



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**NANDI NORTH  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2008—2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

To be a model Kenyan district with thriving rural and urban economies that supports high standards of living for all its citizens.

### **Mission**

To raise economic growth as well as social, cultural and political development with the aim of realizing sustainable development facilitated by sound management of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources.

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for

*Nandi North District Development Plan 2008-2012*



the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

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



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

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB:	African Development Bank
AMPATH:	Academic Model for Prevention & Treatment of HIV/Aids
AMREF:	African Medical Research Foundation
ANC:	Anti-Natal Clinic
ARTS:	Anti-Retro Therapy
ARVs:	Anti-Retroviral
BOG:	Board of Governors
BoQs:	Bills of Quantities
CAPS:	Community Action Plans
CBF:	Constituency Bursary Fund
CBOs:	Community Based Organisations
CCN:	County Council of Nandi
CDF:	Constituency Development Fund
CHWs:	Community Health Workers
CLRCs:	Community Learning Resource Centres
CMR:	Child Mortality Rates
DAEO:	District Adult Education Officer
DATO:	District Applied Technology Officer
DC:	District Commissioner
DCO:	District Children Officer
DDC:	District Development Officer
DDO:	District Development Officer
DDP:	District Development Plan
DECO:	District Environment Coordinator
DEO:	District Education Officer
DEPO:	District Environment Protection Officer
DIDC:	District Information and Documentation Officer
DIO:	District Information Officer
DLASO:	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DPM:	Directorate of Personnel Management
DROP:	District Registrar of Persons
DSDO:	District Social Development Officer
DSO:	District Sports Officer
DTDO:	District Trade Development Officer
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
EMCA:	Environment Management and Coordination Act
EMP:	Environment Management Plan
EPC:	Export Promotion Council
EU:	European Union
GOK:	Government of Kenya
HA:	Hectares
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ICU:	Intensive Care Unit
IEC:	Information Education Communication
IFAD:	International Food and Agriculture Development
IGAS:	Income Generating Activities
ITN:	Insect Treated Nets

*Nandi North District Development Plan 2008-2012*

KADET:	Kenya Agency for Development Technology
KCC:	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KFS:	Kenya Forest Services
KIE:	Kenya Industrial Estate
KMC:	Kapsabet Municipal Council
KMS:	Kilometres
KNCCI:	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPLC:	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB:	Kenya Roads Board
KSHS:	Kenya Shillings
KTB:	Kenya Tourism Board
KTDA:	Kenya Tea Development Agency
LASDAP:	Local Authority Service Delivery Plan
LATF:	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LVNWSB:	Lake Victoria North Water Service Board
MFIS :	Micro-Financial Institutions
MIS :	Management Information System
MOA:	Ministry Of Agriculture
MOE:	Ministry Of Education
MOH:	Ministry Of Health
MOLF:	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC:	National Aids Control Council
NALEP:	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGOS:	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIC:	Newly Industrialist Countries
NII:	National Information Infrastructure
OCPD:	Officer Commanding Police Division
OPEC:	Overseas Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVCS:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PSV:	Passenger Service Vehicle
PTA:	Parents Teachers Association
RAS:	Registration Assistants
RMFLF:	Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
SACC:	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Agency
TB:	Tuberculosis
TBAWS:	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFR.:	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR:	Under Five Mortality Rates
W/S:	Water Supply
WB:	World Bank
WTO:	World Trade Organisation

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Nandi North District was created from the now Nandi Central District and is situated in the Western part of Rift Valley Province. It borders Kakamega North District to the North-West, Eldoret West District to the North-East, and Nandi Central District to the South-East. The district covers an area of 736km<sup>2</sup>.

The settlement patterns in the district are determined by various factors such as climate, soil fertility and infrastructure. Kipkaren Division has the largest number of people because of its good climate, fertile soils and many upcoming trading centres while Kosirai Division has the lowest number of people. The people of Nandi are traditionally agriculturalists. The district has a population of 160,711 and is projected to reach 180,477 by the end of the plan period.

The district has the potential to produce a surplus such as tree crops, horticulture, pyrethrum, and cereal and fruit trees owing to adequate and reliable rainfall it receives. Most parts of the district experience mean temperatures of between 18<sup>o</sup>C and 22<sup>o</sup>C during the rainy seasons while higher temperatures averaging 23<sup>o</sup>C are recorded during the drier months of December and January. The coolest temperatures, as low as 12<sup>o</sup>C, are experienced during the cold spell of July and August.

By seeking a broad based district plan preparation consultations with all Stakeholders at the grassroots, the District Development Plan has been linked to CAPs and identified priorities that reflect the felt needs of the district. These are the priorities that the current DDP has adopted for implementation during the plan period.

A number of development challenges hampered the successful implementation of the development projects as envisaged. Some of these include: lack of commitment to the DDP while setting priorities within sectors; most departments implemented and donors implemented projects other than those proposed in the Plan, lack adequate funds, poor planning of the development projects, leading to some projects stalling and withdrawal or delay in release of funds by projects co-funded by both government and donors.

The plan lays out the districts medium term strategies aimed at achieving growth at the long-term goal of Kenya Vision 2030. To achieve this, the district will implement projects and programmes identified in the various sectors that address concerns raised by the residents of Nandi North district during the consultations. The DDP will also implement Policies and strategies in other documents such as Sessional paper No. 2 of 1996 on "Industrial Transformation to the year 2020" and other policy papers produced from time to time.

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 is anchored on the Vision 2030 and forms the first phase of implementing the vision. While the MTP focuses on broad national policies aimed at making Kenya a globally competitive nation, the District Development Plan translates this national aspiration into specific micro interventions to address the unique district needs. The District Development Plan provides an implementation framework for the Vision 2030 which contains the people's perceptions, strategies and suggestions on how best to achieve and sustain a GDP growth rate of 10%.

Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. Both monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future. To evaluate whether Monitoring and Evaluation is successful, a matrix has been included in the DDP.

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

## **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides background information on the district's administration and physical profile as well as boundaries, settlement patterns and the political units. Information on the physiographic and natural conditions has been condensed in the District Fact sheet and gives at a glance the districts resource potential. The plan seeks to integrate the national development agenda as contained in the Kenya Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan.

