

DCAC District wide	4	Strengthen the DCAC activities and encourage community participation in the activities.	Increase levels of awareness and participation of community on children issues and activities.	Establishment of the committees at divisions and locations. <b>Justification:</b> Are important for both community and resource mobilization.
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### 3: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Medical Research and Survey District wide	1	Determine the accessibility affordability and effectiveness of the services offered.	Establish database.	Obtain database on the prevailing needs and effectiveness of health services offered. <b>Justification:</b> Availability of quality data for Planning and Implementation.
Staff Trainings District wide	2	To have competent health workers in all service delivery points.	Capacity building of over 300 Health workers.	Quality health services in all service delivery points as a result of competent health workers. <b>Justification:</b> Capacity building for quality service delivers.

### B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Kamariny Division Irong Location	1	To help the disabled acquire some basic skills and hence become self reliant	To train 1500 disabled in the district.	To construct a rehabilitation centre for the disabled in the district. <b>Justification:</b> No vocational centre for the disabled exists in the district.
Cultural centres Tambach, and Kamariny Divisions	2	To preserve cultural.	The culture centre to serve as an attraction centre for tourism.	To construct a cultural centre to preserve cultural artifacts. <b>Justification:</b> No cultural centres exist.
Herbal Medicine promotion Chepkorio Division	3	To preserve medicines herbal trees from destruction.	To preserve the herbal trees from destruction.	Herbal farm. <b>Justification:</b> To provide access to alternative and affordable health services currently lacking in the district.
Stadium Kamariny Division	4	To improve sporting activities in the district.	To train potential sports men and women for the district.	To construct a stadium. <b>Justification:</b> There is need for a stadium to train upcoming sportsmen and sportswomen and to generate revenue.

### B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Transport Provision District wide	1	To enable constant and frequent supervision, inspection of Adult Education centres; Check on progress on enrolment and sustainability of adult education centres.	To improve on enrolment of learners and teachers Achieve attendance of about 50%.	Every division (5) to have a motorcycle or a vehicle to visit Adult Education. <b>Justification:</b> Need for vehicles to be used for inspection.

Mobilization And Advocacy District Wide	2	To reactivate participation and collaboration in adult education programme to many stakeholders and partners.	Create awareness. Change attitude towards adult education. Achieve full partnership.	Hold seminars; Print posters; Advertise in both print & electronic media; <b>Justification</b> Need to make all participate in adult education programmes.
Voluntary Teaching District wide	3	To open many adult education centres in the district about 250 to adequately cover the district.	Increase learner enrolment of about 80%.	Teach in adult education centres Participate in mobilization exercise <b>Justification:</b> Currently, the district has only 88 teachers Not enough to cover the entire district.
Employment of Adult Education Teachers District wide	4	To enable the department to have enough manpower human resources; Check of staff-falls due to natural attrition and early and voluntary retirement by age limit and retrenchment.	Increase enrolment; open more centres; Reduce current distance of approximately 17 Km <sup>2</sup> covered by one teacher and to reduce workload per teacher.	To employ additional 30 adult education full-time teachers and 60 more part-time teachers – Distribute them to all sub-locations district wide. <b>Justification:</b> The department of adult education has a shortage of teaching staff.
Material and Equipment Provision District wide	5	Further attendance of classes by learners and to reduce cost sharing concept in adult education.	To at least equip fully 5 adult education centres in each division to both act as learning centre and community resource centre.	Distribute existing books to all A.E. centres; Provide exercise books to all A.E. centres with learning materials. <b>Justification:</b> At present, adult education centres lack essential teaching and learning materials.
Establishment of Post-Literacy Centres District wide	6	To check on learner relapse into illiteracy.	All A.E. graduates with proficiency certificates encourage the concept of continuing education sustainability.	Equip centres with PLP books and materials – Learner-own production of learning materials. <b>Justification:</b> Access to the current centres in terms of distance is a hindrance to adult education development.
Revolving Fund to Adult Education/Literacy Class Projects Chepkorio and Soy Divisions	7	Create sense of ownership of project; Increase learners enrolment in Adult Education classes; Sustainability of adult education programmes;	Increase enrolment by 40%; Help in poverty reduction which is an impediment to adult education programme attendance; Create income to learners; Share in cost of material provision to Adult Education-classes.	Learners contribute some little money for small scale projects in their centres; Approach local/or NGO for funding of income generating project of their choice. <b>Justification:</b> The most viable source for raising the required funds.
Training of Adult Education Teachers, Educators and Support – Staff District wide	8	To enhance on services delivery and to be at par with modern technological changes in work environment.	Good and prompt services in multi-dimensional approaches in Adult Education; Create good-networking	Refresher courses in seminars or in-house training; Training in information technology; Evaluation and monitoring of Adult Education Programmes. <b>Justification:</b> This will improve performance.
Computer Provision District wide	9	To manage statistics on learner enrolment	To increase efficiency.	Help manage information system equipment district

		promptly and correctly.		office with a modern computer. <b>Justification:</b> Currently, there is no computer teaching in adult-education programmes.
HIV/AIDS Campaign District wide	10	To help in reducing the prevalence of the scourge.	Every A.E. centre to have programmes on HIV/AIDS promotion.	Change altitudes cultural barrier lessened. <b>Justification:</b> To contain the prevalence rate of HIV cases in the district with an aim of eliminating it.

### 3.4.7 Cross sector Linkages

To improve accessibility to learning institutions, there is need to have good road network. The agricultural sector will have to grow crops that provide adequate food and balanced diets thereby reducing malnutrition common among children less than five years. Social services should focus on sensitising the community on good eating habits. Highly knowledgeable personnel are required for quality services both in government and private sector institutions. To enhance the provision of services, security needs to be intensified. Rural electrification needs to spread throughout the district to bolster industrialization and create more job opportunities and income. Population growth rate should be maintained at a low rate of 2 per cent to avoid overstretching available resources including health facilities and other social amenities. This will ensure availability of a healthy and productive labour force in the district.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information and communications technology (ICT) is increasingly being recognized globally as an engine of development and economic growth. This sector can be said to be strategic in the country's bid to achieve accelerated economic growth and development. With the world moving towards the concept of a global village, the sector development at the district level is crucial. The modern information technology can contribute immensely to spur economic growth and reduce the levels of poverty in the district.

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Kenya's vision of this sector is "to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competences" while the mission is "to promote and enabled society by developing a national information infrastructure and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social economic status".

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During this era of information technology, delivery of services needs to be enhanced right to rural community level. The service providers mainly the local authorities, public service, telephone and power providers will be called upon to embrace information technology as a sure means of enhancing service delivery. An information technology system like the Geographical Information System (GIS) will be developed and used during the plan period. G.I.S. will be used to offer important information for carrying out

preventive and curative maintenance on the facilities that the service providers control. It will also be used for ease of management of the service providers' assets at the district level.

There will be a need to expand and improve the existing infrastructure facilities to address the needs of the growing population and G.I.S. will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the database.

The local authorities will be encouraged to make use of the G.I.S as a problem-solving tool. By using this technology it will be easy to locate geographical positions in any installation including water pipes, road network etc at the Desk top and field visits can follow later. With reliable and up to date information through a well-designed G.I.S., a service provider can easily provide curative and preventive maintenance on their infrastructure.