### **1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District**

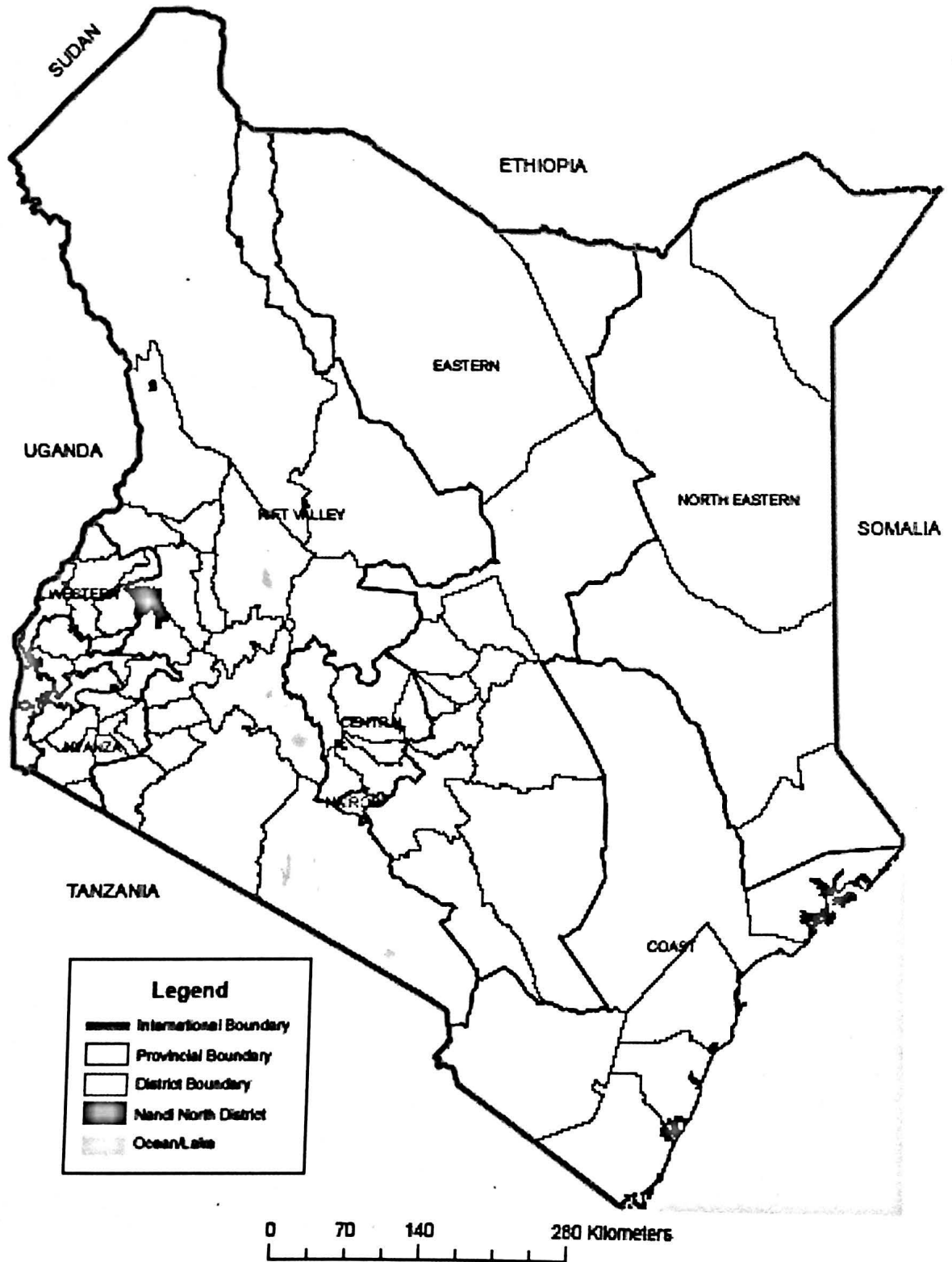
This section elaborates the position and size of the district, administrative and political units and settlement pattern in the district.

#### **1.1.1 Position and Size of the District**

Nandi North District was created from the now Nandi Central District and is situated in the Western part of Rift Valley Province. It borders Kakamega North District to the North-West, Eldoret West District to the North-East, and Nandi Central District to the South-East. The district covers an area of 736km<sup>2</sup>.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



## 1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Nandi North district has 3 administrative divisions, 29 locations and 67 sub-locations as shown in table 1:1 below:-

**Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units**

Division	Area(Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Kabiyet	6	18	284
Kipkaren	10	28	300
Kosirai	7	21	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>736</b>

*Source: Nandi North District Commissioner's Office, 2008*

Kipkaren Division is the largest, while Kosirai Division is the smallest. Politically, Nandi North District is represented by one constituency namely; Mosop, which comprises of Kabiyet, Kipkaren and part of Kosirai Divisions. Mosop Constituency has 11 wards. The district also has one local authority namely; Nandi County Council which still comprises of Nandi North, Nandi Central, Nandi East and Nandi South Districts.



**Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District**

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Kabiyet	Mosop	11
Kipkaren		
Kosirai		

*Source: Nandi North District Commissioner's Office, 2008.*

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns in the district are determined by various factors such as climate, soil fertility and infrastructure. Kipkaren Division has the largest number of people because of its good climate, fertile soils and many upcoming trading centres while Kosirai Division has the lowest number of people. The people of Nandi people are traditionally agriculturalist. The district has a population of 160,711 and is projected to reach 180,477 by the end of the plan period as shown in Table 3 below.

## 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section outlines the topographic features, climatic conditions and major economic activities in the district.

### 1.2.1 Topographic Features

#### Terrain

The main topographic features in Nandi North District include rivers, steep slopes, hills and swamps. The Kipkaren River is believed to have had volcanic lava flow along the gently sloping plateau northward, having been diverted by a hill at Kabiyet to flow west towards Sarora Hills. The steep slopes include parts of Chepterwai, Kipkaren Salient, Kabiemit, Ndalat, Sarora and Kabiyet area to the North. Afforestation is required on the slopes and hill tops to minimize land degradation. Parts of Kosirai, Mutwot, Lelmokwo and Itigo are gentle to moderate slopes. The topography of these areas has influenced the type and scale of economic activities.

Other parts constitute undulating landscape typified by rolling hills. They are chiefly flat-topped ridges with identical summits that may be remnants of an eroded plain. The altitude of the district ranges from 1300m to 2,500m above sea level. It is hilly and is underlined by outcrops of the basement rock system which are distinct to the north giving way to thick layers of red soil covered anthills to the south. This topography is favourable to the growth of natural forests which serve as watersheds of the major rivers and the numerous streams that form a good drainage pattern in the rest of the district.

The rivers are the main sources of water for domestic and commercial activities. Swamps have not been put into any economic use due to poor drainage, while valleys are used for horticultural production. They are the main sources of vegetables and fruits consumed in the district. However, the rugged topography of the district inhibits transportation especially in the wet seasons. This terrain also affects farm mechanization particularly in the steep slopes making it unfeasible to realize optimal land exploitation.

#### Soils

It is hilly and is underlined by outcrops of the basement rock system which are distinct to the north giving way to thick layers of red soil covered anthills to the south.

## **1.2.2 Climatic Information**

### **Rainfall**

Nandi North District has a cool and moderately wet climate. On average the district receives between 1,490 mm and 2,179 mm of rainfall per annum. The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June, while the short rains usually fall from mid September to end of November. A dry spell is normally experienced between December and March, but there is no month when the district records virtually no rainfall. The distribution of this rainfall is governed by the topographical influence of the south-westerly winds from Lake Victoria.