### **3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

As it came up during the PRSP consultation process, information and communications technology has a major role to play in the poverty reduction. It is very important to the business community and service providers and the use of Fax, E-mail, and Internet should be encouraged in the urban centres such as Iten – Tambach. It will facilitate knowledge and experience sharing, improve good governance and local development, and access available information on increased trade and human development.

The information technology services should be encouraged through the private sector, particularly in Iten-Tambach Township considering the fact that they can be made major tourist destinations connecting the northern to the western tourist circuit.

The sector is also a source of income and employment to the upcoming information technologists. In future, the sector will be a major input in service provision in urban centres of Iten-Tambach who would start the computerization of their council operations.

The District Information And Documentation Centre (DIDC) will continue to play a major role in development of the district as it is the district resource and data centre, which is very vital for economic development of the district.

### **3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The government as a major service provider in the district has established the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC). The information kept in the DIDC is accessible and can be very useful for planning by various development agents in the district. The types of documents included in the DIDC varies from annual reports from the ministries and parastatals, national documents and circulars, research papers written on the district, historical documents or other general publication on the district as well as topical district maps and print outs of computerized data in various processed forms. All documents in the DIDC have to be classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Each document also obtains an accession number, which is listed in the accession register.

Apart from the establishment of the DIDC which is faced with a lot of constraints as it does not have a budget line from the government, very little has been achieved in matters of information technology in government offices as the old and archaic system of data storage and retrieval still exist. The adoption of modern technology in the district is therefore very limited.

The private sector will be encouraged to play a bigger role in provision of information technology in the district, particularly in the major urban centres in the district i.e. Iten – Tambach township during the plan period.

### 3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Disperse infrastructure facilities such as electricity and telephone to community centres and schools; Computerize and install Geographical Information systems (GIS) in all public service providers;	Lack of funds; Inadequate human resource; Inadequate infrastructure including electricity; Lack of access to IT facilities.	Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology; Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology; Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology; Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology;

### 3.5.6 Programmes and Projects Priorities

#### B: New Project proposals: ICT

Project/Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant data for development.	Reactive and provide equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Currently, there is no Library Assistant; Furniture and Equipment are inadequate.
Computerization Programme District wide	2	Enhance the delivery of services.	All government departments up to the divisional level and the local authorities.	Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology. <b>Justification:</b> Only a few departments have computers.
Integration of IT in Education and Training	3	To maximize on the gains from IT.	At all the five divisional headquarters.	Integrate IT in secondary and training institutions. <b>Justification:</b> Only one secondary school offers IT up to KCSE level.
Community (IT) Centres District wide	4	To introduce accessibility to essential basis development information.	Set up 5 community IT centres.	Establish community IT learning and information centres. <b>Justification:</b> The Community will harness from IT benefits.



### **3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The public administration, safety, law and order sector must provide an enabling environment for the growth of this sector by: -

- a) Providing an enabling policy environment necessary for the sustainable Development and growth of a dynamic IT sector
- b) Development of policy and regulatory framework for the sector
- c) Promoting initiatives to integrate IT in educational and training programmes at all levels
- d) Establishing community IT learning and information centres to enable easy access to essential basic development information e.g. market information, health, education and HIV/AIDS.

## **3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER**

### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

Vision of the sector is “ prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while its mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stance 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**

Public administration, safety, law and order are important prerequisites for any meaningful development to be realized. Identification and coordination of all development programmes through the DDC shall be intensified. Maintenance of peace, particularly along the valley will be ensured to allow smooth implementation of economic activities including cultivation of cotton, drought resistant crops and livestock keeping. Adequate facilities, equipment and logistical support will be provided to the security department. The prison sub-sector will come up with income generating activities for prisoners to subsidize government input in their upkeep. Access to legal education and services will be enhanced. Further, civil servants will be provided with appropriate training including financial management, to enhance transparency and accountability for resources.

### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector ensures that the available resources are utilized wisely for the benefit of the target community groups. It also ensures that the different development partners are working closely to minimize duplication and that community participation and ownership of projects are enhanced. In addition, the sector endeavours to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods. This provides an enabling environment, which attracts investment into the district and hence expand job opportunities. Further, the prison sub-sector has achieved substantial gains in reforming

and rehabilitating the convicts into productive and good citizens. The probationers have been given an opportunity to fully participate in all economic activities, which improve their well being as opposed to imprisonment. The finance sub-sector has been effectively facilitating utilization of voted funds to the intended departments/projects. Finally, the sector has been responsible for promoting good working environment through varied motivating instruments and thereby improving human productivity, and good governance through voter education.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will ensure smooth implementation of project activities and assist in resolving any conflicts that may arise in the district. It will also coordinate all development partners in the district including government departments, NGOs, CBOs and donors. The local community will be required to collaborate in the implementation of community activities in line with CSO Act (1998). The private sector, particularly the security firms will supplement government efforts in ensuring full protection of peoples' lives and property especially in the urban centres of Iten-Tamabach.

### 3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Ensure maintenance of law and order; Involve local communities in peace initiatives; Devise negotiated rules of access to natural resources; Develop transparent procedures for resolving disputes.	Inadequate resources to achieve mission and vision; Inadequate transport facilities; Low implementation rates of projects; Lack of remuneration for clan elders; Limited appropriate training opportunities.	Increase funding for operations; Provide more vehicles to the district; Increase funds for projects implementation and monitoring; Provide appropriate training for staff.
Prison	Rehabilitate/ reform all needy cases outside prison.	Insufficient use of Community Service Order; Lack of resources;; Inadequate probation staff; Lack of awareness on probation services.	Increase funds for operations; Train more prosecutors; Conduct social inquiries; Supervise offenders in the community.
Police	Provide adequate equipment for security personnel.	Inadequate equipment of security personnel.	Provide more modern facilities and equipment.
Personnel Management	Ensure that all staff get appropriate training; Serving officers to be considered for promotion to boost their morale.	Low motivation; Lack of enough and good facilities; Inappropriate appraisal systems.	Train all serving staff on computer skills; Increase appropriate training opportunities for serving staff, including workshops and part-time trainings.
Financial Management	Computerizing vote book section and cash office; Networking the District Treasury with Pay Master General (PMG).	Inadequate cash floats; Lack transport facilities; Inadequate trained staff; Late issuance of AIEs; Inadequate maintenance funds; Unavailability of official receipts when required.	Cash floats to be evaluated and be increased; Allocate a vehicle to District Accountants; Train clerical officers; Issue AIEs on time; Improve more funds for maintenance; Allocate enough funds for stationery.
Electoral Commission	Intensify voter education;	Low levels of civic awareness and voter	Head office to increase the quarterly allocation for