There is a direct relationship between the rainfall regime and the economic activities in the district. The southern and central parts which receive a minimum of 1,500 mm rainfall per annum form the tea production belt. The relatively drier areas to the east and north-east which receive an average of 1,200 mm of rainfall per annum are ideal for maize and livestock production. The whole district is ideal for dairy farming.

The district has the potential to produce a surplus such as tree crops, horticulture, pyrethrum, and cereal and fruit trees owing to adequate and reliable rainfall it receives.

### **Temperature**

Most parts of the district experience mean temperatures of between 18°C and 22°C during the rainy seasons while higher temperatures averaging 23°C are recorded during the drier months of December and January. The coolest temperatures, as low as 12°C, are experienced during the cold spell of July and August.

## **1.3 Population Profiles and Projections**

The District's demographic analysis is crucial if meaningful development has to be realized during the plan period. The table below depicts population projections per age cohort for the period under consideration. Population was projected at 160,711 in 2008 and was expected to rise to 166,061 and 180,477 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The population under 15 years accounts for 46.1% of the total population equivalent of 74,575 children and is expected to reach 83,745 children at the end of the plan period. This group mainly depends on the productive group for their well being. There is therefore a potential demand for an increase in pre-primary schools, primary schools food and shelter.

**Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts**

Age	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	10,954	11,026	21,980	13,277	13,585	26,862	13,756	14,001	27,757	14,909	15,257	30,166
5 – 9	10,156	9,553	19,709	12,310	11,770	24,080	12,753	12,130	24,883	13,822	13,219	27,041
10 – 14	9,612	9,725	19,337	11,651	11,982	23,633	12,071	12,348	24,419	13,083	13,457	26,540
15 – 19	7,663	7,883	15,546	9,288	9,711	18,999	9,623	10,008	19,631	10,429	10,906	21,335
20 – 24	6,072	6,587	12,659	7,360	8,115	15,475	7,626	8,364	15,990	8,265	9,114	17,379
25 – 29	4,849	4,869	9,718	5,877	5,999	11,876	6,089	6,182	12,271	6,599	6,737	13,336
30 – 34	3,429	3,455	6,884	4,156	4,257	8,413	4,306	4,387	8,393	4,667	4,781	9,448
35 – 39	2,964	3,125	6,089	3,593	3,850	7,423	3,723	3,968	7,691	4,034	4,324	8,358
40 – 44	2,284	2,160	4,444	2,768	2,662	5,430	2,868	2,743	5,611	3,108	2,989	6,097
45 – 49	1,904	1,817	3,721	2,308	2,238	4,546	2,391	2,307	4,698	2,592	2,514	5,106
50 – 54	1,453	1,387	2,840	1,761	1,709	3,470	1,824	1,762	3,586	1,977	1,920	3,897
55 – 59	1,080	1,083	2,163	1,309	1,335	2,644	1,356	1,376	2,732	1,470	1,499	2,969
60 – 64	831	852	1,683	1,007	1,050	2,057	1,044	1,082	2,126	1,131	1,179	2,310
65 – 69	615	700	1,315	745	863	1,608	772	889	1,661	837	969	1,806
70 – 74	582	595	1,177	706	733	1,439	731	755	1,486	793	823	1,616
75 – 79	478	515	993	579	635	1,214	600	654	1,254	650	713	1,363
80+	510	733	1,243	619	903	1,522	641	931	1,572	695	1,015	1,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,436</b>	<b>66,065</b>	<b>131,501</b>	<b>79,314</b>	<b>81,397</b>	<b>160,711</b>	<b>82,174</b>	<b>83,887</b>	<b>166,061</b>	<b>89,061</b>	<b>91,416</b>	<b>180,477</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Nandi North 2008

**Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups**

Age Group	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projection)			2010 (Projection)			2012 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 Year	2,734	2,744	5,478	3,314	3,380	6,694	3,433	3,484	6,917	3,721	3,796	7,517
Under 5 Years	10,942	10,967	21,909	13,263	13,513	26,776	13,741	13,926	27,667	14,893	15,176	30,069
6 – 13	15,417	15,563	30,980	18,686	19,175	37,861	19,361	19,762	39,123	20,983	21,535	42,518
14-17	6,683	6,733	13,416	8,100	8,296	16,396	8,392	8,550	16,942	9,095	9,317	18,412
15-49			29,476			36,317			37,428			40,787
15-64	32,399	32,630	65,029	39,269	40,202	79,471	40,685	41,432	82,117	44,095	45,150	89,245
Under 15 Years	30,033	30,128	60,161	36,669	37,417	74,086	37,992	38,561	76,553	41,176	42,022	83,198
Above 65 Years	1,970	2,168	4,138	2,666	2,967	5,633	2,762	3,058	5,820	2,993	3,332	6,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,223</b>	<b>78,815</b>	<b>131,501</b>	<b>79,314</b>	<b>81,397</b>	<b>160,711</b>	<b>82,174</b>	<b>83,887</b>	<b>166,061</b>	<b>89,061</b>	<b>91,416</b>	<b>180,477</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Nandi North 2008

**Age group 6-13 (Primary):**

Primary school going children which accounts for 23.57% of the total population standing at 37,861 children at the beginning of the plan period and will rise to 45,518 at the end of the plan period. With the introduction of Free Primary school education all these children will be expected to be in school. This means that the number of primary schools will have to increase faster in order to provide places for this growing population. At the same time the number of trained teachers has to be considered to handle the population and provide quality Education.

**Age Group 14-17(Secondary):**

The Secondary School age going is 16,396 and projected to rise to 18,412 at the end of the plan period. The population- represents 10.2% of the total population in the district. This population out-numbers the capacity of secondary schools in the District. With the introduction of subsidized tuition fee in secondary schools most of this population will need to continue with Education. This calls for more facilities to be planned for to cater for this population. The other hand more teachers will meet to be recruited to handle the population.

**Age group 15-49 (Female fertility):**

This age group comprises the population whose economy depends upon for productive service. The district population for this age group accounts for 22.5% of the total population. At the beginning of the plan period the District will have a population of 36,317 and projected to reach 40,787 at the end of the plan period. There is need to plan for more facilities to meet the needs of this group of population and create employment opportunities for the population with proper arrangement for their Remuneration.

**Age group 15-64(labour force):**

This group of population accounts for 49.4% of the total population standing at 79,471 persons in 2008 and is expected to reach 89,245 by the end of the plan period. This situation will worsen the unemployment position and poverty levels if strategies for employment creation are not put in place.

**Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division**

Division	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid Term Period (2010)		End Term Period (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Kosirai	35,383	233	43,243	284	44,682	294	48,561	319
Kabiyet	45,561	160	55,679	196	57,533	203	62,527	220
Kipkaren	50,298	168	61,789	206	63,846	213	69,389	231
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,242</b>		<b>160,711</b>		<b>166,061</b>		<b>180,477</b>	

Source: District Statistics Office, Nandi North 2008

**Table 6: Population Projection per Constituency**

Constituency	AREA (Sq Km)	2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Mosop	736	160,711	218	166,061	226	180,477	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>160,711</b>		<b>166,061</b>		<b>180,477</b>	

Source: District Statistics Office, Nandi North 2008.

## 1.4 Sector Profile

The sector profile describes briefly the situation of the nine Medium Term Expenditure (MTEF) Sector Working groups. These include: Agriculture and rural development, Trade, Tourism and industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, and Special Programmes.

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The Agriculture and Rural development Sector is the main source of livelihood in Nandi North District. The district has a high agricultural potential, hence the major employment in the district is from this sector. The MTEF Sector working groups in this sector include Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries. The district receives adequate rainfall ranging from 1,490mm – 2,179mm per annum. The major crops produced in the district are food crops like maize, beans and cash crops like coffee, tea and pyrethrum. Also vegetable crops like fruits, green vegetables and French beans do well in the district. The Agriculture sector contributes to 42% of household income in the district. The total acreage under food crops in the district is 35,000 Ha while the total acreage under cash crops is 1,600 Ha. The total population working in agricultural sector in Nandi North district is 42,000 people.

Livestock development in the district contributes significantly to the income of households. The main livestock bred in the district are Zebu, Dairy, Sheep, Goats and Poultry. The district produces a total of 6,234,912 Liters per year with a total output value of Kshs 23,921,112. The cooperative development is a very vital component in the district due to high agricultural productivity. The district has a total of 20 registered SACCOs, 4 Coffee SACCOs and 23 Dairy SACCOs. The key cooperatives which have collapsed due to poor management in the last five years total to 34 (i.e. 21 for diary, 7 for coffee, 4 for produce buying and 2 for hides and skins).

Nandi North district has one registered forest, the Nandi North Forest with a total acreage of 6,500Ha. The forest is a good catchment area for the rivers flowing across the district. The main forest products are timber, poles, seedling and firewood. A total of 5% of the population is engaged in forest related activities like saw mills and carpentry. There are no major wildlife activities in the district.



a total number of 1186 teachers. The total enrolment in primary schools is 43,268 pupils and teacher/pupil ratio is 1:36. The dropout rate for primary schools in the district is 22%. The labour and human resource development sector plays a key role in steering the economic development in the district. The main sectors which have offered employment in Nandi North district include: Agriculture, Government, Mining, Transport, and Trade.

The human resource development has been empowered through equipping village polytechnics where youths are trained on skills which are useful in the job market. The district has one Technical Training Institute and one Teachers Training college which are very resourceful for equipping youths with relevant skills to be competitive in the job market.

## **B) Health**

The district does not have a District Hospital thus there is need for upgrading one of the sub district hospitals to a district hospital during the plan period. Currently there are two sub district hospitals, 3 health centres, 17 dispensaries, 13 PMCT Sites and 2 private clinics in the district. The total bed capacity for health facilities in the district is 123 beds. The doctor/population ratio is 1:80,000, which is too high. The nurse/patient ratio is 1:234. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 5KM. The most prevalence diseases in Nandi North district include: Malaria which has a prevalence rate of 38%, Respiratory tract infections which has a prevalence rate of 23% and HIV/AIDS with a prevalence rate of 5.1%.

The health sector in the district is facing serious problems of shortage of personnel and drugs for the health facilities. Most of CDF funded health facilities lack drugs and staff therefore there is need for consultation with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation before the local community implements health projects.

### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The MTEF sector working groups in the Research, Innovation and Technology sector in Nandi North district include the Higher Education, Science and Technology and Information and Communications sector. The telecommunication sector is playing a key role in the enhancement of communication in the district. The percentage of population in Nandi North district with mobile network coverage is 67%.

However, there are few cyber cafes' in the district thus much needs to be done on the ICT sector during the plan period. There are 2 Cyber cafes', 312 telephone connections and 2 Sub-Post Offices in Nandi North district. The district does not have Post Offices, Private Courier Services and Licensed Stamp Vendors. The uptake of internet connectivity and email services among the government officers and the public is too low in the district. There are very few tertiary colleges offering computer courses in the district.

The major mobile phone service providers in the district include Safaricom, Zain and Telkom Wireless. Safaricom has the largest subscribers in the district, followed by Zain. The least subscribers are in Telkom Wireless.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector plays a key role in ensuring justice, governance and the rule of law by the citizens of Nandi North district. The sectors in this MTEF Sector working group include provincial administration and internal security, Ministry of home affairs, judiciary, immigration and registrar of persons, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya National Audit Office and Kenya Anti-corruption Commission.

Currently, there are no prisons in the district and there is no court. However, during the planning period, Kabiyet Law Court will be constructed at Kabiyet. There is already available land for construction of Kabiyet Court. The department of judiciary has allocated some funds for Kabiyet Court. The probation department will establish its offices in the district during the planning period. This will ensure that the local community will have access to Community Service Orders and other programs offered by the department. The district has 5 police posts and stations. There is need for more personnel and resources for the security department. The district has a low crime rate with major offences being illegal brewing and illegal alcohol consumption.

The Electoral Commission of Kenya is expected to establish its operations in the district during the plan period. Currently, there are no functional offices for the commission at the district. The Immigration and Registration of Persons department has their staff at all divisional headquarters; Kabiyet, Kipkaren and Kosirai. However the department lacks offices and personnel in the district. The District Registrar of Persons is in charge of both Nandi North and Nandi Central districts. The department has been issuing and replacing Identity Cards to the citizens in Nandi North district.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

The MTEF Sector Working Groups in this sector at the district include the District Treasury, The District Planning Unit and the Nandi county council. The Public Administration sector provides a leading public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management in the district. The role of the treasury in the district is provision of financial technical assistance to other government departments.

The District Planning Unit which is headed by the District Development Officer (DDO) is a very important sector which interprets, disseminates and coordinates the implementation of government policies in the district. The office of the DDO is charged with the mandate of coordinating the Monitoring and Evaluation of the flow of government resources in district through District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC). The planning department is also in charge of the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which stores crucial government documents in the district.

The Nandi County Council plays a key role in provision of town planning for trading centres in the district. The council is also charged with the mandate of providing cleaning services for towns through garbage collection. The council also contributes to development through financing Road Maintenance Projects and other LATF funded projects in the district.

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### 1.4.9 Special Programmes

The departments in this sector include Youth and sports and gender and children affairs. The Ministry of Youth and Sports is very crucial in the district. The Youth population forms 22.26% of the total population. The major roles of the youth department include: Encouraging the youths to invest in trade, promoting environmental conservation by encouraging youths plant trees, promoting peace building initiatives for youths, carrying out health programmes for the youth, financial and market linkages and coordination of sports activities for youths in the district. Nandi North district 135 active women groups, 23 community based projects, 132 youth groups and 1,467 orphans and vulnerable children.

### 1.5 District Fact Sheet

The fact sheet outlines a summary of statistics on important socio-economic and demographic characteristics that describe the district at a glance as at the start of the plan period.