	Continuous registration of voters; Provide enough working facilities and office space.	education; Limited funds to run the office; Lack of transport facilities; Poor road network in some parts of the district; Insecurity in the areas bordering Marakwet and Baringo districts.	running the office; Request Head Office to provide funds to construct the offices; Request Head Office to provide a suitable vehicle for the District Election Co-ordinator; District Registrar of Persons to ensure that the uncollected and new Identity Cards are distributed to the owners.
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### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Divisional Headquarters-Metkei and Soy Divisions	1	Enable the district officers and some divisional heads to get office; Facilitates and cater for their housing needs and that of the security personnel.	Provide the essential facilities to enable the officer services to wananchi and save funds used for housing.	Construction of district officers' office and staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> The divisions do not have the facilities.
Rehabilitation of the District Headquarters Iten	2	To enable the Government Departments discharge their duties within appropriate offices.	To ensure that all officers deliver services without disruption on account of defective office facilities and guarantee the security of government files and equipment.	Renovation work and necessary repairs. <b>Justification:</b> The buildings are leaking with huge cracks on the walls.
Rehabilitation of the District Commissioner's House and External Kitchen	3	Complete the District Commissioner's residence.	Completion of District Commissioner's residence one of the essential housing facilities in the district.	Carryout necessary repairs and painting and complete the house as per the plan. <b>Justification:</b> The house requires rehabilitation of external kitchen.
Rehabilitation of ITEN/HOUS/MG 11 CAT"D"	4	To enable the occupant to occupy the house	Complete all renovation work ready for occupation.	Carryout all the necessary repairs on the house. <b>Justification:</b> The house is currently on operational. It has never been repaired since construct.
Construction of Administration Police Houses Tambach, Chepkorio and Kamariny Divisions	5	To ensure that the administration police personnel are housed.	Adequate housing for administration personnel in the district.	Construction of A.P. houses to cater for their housing needs. <b>Justification:</b> Most officers occupy houses meant for other categorized staffs while some are stationed at Kamariny shows ground.

**B: New Project Proposals: Probation**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Social Inquiry Programme District wide	1	Generates information for courts and the administration of justice.	All new cases referred by Court.	Collecting information for courts and report writing and presentation to courts. <b>Justification:</b> To avoid delay in court cases
Supervision Of Offenders in the District District wide	2	Crime reduction and prevention.	All those placed on probation and community service, and after-care cases.	Home visits, guidance and counselling services to clients in their respective homes; Integrating them into activities within their localities, empowerment. <b>Justification:</b> The services are currently limited.
Public Awareness on Crime Prevention District wide	3	Increase awareness and participation in crime prevention programme.	Probationers, their families and the surrounding.	Conduct workshops, seminars and training sessions to public supervisors in the administration and prevention of crime. <b>Justification:</b> The services are currently limited.
Drug Abuse, Prevention and Control Campaign on the Youth District wide	4	Reach the youth on the dangers of drugs.	All the Youth using mainly Schools and barazas.	Education visits to schools; Brazes at grassroots level. <b>Justification:</b> As above

**B: New Project Proposals: Police Department**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Kaptagat Police Station and Line	1	To provide for office and housing needs for officers.	To ensure that all offices are in good conditions for use. At least 40 officers' houses fully rehabilitated	Renovation work including reconstructing the worn out parts. <b>Justification</b> The buildings are made of very old-timer and the roofs are leaking; The buildings have never been renovated since they were constructed in early 1930s.
Rehabilitation of Tambach Police Station and Line	2	To provide for office and housing needs for officers.	To ensure that all offices are in good conditions for use At least 40 officers' houses fully rehabilitated.	Renovation work including reconstructing the worn out parts. <b>Justification:</b> The buildings are made of very old timer and the roofs are leaking. The buildings have never been renovated since they were constructed in early 1930s.

Construction of Metkei Police Station and Line	3	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property.	To construct a modern police station and line for at least 40 police officers.	Construction of buildings and provision of facilities such as water, electricity etc. <b>Justification:</b> There are high rates of reported cases in the area.
Construction of Kobulwo Police Post	4	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property.	Construct a modern police post.	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property. <b>Justification:</b> There are high rates of reported cases in the area.
Construction of Kipkabus and Chepkorio Police Posts.	5	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property.	Construct a modern police post.	To provide enough and reliable security to the residents and their property. <b>Justification:</b> There are high rates of reported cases in the area.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector co-ordinates all government departments and the activities of the development oriented partners which include NGOs, CBOs and Parastatals in line with the district focus strategy. Through the DDC, all activities are noted and endorsed to avoid duplication and wastage of resources. The process also ensures that the project implementation proceeds in accordance with the identified priorities right from the grass root.

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of projects and programmes set out in Chapter three. The purpose of M and E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that there are no deviations in realizing the original objectives. The chapter further presents a hierarchical institutional framework that will be adopted to carryout M and E thus ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise. A schedule for implementation, monitoring and evaluation is also provided in form of a matrix.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR (M & E) SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT**

During the plan period, monitoring and evaluation exercise will be given premium weight to ensure efficiency in implementation. Utilization of resources and timely implementation of projects and programmes will be enhanced. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will backstop programme activities through planned monitoring visits, review meetings and regular progress reporting. The achievements of the set benchmark indicators are to be monitored very closely by the DMEC through a strict follow-up of the implementation process.

Essentially, DMEC constitutes the heads of department, three members from the private sector, three from NGOs, one from the research organization and two from the donor community. Steps have been taken to ensure adequate and direct representation to the civil society and private sector. Over the plan period, the DMEC will be strengthened in order to effectively execute its mandate to ensure efficiency.

The Locational Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (LM&EC) will prepare and submit yearly Programme and Project Performance Evaluation Reports (PPER) to the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for onward transmission to the DMEC for review. The DMEC will review progress on the output benchmarks and make recommendations for any appropriate modifications necessary to enhance the implementation process. The DMEC will further make suggestions for modifications and re-orientation of activities as may be necessary. The review will be carried out within the context of the PRSP.

The responsibilities for implementation of most of the specific activities will be assigned to specific private sector institutions and civil society organizations as outlined in the Monitoring and Evaluation matrix. It should be noted, however, that the identification of these institutions would be done on the basis of capacity assessments to be undertaken by a government task force.

The assessment will be carried out to ensure that the activities implemented are in line with project proposals and yield the results expected in the design stage. In order for this to be realized, the set targets and indicators will be used to measure project impact at the community level. Monitoring will therefore be a constant feature during the implementation stage and will be carried out by all stakeholders.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Expansion of Cash Crops	2.1 m	2002 - 2008	Number of crop varieties introduced and grown.	Site visits; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide land to grow the crop; Buy the seeds/seedlings at specified rate; Agree to repay the loan.
Promotion of High Value Horticultural Crops	3.5 m	2002 - 2008	Number of exporters identified; Value of crops sold; Types of high value horticultural crops promoted.	Proposal reports; Reports of the Department.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide land to grow the crop. Sign contract with the exporter; Buy the planting material at specified rate.
Irrigation Development	3.5 m	2002 - 2008	Number of irrigated farms; Type of crops under irrigation; Additional production due to irrigation.	Farm technical designs; Implementation reports; Site field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide land for irrigation; Manage water use; Contribute to investment funds; Provide all manual labour.
Promotion of Drought Tolerant Crops	4.9 m	2002 - 2008	Number of varieties of drought tolerant crops introduced; Additional income to farmers from these crops.	Reports from farmers; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers. Provide land. Provide manual labour; Contribute to the cost of the planting material.; Agree to bulk the crop.
Promotion of Agro-Forestry Practises	4.9 m	2002 - 2008	Number of nurseries started; Number of trees planted under this practice.	Reports from farmers; Reports from forestry officer.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide hand for nursery preparation; Contribute to the cost of raising the seedlings; Plant and take care of the young seedlings.
Promotion of Soil Fertility Management	3.0 m	2002 - 2008	Number of sites for soil sampling; Additional output through this practice.	Soil sample reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Field visits.	DALEO	Mobilise farmers; Provide volunteers to be used during the trails;