Information Category	Statistics
<b>District Area</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	736
Arable area (ha.)	50,465
Water mass (ha.)	15
Gazetted forest (ha.)	6551
Non-gazetted forest (Ha.)	0
Urban area (Ha.)	20
No. of towns	2
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Altitude - Highest(M)	2,500
- Lowest(M)	1,300
Temperature range	
Months with highest temperature (Dec/Jan)	23 <sup>o</sup> C
Months with lowest temperature (July/Aug)	12 <sup>o</sup> C
Rainfall	
Maximum in mm (136 wet days)	2179
Minimum in mm (108 wet days)	1490
<b>Demographic Profiles 2008</b>	
Total population:	
Total No. of Males	79,314
Total No. of Females	81,397
Female/Male sex ratio	102:100
Projected population:	
Mid plan period	166,061
End of plan period	181,601
Infantile population:	
Female	3,745
Male	3,301
Total	7,146
Population under five:	
Female	17,635
Male	17,234
Total	34,869

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Information Category	Statistics
Pre-school population:	
Female	8,271
Male	7,946
Total	16,217
Primary school age group:	
Female	13,492
Male	11,106
Total	24,598
Secondary school age group:	
Female	8,748
Male	7,875
Total	16,623
Youthful population (15 – 25):	
Female	6,519
Male	6,949
Total	13,468
Labour force (15-64)	
Female	40,926
Male	39,407
Total	80,333
Aged population:	
Female	1,370
Male	1,210
Total	2,580
Eligible voting population	
Name of Division:	
Kosirai	19,626
Kabiyet	25,269
Kipkaren	28,042
Total	72,937
Urban population:	
Female	1513
Male	1568
Total	3081
Rural Population:	
Female	79,884
Male	77,746
Total	157,630
Population density:	
Highest: Kosirai	208
Lowest: Kabiyet	196
District	202
Crude birth rate (/1000)	44.3
Crude death rate (/1000)	10.6
Infant mortality rate	56.5
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	100
Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)	100
Life expectancy	
Male	56.6
Female	63.7
Total number of households	30,007
Average household size	5.1
Female headed households (%)	29.5
Children headed household (%)	0.9
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	14,826
Orphans	8,560

Information Category	Statistics
Number of physically handicapped persons	3,500
<b>Poverty indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage (%)	47.4
Number	34,342
Contribution to National poverty (%)	1.71
Urban poor:	
Percentage	28
Number	567
Rural poor:	
Percentage (%)	72
Number	33,246
Food poor:	
Percentage (%)	47.4
Number	32,765
Income per capita	
<b>Sectoral contribution to household income</b>	
Agriculture (%)	42
Rural self employment (%)	10.9
Wage employment (%)	44
Urban self employment (%)	3
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale) in Ha.	2.3
Average farm size (large scale) in Ha.	3.8
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	65
Total acreage under food crops in Ha.	35,000
Total acreage under cash crops in Ha.	1600
Main storage facilities ( on and off farm)	
Conventional stores (%)	65
Normal bans (%)	35
Population working in the agricultural sector	34,000
<b>Livestock farming</b>	
Number of Ranches:	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
Total	0
Average size of ranches	0
Main livestock bred	Zebu, dairy, sheep, goats, poultry
Land carrying capacity	0.9
Total No. of ranches	0
Bee apiaries	
Bee hives	4,137
Milk production:	
Quantity (Its)	6,234,912
Value (Kshs)	23,921,112
Beef production:	
Quantity (Kg)	234,513
Value (Kshs)	2,543,000
Mutton production:	
Quantity (Kg)	71,564
Value (Kshs)	16,876,231
Chevron production:	
Quantity (Kg)	7,154
Value (Kshs)	2,216,276

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Information Category	Statistics
Egg production:	
Quantity	480,000
Value (Kshs)	2,400,000
Poultry meat production:	
Quantity (Kg)	105,000
Value (Kshs.)	15,750,000
Honey production:	
Quantity (Kg)	5,879
Value (Kshs.)	2,657,873
Pork production:	
Quantity	0
Value	0
<b>Fish farming</b>	
Fishermen	0
Number of fish farm families	13
Fish ponds	5
Area of fish ponds (M <sup>2</sup> )	5,890
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia and African catfish
Number of landing beaches	0
Fish gear:	
Fishing nets	Seine nets & gill nets
Hooks	Rod and lines
Traps	Basket traps ( <i>Shihuri</i> )
Fishing boats	Nil
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kg)	2,341
Value (Kshs.)	234,100
<b>Animal types</b>	
Wildlife estates private	0
Game management	0
National parks	0
Staff of KWS	0
Camps	0
Hunting licenses	0
Mines	1
Minerals	0
Estimated quantities and life span	
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	1
Number of non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests (Ha.)	6500
Size of non-gazetted forest (Ha.)	0
Main forest products	Timber, Poles, Seedlings, Firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture etc)	5
<b>Co-operatives</b>	
Total registered members by type	
Saccos	20
Coffee Saccos	4
Dairy Saccos	23
No. of active co-operatives	
Saccos	5
Agriculture	11
Union	2
Housing	1
Consumer	1

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Tertiary institutions</b>	21
<b>Adult literacy:</b>	
No. of adult literacy classes	12
Enrolment by sex	
Male	132
Female	145
Average attendance	8
Literacy rate %	37
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water	567
Households with access to potable water	4765
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	4
No. of protected springs	65
No. of un-protected springs	675
No. of water pans	2
No. of dams	6
No. of boreholes	24
No. of dams	7
No. of households with roof catchments	654
Average distance to nearest portable water point (Km)	1.0
No. of households with VIP latrines	3,456
<b>Energy</b>	
Households with electricity connection	2,313
Trading centres connected with electricity	18
% Households using wood fuel	30
% Households using kerosene	20
% Households using solar energy	0.2
% Households using bio-gas	0.001
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	
<b>Road length:</b>	
Bitumen surface	8.1
Gravel surface	234
Earth surface	342
Total	584.1
No. of km of feeder roads in good condition	184
No. of km of feeder roads in bad conditions	34
No. of km of trunk roads in good condition	5
No. of km of trunk roads in bad condition	8
No. of bridges in good condition	4
No. of bridges in bad condition	3
No. of telephone connections	312
% Mobile network coverage	67
No. of cyber cafes	2
No. of private courier services	0
Number of post offices	0
Number of sub-post offices	2
Licensed stamp vendors	0
<b>Tourism, Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
No. of trading centres	24
No. of Registered retail traders	314
No. of Registered wholesale traders	14
No. of bakeries	0
No. of manufacturing industries	0
No. of hotels	62