Promotion and Diversification of Food Utilization	0.5 m	2002 – 2008	Number of structures in place for improved storage.	Technical designs reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide the volunteers be able to meet their household costs after demonstration.
Harnessing of Animal Draught Power	0.3 m	2002 - 2008	Number of animals per farmers.	Annual reports	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Raise their own animals.
Improvement of Post Harvest Management	0.75m	2002 - 2008	Number and type of structures in place for improved storage.	Annual reports	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Contribute to the cost of constructing stores; Abide by loan repayment agreements.
Promotion of Land Use Planning	1 m	2002 - 2008	Type of conservation measures in use.	Field surveys; Feedback from the community.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide land to be planned.
Strengthening of Farmer – Extension Research Linkages	1.4 m	2002 - 2008	Number of local artisans trained; Number of times a farmer is visited by extension officer.	Training reports; Recruitment reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Identify areas of further research.
Livestock Feeds Projects	2.1 m	2002 - 2008	Type of animal feed made available; Amount of each type of feed.	Monthly and annual reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Recruit the farmers.
Livestock Upgrading	3.6 m	2002- 2008	Number of breeding stock acquired; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports on new breeds, Recruitment reports,	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Contribute to the cost of the breeding stock.
Expansion of Bee- Keeping	0.7 m	2002- 2008	Number of fabricated bee keeping equipment; Amount of additional honey/income to farmers	Technical design reports	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers. – Purchase own bee-keeping equipment. – Agree to pay loan as per contractual agreements.
Promotion of District Emerging Livestock	0.7 m	2002 – 2008	Number of breeding stock acquired; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports on new breeds; Recruitment reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers. Recruit the farmers.
Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services	20 million	2002- 2008	No. of farm visits achieved; No. of farm households visited; Reduced number of farm	Site visits; Department reports; Field reports; Cooperative society payment reports; DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Agree to abide the by-laws; Meet the cost of any investment improvement.

			households on relief food; Amount of agricultural outputs achieved.			
Soil Conservation	2.8 million	2002-2003	No. of catchments identified and implemented; No. of soil conservation structures in place.	Site visits; Department reports; Design reports; DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO.	Mobilise farmers; Provide all the required manual labour; Abide by their by-laws.
Horticultural Crop Development	2.8 million	2002-2003	Horticultural produced harvested; Improved crop varieties in place; No. of exporters in place.	Site visits; Department reports; Sales reports from exporters.	DALEO.	Mobilise farmers; Provide outputs/input loans; Provide manual labour; Agree to abide by set rules/contracts.
Cotton campaign	2.1 million	2002-2003	Acreage under cotton; No. of kgs sold to ginnery.	Site visits; Department reports; Ginnery cotton purchases reports	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers; Provide inputs/input loans.
Promotion of Agro-based Processing	0.7 m	2002 - 2008	Number of feasibility studies done; Number of operational plants.	Reports of the feasibility studies; Reports from District Industrial Committee.	DALEO	Mobilise the farmers to produce; Meet the cost of feasibility studies; Scout for investors; Meet the cost of feasibility studies.
Plantation Development	4.2 m	2002-2008	Number of tree nurseries set up	Reports from forest officer; Reports from other stakeholders;	District Forest Officer (DFO)	Assist in the raising of seedlings and tree planting
Rural Afforestation Extension Development	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of tree seedlings; Number of trees planted.	Reports from forest officer; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes	DFO	Creating an enabling environment for implementation of said activities.
Community Mobilization and Awareness Creation	3.5m	2002-2008	Number of meetings/workshop; Modules covered during such meetings; Number of people reached	Impact study reports; Monthly Reports Annual reports; Feedback from the Communities.	District Environment Officer (DEO)	Community mobilization; Enforcement of legislation and by-laws; Technical inputting Logistical support.
Development of District Action Environmental Plans	2..5 m yearly	2002-2008	Number of meetings held; Conservation measures put in place.	Existence of District Environmental Committee; Field reports; DDC/DEC reports; Site inspection.	DEO	Community mobilization and sensitisation; Collaboration in gathering community based surveys; Development of community action plans.

Capacity Building	2..5 m	2002-2008	Type of training offered Number of people trained. Handouts generated; No. of training sessions held.	Training needs assessment reports; Follow up reports; Monthly and annual reports course evaluation; Field surveys; and Community feedback.	DEO	Training of trainers.
Wetlands Management and Conservations	0..5 m yearly	2002-2008	Number of wetlands conserved; Number of conservation structures put in place; Number of seedlings planted; Wetland committees formed.	Monthly reports; Annual reports; Feedback from communities; Field survey reports.	DEO	Community mobilization; Enforcement of legislation and by laws; Technical inputting Logistical support ; Policy guidelines harmonization.
Pollution Abatement	0..5 m	2002-2008	Records of prosecuted cases; Records of revenue generated from rebate; E.I.A study completed.	E.I.A reports Monthly and quarterly reports; Survey reports.	DEO	Arbitration. Enforcement. Technical inputting. Harmonizing the guidelines and regulations. Setting of rebates and compensation criteria. Logistical support.
Disaster Management and Preparedness	2 m	2002-2008	Records of occurrences; Records of mitigation measures; Disaster management achievement records	Monthly and quarterly reports; Community feed back ; Field Survey.		Equipment provision. Logistical support. Training and awareness creation . Law enforcement practices. Community mobilization. data gathering and documentation.
Urban Waste Management	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of people and industries practising environmental management; Amount of waste generated and properly disposed.	Monthly and annual reports Field surveys	DEO	Equipment provision. Logistical Support. Training and awareness creation. Law enforcement practices. Community mobilization. Data gathering and documentation. Technical inputting and technological innovations. Diversification of waste management and utilization. Dissemination of the use of WRM.

						biodegradable materials.
Participatory Land Use-Planning	2 m	2002-2008	No of sub-locations with land use plan of farmers using environmental sound techniques.	Reports of transect area; Farm surveys Analysis of data obtained through remote sensing.	SARDEP in collaboration with DECO.	Facilitate land use planning; Provide quality extension services.
Lower Sego Adjudication Section	0.5 m	2002	Number of cases disposed; No. of title deeds issued.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Land owners to cooperate and respond to case summons
Kapterik B Adjudication Section	0.6 m	2002	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	DLAO	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Kaptum Adjudication Section	1.3 m	2002-2004	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	DLAO	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Upper Kabito Adjudication Section	1.2 m	2002-2004	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Kocholwo Adjudication Section	2 m	2002-2005	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Upper Muskut Adjudication Section	1 m	2002-2003	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Chepsigot Adjudication Section	1.5 m	2002-2003	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Lower Cheptebo Adjudication Section	2 m	2002-2005	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed; No. of title deeds issued.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Tumeiyo Adjudication Section	3 m	2002-2005	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed; No. of title deeds issued.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Upper Cheptebo Adjudication Section	3 m	2002-2006	Number of parcels demarcated and surveyed; No. of title deeds issued.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Lands Adjudication Officer (DLAO)	Cooperation from landowners to clear and show their boundaries.
Keiyo Regional Physical Development Plan	1.6 m approximately	2002-2005	Number of working sessions; DDP maps drawn and	DDP maps; Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DDPO, Clerk to council	Council to adhere to the plan; Community to ensure effective implementation.

			completed.			
Iten Tambach Strategic Structure Plan	1..3 m approximately	2002-2005	Number of working sessions; DDP maps drawn and completed.	DDP maps; Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DPPO	Council to adhere to the Plan; Community to ensure effective implementation of the plan.
Development/Advisory Plans for Centres	To be determined	2002-2008	DDP maps drawn and completed; DDP maps drawn and completed.	DDP maps; Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DPPO	Council to adhere to the plan ; Community to develop the plots and ensure plan implementation.
Training of Co-operative Management Members and Staff	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held Course offered; Training during per course.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from sub-DDC and community.	DCO (Cooperatives)	GOK, Co-operative societies' members, NGOs.
Kaptarakwa Ltd	3.5 m	2002-2004	Amount of credit disbursed; Installation of milk processing machine; Amount of milk received and processed per day.	Reports to the DDC; Report from sub-DDC and community; PMC reports and minutes.	DCO	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members.
Keiyo District Co-operative Union Ltd	10 m	2003-2006	Number of milking machines purchased and installed; Number of bags milling per day.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Report from sub-DDC and community; PMC minutes.	DCO	Union members, GOK, NGO.
Metkei FCS Ltd	3 m	2002-2007	Machine for milk processing installed; Amount of milk received and processed per day.	Production reports; PMC minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes; Field visits.	DCO	GOK, Co-operative members, NGO
Keiyo Teachers SACCO Society Ltd.	4.5 m	2004-2008	Banking equipment installed equipment; Number of accountholders; Amount disbursed to clients; Period taken to process a loan.	Operations report; AGM reports; PMC minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	DCO	Co-operative members, GOK, NGO
Nyaru Women Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Ltd, Maternity Ward	20 m	2002-2006	% of construction done; Number of customers	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	DCO	NGO, GOK, Co-operative members

Project			served; Average charges per day (in-patient).			
Keiyo Mwalimu Bakery Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.5 m	2002-2007	Funds mobilized for vehicle project; Vehicles purchased and in use; Condition of the vehicle.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	DCO	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Coffee Promotion under Stabex Funds	2.0 m	2002-2008	Amount of funds received by each society.	Financial reports.	DCE (Coops).	GOK, World Bank, Coop. Members.
Kaitany Horticultural	500,000	2004-2007	The amount offered to members and recovery.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Nyaru FCS Ltd	2 m	2006-2008	Lorry purchased and in use.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Iten Jua Kali SACCO Society Ltd Credit Facility Project	1.8 m	2002-2005	Amount of credit disbursed to members and the recovery rate.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Kipsaos FCS Ltd Credit Facility Project	2.4 m	2004-2008	Amount of credit disbursed to members and the recovery rate.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Kerio Mtaa SACCO Society Ltd Renovation Project	400,000	2005-2006	Amount of credit disbursed to members and the recovery rate.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Irong FCS Ltd	2 m	2005-2007	Amount of credit to purchase stock.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Kocholwo FCS Ltd	2.9 m	2004-2008	Amount of money for construction of coffee factory; Amount for purchase of van.	Progress reports; AGM reports; PMC reports; Observation.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Anin FCS Ltd Credit Facility Project	500,000	2003-2005	Amount of credit disbursed and recovery rate.	Report to DEC/DDC, Report to members of this society	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Bakama Housing Co-operative Project	1.7 m	2002-2007	Number of houses constructed during the period.	Report to DEC/DDC; Report to members of this society	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members

Kakitony FCS Ltd Credit Facility Project	500,000	2004-2007	Amount of credit disbursed and recovery rate.	Report to members of this society; Report to members of this society.	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members	GOK, NGO, Co-operative members
Foot and Mouth Disease	3,248 m	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to pay 10/= per dose as cost sharing fee; Churches, livestock department, provincial administration to assist in publicity.
Lumpy Skin Disease Control	868,000	2002-2008	Number of reported cases.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to pay 10/= per dose as cost sharing fee; Churches, livestock department, provincial administration to assist in publicity.
Black Quarter/Anthrax Control	1.568	2002-2008	Number of reported cases.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to pay 10/= per dose as cost sharing fee; Churches, livestock department, provincial administration to assist in publicity.
Rabies Control	462,000	2002-2008	Number of dogs and cats vaccinated; Number of Stray dogs/cats baited.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to pay Kshs.30 per dose as cost sharing fee Churches, livestock department, provincial administration to assist in publicity.
CCPP Control	1.197	2002-2008	Number of goats vaccinated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to pay Kshs.4 per dose as cost sharing fee chiefs to assist in publicity.
Control of Trypanosomiasis	1.190	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	To train farmers and vet. Staff; Farmers to assist in trapping of flies.
A.I. Services	420,000	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained annually; Number of animals serviced.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Farmers to meet cost of operations and insemination fee.
Hides and Skins Improvement	420,000		Number of traders trained annually; Number of hides and skins transacted per year	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DVO	Hides/skins dealers to form groups through which to address their issues including marketing.
Veterinary and Clinical and	To be determi-	2002-2008	Number of farmers	Reports to the DEC/DDC;	DVO	Farmers to identify those to be trained.

Extension Services	ned		trained annually; Number of animals served per year.	Reports from community.		
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#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Costs (Kshs)	Time Frame	M& E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Kameli/Kamosong Kamosong Water Project	8.8m	2002-2003	% of work done; Length of pipes laid; No. of pump sets installed	Financial and physical progress reports; PMC meeting minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes; Site inspection	DWO (Water)	Community to provide unskilled labour and 10% cost of project; CDTF to provide funding; Any other donor.
Chemwabal Water Project	12.5m	2002-2003	% of work done; No. of pump sets installed; Length of pipes laid.	Financial and physical progress reports; PMC meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection	DWO	Community to provide labour and 5% of the project cost; GOK to provide supervision; Identified donor to provide funding.
Katumoi Water Project	12.6m	2002-2003	% of work done; Length of pipes laid.	Financial and physical progress reports; PMC meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection	DWO	GOK to provide technical advice.
Changach Barak Water Project	4.5m	2002	% of work done; Length of pipes laid.	Financial and physical progress; PMC meeting minutes; Site inspection.	DWO	GOK to provide technical services; Community to cost-share; Identified donor to provide funds
Kaptarakwa Water Supply	5m	2002	% of work completed; No. of pipes purchased and installed.	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site inspection DDC/DCE minutes	DWO (Water)	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost-sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services; Any identified donor to co-fund
Chepkorio Water Supply	6m	2002	Number of pipes installed, Percentage of work done	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site inspection DDC/DCE	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost-sharing by the community; Government to



				Minutes		provide technical services; Any identified donor to co-fund
Kapkoi Water Supply	1.5m	2002	Percentage of work done	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost-sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services; Any identified donor to co-fund
Iten Water Supply	2.5m	2002	Length of laid line	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost-sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services; Any identified donor to co-fund.
Nyalil Matany Water Supply	6m	2002-2003	Percentage of work done; Number of tanks repaired; Length of laid line.	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost-sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services, Any identified donor to co-fund
Chegilet Water Supply	7m	2002-2003	Percentage of work done, Length of laid line, Number of tanks repaired	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site Inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services.
Lelkwa Water Supply	3m	2002	Length of laid line	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site Inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services.
Chebati Water Supply	1m	2002	Length of laid line	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site Inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost sharing by the community, Government to provide technical services.
Emsoo Water Supply	5m	2002-2003	Length of laid line	Financial and physical reports; PMC reports; Site Inspection DDC/DCE Minutes	DWO	Provision of unskilled labour and funds for cost sharing by the community; Government to provide technical services.