**Nandi North District Development Plan 2008-2012**

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Key co-operatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years	
Dairy	21
Coffee	7
Produce buying	4
Hides and skins	2
Total turn-over by type (millions Kshs.)	
Saccos	3
Coffee	2
Dairy	6
<b>Health</b>	
Number of health facilities:	
Hospitals	2
Nursing homes	0
Health centres	3
Dispensaries	17
Private clinics	2
Bed capacity	123
Doctor/population ratio	1:80,000
Nurse/patient ratio	1:234
HIV prevalence (%)	5.1
Average distance to nearest health facility (Km)	5
Antenatal care (ANC)	2,675
Most prevalent diseases (%)	
Malaria	38
Respiratory tract	23
Infections	6.2
Skin diseases	
Health facility deliveries	1243
Contraceptive acceptance	6271
Children vaccination	11,254
No. of TBAs	N.A
No. of CHWs	13
No. of PMCT Sites	13
<b>Education</b>	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	142
No. of ECD teachers	476
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27
Total enrolment	13,014
Drop-out rate (%)	11
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school:	
No. of primary schools	182
No. of teachers	1186
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36
Total enrolment	35,600
Drop-out rate (%)	22
Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools:	
No. of secondary schools	42
No. of teachers	273
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27
Total enrolment	7509
Drop-out rate (%)	25
Average years of attendance	4



Information Category		Statistics	
No. of commercial banks		0	
No. of micro-finance institutions		1	
No. of village banks		0	
No. of Jua kali associations		1	
No. of Jua kali artisans		123	
<b>Cross Cutting Issues</b>			
<b>HIV/AIDS:</b>			
No. of VCTs in the district		6	
No. of trained counsellors		5	
Average number tested per month		43	
No. of home based care		0	
Youth clubs & youth friendly corners		0	
No. of institutions offering ARV Sites		2	
No. of PMCT Sites		13	
<b>Security:</b>			
No. of police posts and stations		5	
No. of crime related incidences		200	
No. of victim support units		0	
No. of prisons		0	
No. of law courts		0	
<b>Housing Sector</b>			
No. of high cost houses in urban area		6,000	
No. of low cost houses in urban area		1280	
No. of high cost houses in rural area		15,000	
No. of low cost houses in rural area		43,000	
No. of unplanned settlements		0	
<b>Community Development and Social Welfare Sector</b>			
No. of active women group		135	
No. of community based projects		23	
No. of youth groups		132	
No. of orphans and vulnerable children		1,467	
<b>Employment by Sector and Sex</b>			
Sector	Male	Female	Comments
Agriculture	44,120	45,098	
Mining	20	2	Sand harvesting and quarry
Tourism	Nil	Nil	
Transport	100	2	PSV
Government	326	9	Less uniformed staff
Processing	0	0	
Trading	30	3	Wholesale/retail, hotels and restaurants
Others	-	-	Not determined

**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**



CHARTERED  
THE EAST AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION



## **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides an over view of the last plan 2002-2008 and assesses whether the expectations of the plan were met. It analyses the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter also looks at the linkages between this District Development Plan with the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan (2008 - 2012), MTEF Sector Policies/Strategies and Millennium Development Goals. The chapter outlines analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives/Targets, and formulation of strategies. Finally it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the plan period as the district strives to implement vision 2030 policy, address the Millennium Development Goals and core poverty reduction programmes.

### **2.1 Review of the Previous Plan**

The theme of the 2002-2007 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction” and other relevant sectoral policy documents. The focus of the plan was to industrialize the district so as to join the Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC) status by the year 2020. This however might not be envisaged for Nandi North District in the near future considering that the district has a weak industrial base despite being a rich agricultural district. The District Development Committee was therefore expected to create an enabling environment for industrial take off.

In order to improve major infrastructural facilities, the district proposed to increase power supply to market and urban centres so as to activate these centres for industrialization. Through reduction in installation costs it was anticipated that many people would get connected. However, this has not changed much. Most schemes passed by the DDC are still pending even ten years after approval, even for those which have met the 10% requirement.

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan can be lauded to have achieved much in terms of implementation. There was overwhelming support received from devolved funds namely CDF, LATF, and RMFLF in terms of infrastructure development and improvement.

Achievements can be noted in the Education sector, where a number of schools facilities were built on harambee basis by the PTAs and BOGs. Under these initiative laboratories, dining halls, classrooms and libraries were added to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development to the schools. Another sector where an achievement was made is the Public Administration and Governance, Law and Order. During the period primary school enrolment went up by 60% putting strain on the existing physical facilities dropout rates went down to 0.02%. Parent took advantage of free primary school education and sent their children to school despite the poor physical infrastructure. It was during the plan period that the NARC government promised to create 500,000 jobs every year a task that proved to be over ambitious as many youths are still unemployed as they seek blue collar jobs.

Though quite an improvement was registered in the construction of schools due to joint efforts by the CDF, LATF, PTA, BOG and GOK, no major change has been noted in the development of human resources in terms of acquisition of appropriate technologies. The more than 7 youth polytechnics continue to remain under utilized and the large reservoir of labour force is still unskilled. Traditional skills that have low returns are still practiced by the local entrepreneurs and the development of industrial culture is still lacking. The aim of the 2002-2007 plan period did not achieve much in respect of training. This setback can be attributed to lack of information and types and quantities of raw materials available and the technology required to exploit them. Despite advocacy for the residents of the district to invest within the district, a number of them continued to invest in other towns mainly Eldoret which is relatively more industrialized.

Overall the performance of agriculture was remarkable as the district experienced increased maize, beans and milk production as better prices were offered per these products. There was also increased diversification in agriculture as farmers ventured into Horticulture to take advantage of the favourable international prices. In the Agricultural Sector little was achieved of the planned projects due to poor funding. Privatization of A.I. services in Veterinary department also resulted in the shifting of these services from the department to the private sector. In general, only about 35% of the planned activities in this sector were achieved. Production in Agriculture was also low, as the planned acreage was not attained. This trend however improved towards the end of the plan period.

The Health Sector also registered some developments in terms of construction of health facilities with both government funding and community resources. However this was less than 20% of the planned activities of the sector.

Ministry of Health completed almost all the 15 projects carried forward from 2002-2008 plan periods. However, out of the 5 new projects in the 2002-2008 plan period only 7 have been completed courtesy of CDF. The High cost of productivity in Agriculture and other sectors of the economy, high unemployment rates, and the high levels of poverty mean that the Districts resources will be stretched by this high percentage of dependant population. Also proper planning for informal employment for the population should be put in place.

### **2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan**

Table 7 presents a summary of the implementation status of the DDP of all projects and programmes that were implementation of projects during the plan period was less than 50%.

**Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan**

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Environment	2	2	0	0	50%	Environment
Water	11	7	4	4	80%	Water
Health	5	7	0	0	137%	Health
Fisheries	7	5	2	2	65%	Fisheries
Co-operative	2	2	0	0	80%	Co-operative
Office of the President	4	3	1	1	70%	Office of the President
Roads & bridges	6	5	1	1	70%	Roads & bridges
Civil Registration	1	1	0	0	67%	Civil Registration
Agriculture	14	10	4	4	75%	Agriculture
Livestock	6	3	3	3	50%	Livestock
Veterinary	5	4	1	1	60%	Veterinary
Education	5	3	2	2	60%	Education
Prisons	1	1	0	0	100%	Prisons
Forest	3	3	0	0	78%	Forest
Land Administration	2	2	0	0	65%	Land Administration
Social services	3	2	1	1	50%	Social services
Police	3	2	1	1	70%	Police
Planning	2	1	0	1	30%	Planning
Trade	5	2	0	3	30%	Trade
Culture	2	0	0	2	0%	Culture

**2.2 Constraints**

**Lack of Technical Staff:** Nandi North district was heaved off the former larger Nandi district, like the many others it lacked enough technically personnel. Most of the

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government departments have been regionalised administratively hence closer attention to the district priorities was lacking.