Emkech Onoo Water Project	4.5 m	2002-2003	Pipeline completed; No. of households with water.	Financial returns; Physical progress reports; PMC minutes.	DWO	Provide local materials unskilled labour contribute 5% of the total cost Seek donor assistance
Sergoit Water Project	40 m	2002-2003	Completion pipeline; Progress reports; No..of households with water.	Financial returns;  Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Metkei Water Project	6 m	2002-2003	Completion pipeline; No of households with water.	Financial returns; Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Emanon Water Project	1 m	2002	Completion pipeline; No of households with water.	Financial returns; Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Kameli Water Project	2.5 m	2002-2003	Completion pipeline; No of households with water.	Financial returns;  Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Chepsamoo Water Project	4.5m	2002-2003	Completion pipeline; No of households with water.	Financial returns; Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Lugogo Water Project	2m	2002	Completion pipeline; No of households with water.	Financial returns Physical progress; PMC minutes.	DWO (water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Cherota Water Project	4.0 m	2002-2003	Level of wok done; No. of pipes laid; No. of tanks constructed; No. of households served.	Reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC reports.	DWO (Water)	Provide local materials, unskilled, labour, contribute 5% of the total cost and seek donor assistance.
Regravelling of Iten-Chebiemit Road D329 (30Km)	45m	2002-2003	Length of road gravelled;	Annual reports; Quarterly roads bulletin; Monthly progress reports.	DWO (works)	Government to provide technical expertise; Community to provide unskilled labour within the locality to extract materials, e.g.

						stones, quarry etc.
Bituminisation of Nyaru-Kimwarer Road C54 (24Km)	750 m	2004-2006	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DWO	Soliciting for Donor/GOK funding; Provision of skilled & unskilled labour for temporary employment; Identify possible material sites; Provide contractors camping site.
DB-UG-DB-Baringo/Cheploch Rd. C51-Repair & Resealing (45Km)	140m	2001-2003	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DWO	Guard against vandalism of road installation; Sourcing of funds; Provide skilled & unskilled labour; Provide access to material sites & camping sites.
DB U/G Chirchir Centre DB/Koibatek Road C54/C53/C55 Repairs & Resealing/ Recarpeting 42Km	150m	2003-2004	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DWO	Guard against vandalism of road installation; Provide material sites; Provide site for contractors' camp; Provide labour for temporary employment.
Tarmacking of Iten Chebiemit Road D329 (30KM)	900m	2004-2006	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DWO	Provide labour for temporary employment; Identify possible material sites Provide necessary accommodation space for camps and road corridor; Guard against vandalism for sustainable infrastructure; Future maintenance under DRC.
Chepsirei Bridge Construction of Concrete 8 Types	30 m	2002-2003	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DWO	Maintenance Guard against vandalism; Provide labour; Provide camping site.
Cherorget-Changach Barak Earth Road	40 m	2001-2002	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly	DWO	Sourcing of funds; Provide road corridor/ Reserve for

				progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes.		possible routes deviation; Provide labour; Future maintenance AM & PM.
Regravelling of Roads E280-Kimwarer-Emsea 16Km	42 m	2001-2003	Length of road improved;	Annual reports; Site meeting minutes; Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC Minutes	DWO	Provide labour; Provide camps site; Provide material sites; Future maintenance under DRC.
Construction to Gravel Standards of Kapchebel-Kipkabus Road E279 (20Km)	50 m	2001-2003	Length of road constructed.	Annual reports; Quarterly roads bulletin; Monthly progress reports.	DWO	Provide labour; Provide camps site; Provide material sites; Future maintenance under DRC.
Rimoi National Game Reserve	500,000	2002-2003	Number of feeder roads constructed; Length of roads constructed.	Reports from KWS/ community to the Council and DDC.	County Clerk	KWS to finance construction of roads to the park
Cess Barriers	100,000	2001-2002	Number of cess barriers constructed	Reports from the finance committee to the full council	County Clerk	Pay cess and levies as expected.
Divisional Revenue Office	100,000	2001-2002	Number of revenue offices constructed	Reports from the finance committee to the full council	County Clerk	Pay revenue as required
Public utility land	560,000	2003-2004	Number of acres acquired	Reports from the Town Planning Committee to the council	County Clerk	Willing to provide land adjacent to centre
Water Projects	1 m	2002-2003	Number of water projects completed.	Reports from the community to the council.	County Clerk	Provision of labour Maintenance
Bridge Construction Metkei	0.1 m	2002-2003	Bridge constructed to completion.	Reports from the community to the council.	County Clerk	Provision of Labour; Maintenance.
Acquisition of Council Equipment (including vehicles)	To be determined	2002-2006	Number of equipment acquired.	Reports from finance committee to the full council.	County Clerk	The County Council to procure funding; Monitoring; Labour.
Slaughter Slabs	300,000	2001-2002	Number of sanitary facilities constructed;	Reports from public health staff/council to the full council	Town Clerk	Maintenance
Strengthen District Cross-Boarder Peace-Talks	200,000	2002-2008	Plan of action adopted; Number of cross border	Reports from development committee to full council.	SARDEP, DDO and County clerk.	Councillors to participate in sessions and spearhead

			peace and development agreements between communities.			communities in developing peace and development plans.
Chesongoch Sub-Post Office	67,200	2002-2003	Amount collected after sale of stamps.	Progress reports.	Head Postmaster.	PCK to make stamps and collect letters for onward transmission; Community to buy stamps

#### 4.2.3 Trade, Industry and Tourism

Project/Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Work Programme on Tourism	1 m	2002-2008	Number of tourists visiting the district; % bed occupancy leading hotels.	Progress Reports	GoK/KTB Investors	Funding; Promotion activities.
Tourism Promotion	0.5 m	2002/03	Number of tourist related activities; Number of employment opportunities in enterprises serving tourists.	Progress Reports	Tourist Officer	Funding; Tourism promotion activities
Financial Bodies to Finance Dev. of Facilities	To be determined by size of project	2002/08	Volume of credit extended to enterprises operating in this field.	Progress Reports	Tourist Officer	Funding; Repayment of loans.
Joint Loans Board	942 m	2002-2008	Number of enterprises funded; Volume of credit disbursed; Rate of growth of enterprises	Progress Reports	District Trade Officer (DTO)	Funding; Repayment of loans.
Business Management Skills Development	6.3m	2002-2008	Type of training offered; Number of people trained; Level of employment income generated; Number of enterprises operating	Progress Reports	District Trade Officer (DTO)	Funding; Training.
Business Counseling	5.6 m	2002-2008	Number of businesses counselled	Progress Reports	GOK	Funding; Counselling
Export Promotion	1.4 m	2002-2008	Number of export enquiries; Volume and value of goods exported	Progress Reports	GOK	Funding; Export promotion
Improvement of Road Network	10m	2002	Length and quality of construction work.	Progress reports to BCP, DEC and DDC	KWS Officer	KWS to provide technical service; Keiyo County Council

Self-Service Bandas	4.68m	2002	Number and quality of self bandas	Progress reports to BCP, DEC and DDC	KWS Officer	to mobilize community participation; Funding; Technical Advise; Community mobilization.
Community Mobilization and Education	1.31m	2002-2004	Number of people trained, number of courses offered.	Progress reports to BCP, DEC and DDC	KWS Officer	Funding; Technical advice.
Construction of Reserve Admin. Block	15m	2002-2004	%of work done	Progress reports to BCP, DEC and DDC; Reports from contractor	KWS Officer	

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Vocational Rehabilitation	25m	2002-2008	Number of disabled trained.	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DSDO	To identify the clients and to monitor and evaluate.
Tambach Cultural Centre	10m	2002-20008	% of construction work done; Variety of artefacts.	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DSDO	Collection of cultural artefacts and to monitor and evaluate.
Keu Cultural Centre	8m	200-2008	% of construction work done; Variety of artefacts.	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DSDO	Preservation of cultural artefacts.
Kamariny Cultural Centre Kamariny Division	15m	2002-2008	% of construction work done; Variety of artefacts;	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes	DSDO	Preservation of cultural artefacts and to monitor and evaluate.
Marichor Herbalist Farm	8m	2002-2008	Number and type of diseases treated; Number of patients per year.	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DSDO	Collection of herbal trees and monitoring.
Kamariny Stadium	50m	2002-2006	Construction reports; Number of major sports events held; Number of trainees.	Progress reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	Private developer	Fund the project monitor and management through the board.
Iten District Hospital.	4m	2002-2003	Quantity and quality of kitchen equipment; Boiler in use; Compound fenced; Standby generator.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding; Monitoring and Evaluation; Technical Assistance.
Tambach District Hospital	30m	2002	Number of medical and surgical wards put up; X-ray;	Project reports; Audit reports; Active	MOH	Solicit for funds.

			Kitchen and laundry put up.	DHMB.		
Kaptarakwa Sub-district Hospital Div:	4.5m	2002-2003	A theatre and mortuary put up; X-ray bought and operational; Kitchen equipment installed.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Solicit for funds.
Msekekwa Dispensary Division	1m	2002-2003	A maternity unit constructed with electricity connected.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB; Project subject to external evaluation.	MOH	Solicit for funds.
Simotwo Dispensary Division Chepkorio Division	15 m	2002-2003	% of work done.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Solicit for funds.
Kapteren Dispensary	1 m	2002-2003	% of a maternity and kitchen constructed.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Solicit for funds.
Sergoit Dispensary	500,000	2002-2003	Level of completion of maternity wing.	Project reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Solicit for funds.
Reproductive Health	40 m	2002-2003	Availability of MCH/FP services; Reduced iron deficiency; Reduced incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1: 1000 live births; Reduced malnutrition among children under 5 years to below 5% prevalence; Increased access to family planning to 95%.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding of the project; Facility to be managed by the board.
HIV/AIDS/TB Awareness Campaign	10m	2002-2003	Reduced HIV prevalence rate to below 5% and increased S.T.I and opportunistic infections control to above 95%.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding by GOK; Promote HIV prevention methods; Practices and behaviour; Manage through boards.
Malaria	4m	2002-2003	Reduced malaria, morbidity and	Progress reports;	MOH	Funding by GOK;

District wide		2003	morbidity and mortality rates by 100%.	reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.		GOK; Implement preventive measures; Manage through boards.
I.M.C.I.	3m	2002-2003	Reduced under five morbidity and mortality attributable to measles, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition to below 10% prevalence.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding by GOK.
Immunisation Programme	5m	2002-2003	Achieve over 95% immunization coverage.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding by GOK.
Environmental Health Related Communicable Diseases	4m	2002-2003	Have zero reporting of environmental communicable diseases.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Funding Implementation of preventive measures
Medium and Low Health Priority Packages	20 m	2002-2003	The stock of drugs and equipment available.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	Government Private sector NGOs	Funding Implemented- tion of preventive measures
Medical Research and Traditional Medicine	1 m	2002-2008	Number and quality of research work done; Number of traditional medicine persons licensed.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Fund; Manage through boards.
Staff Training	4 million	2002-2008	Number of staff trained; Number of training done.	Progress reports; Audit reports; Active DHMB.	MOH	Fund; Manage through boards.
Iten School for the Deaf	1 m	2002-2003	Numbers of class rooms constructed; Number of dormitories constructed; Number of pupils admitted.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	DEO	Manage through boards



Nyawa Primary Boarding School	578,000	2002-2003	Numbers of class rooms constructed; Number of dormitories constructed; Number of pupils admitted; Additional number of pupils admitted.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	DEO	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
Mindililwo Primary School (Physical Facilities)	622,780	2002-2003	Number of classrooms constructed.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	DEO	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
Kaptubei Primary School	577,550	2002-2003	Number of classrooms constructed.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	DEO	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
Chepkubei Primary School	579,892	2002-2003	Number of classrooms constructed.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	DEO	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
Sergoit Primary School Dining hall	1.2 m	2002-2003	Level of Dining hall construction.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	Community	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
St Patrick's Iten	2 m	2002-2003	Number of classrooms constructed.	Project reports; Reports from PTA meetings; Audit reports; External evaluation reports.	Community	PTA/DEO to finance the project.
DCAC	To be determined	2002-2003	Number of disabled children identified; Number of children with disabilities	Survey Reports; Reports from schools and rehabilitation centres.	District Children officer.	Community to participate and support DCAC activities; Membership at local levels.

			attending school and rehabilitation centres.			
Child Labour Situation in the District	To be determined	2002-2004	Number of children engaged in employment.	Reports from regular surveys by the department.	District Children officer.	Community to stop prevalence of child labour.
Children Homes/ Institutions	To be determined	2002-2004	Number of children centres and homes established.	Reports on the centres to the DCAC and DDC; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Children Officer.	Community to support project; GOK to offer technical advice.
CNSP Identification	To be determined	2002-2005	Number of CNSP sub-committees formed.	Reports to DCAC from location sub-committees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Children Officer.	Community to cooperate during the exercise.
Transport Provision	2.5 m	2001-2004	No. of centres inspected and supervised.	Inspection reports.	DALEO/NGO.	GoK/NGO to collaborate in provision of transport.
Adult Education Advocacy	0.5 m	2002-2003	No. of advocacy seminars held; No. of organisations involved in advocacy; No. of learners enrolled.	Semiar reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO/NGO.	GoK/NGO partnership in meeting advocacy campaign costs.
Voluntary teaching services	0.5 m	2002-2005	No. of self-help teachers employed.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO/NGO.	GOK/NGO to pay volunteer teachers honoraria.
Employment of adult education teachers	3.0 m	2002-2004	No. of teachers recruited; No. of centres opened and manned by teachers; No. of learners receiving proficiency certificates.	Reports from all the five divisions.	DALEO/NGO.	GoK to identify potential teachers fro recruitment.
Material and equipment provision	2.5m	2001-2005	Value and type of materials and equipment provided.	Reports on supply of teaching books and	DALEO/NGO.	Partnership between GoK and NGO in material and