**Change in Government Policies:** Secondly, the introduction of devolved funds during the planning period where the projects were selected without consideration of the District Development Plan acted as a major challenge during the implementation of the proposals for the DDP. Many projects implemented by CDF and LATF allocations were not planned in the DDP. The stakeholders for implementing these projects did not consult on the district priority projects from the District Development Plan.

**Poor Coordination of Devolved Funds:** addition, lack of consultation among the Committees managing devolved funds led to double funding of the same projects. There was little consultation between CDF committee, LATF committee and District Roads Board (DRB) before implementing their projects.

**Poor Road Infrastructure:** this was a major constraint to the objectives of the plan. The poor road connectivity impacted negatively on the Monitoring and Evaluation of projects implementation in the district. During the rainy season, most of the roads in the district are impassable. Nandi North district experiences rainfall in most of months of the year thus the roads fostered a major constraint in the monitoring exercise.

**Inadequate Resources:** The implementation of 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan for Nandi North District was also constrained by low funding for the planned projects by the government departments. Some of the planned projects were not funded at all thus there was no attempt to implement them despite the fact that there consultation among the stakeholders in identifying the projects to be implemented during the planning period.

### 2.3 Lessons Learnt

**Strengthen Coordination of Devolved Funds:** The first lesson learnt from the previous planning period is the importance of consultation and reference to the DDP in implementing projects and programmes during the planning period. This will ensure all the targets set during the preparation of the DDP are met in the course of the planning period.

**Community Involvement:** District development should be a participatory and consultative process that requires closer corroboration from the government, CBOS, NGOs and the community to ensure its successful implementation.

### 2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely,

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education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

## **2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues**

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

**Poor Communication Network:** The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce. To improve on the road network the district will endeavour to rehabilitate and upgrade the roads to all weather status.

**Low Productivity in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector:** While the district has high agricultural potentials, this has not been fully exploited due to low productivity both in crop and livestock farming. This can be attributed to low adoption of modern farming technologies and animal husbandry. The situation is aggravated further by the unpredictable weather patterns as it is mainly rain feed agriculture.

**Population Growth:** The District Population at start of the Plan period was 160,711 and is projected to reach 180,477 by the end of the plan period. The district Population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting to 46 per cent of the total population. This scenario will put a lot of constraints especially on learning facilities

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which are not being expanded at the same rate as that of population growth. The youthful population has also given rise to high levels of unemployment in the district.

**Poor Education Facilities:** Education as a pillar of development should be strengthened and made affordable to the majority in the district. The schools in the district have poor facilities including classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dining hall and administration blocks. The facilities should also be improved to enable many students to continue with higher education to spur development.

**Low Access to Clean Drinking Water:** The provision of safe drinking water to the population should not be under scored. The safer the drinking water and it's provision within the reach of the majority ensures reduction in water borne diseases and use of time saved from fetching water for other profitable production respectively. Only 16.25% of the population is served with piped water, the rest rely on other sources. There is need to increase this in the plan period.

### 2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

**Poverty:** According to the latest monitoring and survey report year, the 54% of the population was categorized as poor. The majority of these are small scale farmers. The second poverty report volume I indicate the types of poverty in the district as: Food poor (54 %) overall poor (54.83% and hard core poor (32.23%).

Absentee land lords buy cheap imports of maize from Uganda during time of harvest thus flood the market lowering maize prices. High and unaffordable cost of health services, lack of medical facilities especially for the rural population, high population growth rate of 2.88% may others contribute to the poverty situation in the district.

The segment of the district population living in abject poverty includes: widows orphans/street children, female headed households, the disabled and small scale illiterate peasant farmers.

The majority of both the poor and the non-poor are subsistence farmers. 78.7% of the poor are in this category and only 12.7% are in both formal and public sector employment. Few poor people are enterprising. This is due partly to inaccessibility to credit facilities and lack of skills to manage business.

Educationally, the poor are still the most disadvantaged as only 5.7% have completed secondary and none proceeded to the higher levels of learning as opposed to non-poor where 19.9% completed secondary, 3.6% post secondary and 0.6% university. This scenario should be improved if poverty has to reduce during and by the end of the plan period. Education is the gate - way to several poverty reduction strategies hence it's enhancement.

This district will put in place short-term measures to reduce poverty levels. These will include rehabilitation of the collapsing infrastructure to enable subsistence farmers market their produce. The farmers will be encouraged to diversify agricultural activities through promotion of horticultural production.

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The long-term measures include development of raw materials; establishment of agro-based industries, dissemination of market information and improvement of marketing skills. Industries like milk processing plant, animal feed manufacturing and other food processing industries can be started.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Rich agricultural potential of Nandi North district; Reliable rainfall and good soil; High dairy productivity; Peace in the district which is conducive for economic activities; High potential for agro-business; Presence of ready market for export of horticulture through Eldoret International Airport; Wet climate favourable for coffee and tea production; Availability of health care facilities which contribute to sustained health hence improved output by farmers; The GoK farmers' funded projects like NALEP and IFAD ensure high production by farmers in the district.	High cost of farm inputs; Poor farmers' cooperatives for marketing dairy and maize products; Low business culture among the citizens; Poor transport infrastructure especially roads network; Weak industrial base despite strong agricultural potential; Lack of financial institutions like banks for provision of loans to farmers; Lack of diversity of agricultural produce by farmers such that only maize and beans are produced; Poor farming practices involving traditional skills which are less productive; Low uptake of electricity for economic purposes.
Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill; Well track of sporting activities; nationally and globally especially athletics; Presence of devolved funds to for improvement of school; infrastructure, health facilities, water projects and roads network improvement; Farming for commercial purposes; Youth empowerment schemes like Youth Fund; Availability of revolving loans for traders from the Ministry of Youth; Availability of Women Fund for empowering the socio-economic status of women; Rising number of registered Community Based Organizations for addressing the needs of different social groups like men, women and youths; Employment in the Jua Kali sector.	High unemployment rate among the youths; High population growth which put pressure on the available land resource; Small land fragmentations to households thus limited agricultural activities per household; Lack of title deeds to farmers thus limited access to bank loans for them; Poor housing infrastructure in market centres which lead to poor business culture; Lack of fair prices for agricultural produce such as maize, coffee and tea; Low level of knowledge of ICT; Lack of crucial financial institutions like banks, mortgage schemes, insurance institutions and stock brokers.