				other materials.		equipment provisions.
Establishment of post literacy centres.	0.7 m	2001-2005	No. of centres established; No. of learners in new centres.	Site reports.	DALEO/NGO.	GOK/NGO to provide materials.
Revolving for adult literacy education projects	0.2 m	2002-2005	No. of learners enrolled.	Reports from divisions; Community reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO/NGO.	GoK/NGO to provide funds for merry go round projects.
Training Teachers and Educators	1 m	2002-2004	No. of teachers/educators trained.	Reports from centres inspected; Performance reports.	DALEO/NGO.	GOK/NGO to provide training funds.
Computer Provision	0.1 m	2002-2005	No. of computers provided.	Reports from centres on utilisation of computer facility.	DALEO/NGO.	Provide funds for purchase of computers.
HIV/AIDS campaign	0.25 m	2002-2004	No. of HIV/AIDS information dissemination centres opened within adult.	Reports from division to DDC/DEC.	DALEO/NGO.	Provision of advocacy materials.

#### 4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
DIDC District Headquarters	6.5 m	2002-2008	Number of reference books in the DIDC; No. of readers visiting the DIDC; Furniture and equipment in the DIDC Library.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interview with DDO.	DDO	Fund the Project Monitor and Evaluate
Computerization Programme	15 m	2002-2008	Number of government departments with computers; Number of officers trained in IT.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interview with DDO.	DDO	Soliciting for a donor funding.
Integration of IT in Education and Training	10 m	2002-2008	Number of learning institutions that offer computer; Number of students trained per year.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interview with DDO.	DDO	Soliciting for a donor funding.
Community IT Centres	10 m	2002-2008	Number of community IT centres set up; Number of people trained per centre per year.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interview with DDO.	DDO	Soliciting for a donor funding.

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Induction Course	11.2 m	2002-2003	Type of courses offered; Number of people trained.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identifying training needs; Implement training programme.
Proficiency Examination Course for Clerical Officers	1.6 m	2003-2004	Number of people trained.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identifying training needs; Implement training programme.
Training of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs	1.624 m	2006-2007	Number of chiefs and sub-chiefs trained.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identifying training needs; Implement training programme.
Secretarial Courses	0.42 m	2005-2006	Number of secretaries trained.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identifying training needs; Implement training programme.
Retirees Course	0.25 m	2003-2004	Number of people trained; Type of courses offered.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identifying training needs; Implement training programme.
Purchase of 50 Acres of Land	7.5 m	2002-2003	Size of land purchased ; Value of the land.	Reports; Interviews with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	District personnel officer.	Identification of site by the GOK.
Supply of Water	0.5 m	2002-2003	People with access to water.	DDC minutes; Report from contractor.	Officer in charge prisons.	Provision of skilled and unskilled labour on cash for work basic; Identify possible material sites.
Extension of Connected Prisoners and Remand Wards	10 m	2002-2003	Number of rooms constructed; Additional number of prisoners accommodated without creating congestion.	DDC minutes; Report from contractor.	Officer in charge prisons.	Provide access materials site – camping site contractors; Provision of skilled and unskilled labour on case for work basis.
Extension of Staff Houses	20 m	2002-2003	Number of houses constructed.	DDC minutes; Report from contractor.	Officer in charge prisons.	Provide access materials site – camping site contractors; Provision of skilled and unskilled labour on case for work basis.
Construction of	36 m	2002-	Buildings	DDC/DEC	Provincial	Provision of

Divisional Headquarters		2008	constructed to completion; No. of staff accommodated	minutes; Contract award documents; Site inspection.	Administration	funds by donors, unskilled labour monitoring and evaluation.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters	2 m	2002-2008	Amount of funds used; Replacements made.	Report from contractor DDC report	Provincial Administration	Provision of funds unskilled labour monitoring and evaluation
Rehabilitation of District Commissioners House and External Kitchen	0.27 m	2002-2008	Amount of funds used; Replacements made.	Report from contractor DDC report	Provincial Administration	Provision of funds unskilled labour.
Rehabilitation of Iten/House/MG CAT "D"	0.04 m	2002-2008	Amount of funds used; Replacements made.	Report from contractor; DDC report.	Provincial Administration	Provision of funds and ensuring completion of work.
Construction Adm. of Police Houses	20.5 m	2002-2008	Number of offices constructed.	DDC report; Contractors report.	Provincial Administration	Provision of funds and unskilled labour.
Rehabilitation of Kaptagat Police Station and Line	20 m	2002-2003	Number of offices renovated; Number of officers' houses renovated.	Progress reports; Reports from police officers.	OCPD	Government to provide funds for construction; Community to provide unskilled labour.
Rehabilitation of Tambach Police Station and Line	20 m	2002-2003	Number of offices renovated; Number of officers' houses renovated	Progress reports Reports from police officers	OCPD	Government to provide funds for construction; Community to provide unskilled labour.
Construction of Metkei Police Station and Line	50 m	2003-2004	Number of offices renovated; Number of officers' houses renovated.	Progress reports; Reports from police officers.	OCPD	Government to provide funds for construction; Community to provide unskilled labour.
Construction of Koblwo Police Post and Line	5 m	2002-2003	Number of offices renovated; Number of officers' houses renovated.	Progress reports; Reports from police officers.	OCPD	Government to provide funds for construction; Community to provide unskilled labour.
Construction of Kipkabus and Chepkorio Police Posts and Lines	5 m	2003-2004	Number of offices renovated; Number of officers' houses renovated.	Progress reports; Reports from police officers.	OCPD	Government to provide funds for construction; Community to provide unskilled labour.

#### 4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Agriculture and Rural Development	Present situation (2001)	Mid term (2004)	End of plan period (2008)
<b>Sector/Indicator</b>			
Production area under:			
Cash crops	34,692 Ha	39,415 Ha	44,138 Ha
Food crops	49,009 Ha	51,333 Ha	53,657 Ha.
Crude Honey Production	20 ton	60 ton	100 ton
Dairy cattle production	40,870	42,096	43,359
Milk production	7,145,943 kg	9,289,726 kg	12,076,644 kg
Bull schemes	10	20	40
Fish farmers	47	52	57
No. of fish ponds	58	64	70
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>			
No of tourist class hotels	1	3	7
Main tourist attractions	3	6	12
<b>Energy</b>			
No of trading centres with electricity	18	24	28
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>			
Roads upgraded to bitumen standards	87km	162km	237km
Gravelled roads	264km	306km	376km
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate	57/1000	27/1000	27/1000
Immunization coverage	65%	85%	100%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:156,471	1:78,235	1:22,000
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment rates	90%	97.5%	100%
Primary school drop out rates	10.68%	6%	2%
Teacher/Pupil	1:29	1:35	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate	47.7%	60%	90%
Secondary school drop out rate	8.8%	1.15%	0%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35	1:28	1:20
<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>			
Population growth	2.8%	2.5%	2%
Poverty levels	47.82%	40%	20%
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
% Household with access to pure water	25%	66.5%	80%
Number of protected springs	551	571	591
Number of improved wells	241	250	260
Average distance to the nearest potable water points	4km	2km	1km