**HIV/AIDS:** Control of HIV/AIDS is paramount to an effective poverty reduction strategy. The government has declared AIDS a National Disaster. Consistent with this, the District Technical Committee (DTC) proposes to implement HIV/AIDS control activities to achieve the objectives of preventing transmission of HIV among the population with a focus on the vulnerable groups.

The prevalence of HIV in the district is a worrying factor. The rate has increased from 2.3% in 1988 to 5.1% in 2007. The most affected age group is 22 – 39 years. This is the most active age group and productive in terms of economic activities. The above trend is worrying because it is adversely affecting the labour force. The gains made in education sector and the agricultural sector is also at risk due to increasing numbers of orphans.

Despite efforts made through prevention and advocacy, the disease continues to rise. At family level, HIV/AIDS has caused death of parents and infected infants leading to loss of any achievement made in development. This has resulted to increased number of orphans that cause strain to traditional safety nets. Thus the children drop out of school to cater for their siblings and their sick parents.

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At the village level, the number of infected and affected has increased exerting pressure on the health facilities and diverting resources to health care instead of development. The scenario is the same at community level and this has affected development efforts since most resources are used to care for infected and affected people.

HIV/AIDS has also affected gains made in education, by increasing number of drop outs and killing experienced teachers. It has also affected agricultural production because many hours are spent taking care of the sick. There is an increased trend of mortality rate due to HIV/AIDS.

With no cure available the only way to manage the disease is to curb its spread. Advocacy and education remains our strongest weapon. For the infected, the only option is to improve their health condition by providing subsidized drugs. Multi-sectoral approach to solving this problem is anticipated. Already the Nandi North District HIV/AIDS Technical Committee has brought on board all the major interest groups in the fight against HIV/AIDS who together have developed a strategic plan that will work towards reduction of HIV/AIDS in the district up to the year 2010 and beyond.

The strategic plan will broadly involve advocacy and prevention, treatment of STIs, care and support for the infected and affected.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of many active implementers for HIV/AIDS activities in the district; Availability of grants for CBOs from NACC and AMREF Maanisha; Availability of drugs for ART on ARV Sites; Strong preventive HIV/AIDS culture like monogamy and male circumcision; Capacity building and training of CSOs by NACC and Amref Maanisha; Availability of District Technical Committee and Constituency Control Council to oversee HIV/AIDS activities in the district.	High poverty level has lured some women to prostitution; Stigma among the HIV/AIDS has impacted negatively on the fight against the epidemic; Fear by the citizens to go for HIV/AIDS testing in VCTs; Peer pressure lead the youths to risky sexual behaviour.
Opportunities	Threats
Moonlight services for testing during the nights; Income Generating Activities for the vulnerable groups like women and youths.	Low literacy especially among the aged population; Unhealthy practices like traditional circumcision; Rising HIV/AIDS prevalence.

### Gender Inequality: Gender Inequality and Growth

Meaningful and accelerated development growth can better be realized if both men and women are involved in the contribution to production of goods and services.

Women, who in most cases are home makers in Nandi North district should be involved in the ownership and control of properties especially land during the plan period so that their potential is fully utilized in the district's effort to reduce poverty which affects most of them.

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About 23% of households in the district are female-headed and these are the worst affected with poverty. In the current development plan, more women will be encouraged to own property and financial and non-financial banking institutions will also be encouraged to extend credit facilities to women either individually or through groups.

Participation and representation in decision making depicts gender disparity. Women comprise a small proportion of persons holding elective posts in the locations, divisions and district level, yet their participation is crucial as they are the majority in the district. In most cases men are the minority voters but comprise a big proportion of persons holding elective posts in the district especially the civil and parliamentary representation.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development women, men and youth at the grass root levels need to be sensitized in order to enable women, youth and men to acquire entrepreneur skills. Increased awareness and understanding of gender issues well need to be done through sensitization, barazas and publications and distribution of IEC materials. Increased civil education and legal rights of individuals' men and women will enlance their self confidence and understanding of their rights of involvement to enhance their participation in development activities.

Advocacy for removal of socio-cultural barriers that prohibit women from either participating in development activities or owning properties or having freedom to make decision should be intensified by stakeholders so that women and men can equally contribute to the welfare of the family/community. The phenomena of equal partnership in development should be enhanced during the plan period.

Already financial institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) and WEDCO have moved into the district with a deliberate bias to empower women financially so as to uplift their social status to be at par with men. It is believed that the only sure way of improving the status of women in Nandi North is to give them equal bargaining power with their men counterparts. Secondly social amenities purposely targeting women such as provision of safe/portable drinking water within accessible limits should be provided so as to minimize the time spent by women in fetching water. This will save time which can be utilized to improve their economic well-being.

Organizations such as Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, National Council of Women of Kenya have launched vigorous campaigns in the district aimed at making women aggressive for their rights.

Idleness was identified during the PRSP consultations as one cause of poverty especially among the men. To participate fully in economic growth poor men will be educated and encouraged to form self help groups in order to access grants like women.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Vigorous advocacy campaigns on women rights; Presence of strong Maendeleo Ya Wanawake organization in the district; Rising level of girl child education among the young generation; Affirmative action by the government in public appointments in the district.	Strong culture among the local Nandi community where women are thought to be home makers; Lack of basic education especially among the aged women population; Few social amenities like hospitals and piped drinking water; Minimal participation of women in decision making from the grassroots.
Opportunities	Threats
Availability of financial institutions for granting women loans like KWFT and WEDCO; Strong women group CBOs addressing the issues for women.	Poor culture on women ability compared to men in decision making; Early marriages and pregnancies leading to rising school drop outs among girls.

**Disaster Management:** Nandi North district like other districts is vulnerable to one or several of forms of disasters. These disasters are a major challenge to development because they can adversely affect the gains made in development over the years. The main disasters that the district is vulnerable to include floods, landslides and forest fires. Others are disease outbreaks like malaria, typhoid and HIV/AIDS. The district is also prone to hailstones, army worms and accidents.

Due to threats posed by the above-mentioned possible disasters, the district has formed a Disaster Management Committee to help in prevention and management of disasters. The committee which is expected to report to the National Disaster Management Committee has widened its scope to include environmental management so as to address the issue of deforestation which is a looming disaster that can if not checked lead to desertification. These areas also have the poorest section of the population.

Another very important area that the District Disaster Management Committee identified for attention is school fires. With recent student misbehaviour where a section of them have set their school dormitories on fire resulting in death of innocent students, need to be taken precautions.

Similarly forest fires are a menace during the dry spell. Though Nandi North district cannot be said to be dry at any given time, measures have been put in place to address forest fire outbreaks. Other areas which the committee addresses include security and disease outbreaks. The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) draws membership from a cross section of sectors in the district and as such it is able to co-ordinate its activities efficiently. Where the disaster is beyond the district's ability to handle, the National Disaster Management Committee is to mobilize national resources and come to its assistance.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of District Disaster Management Committee to handle disasters in the district; Wet climate throughout the year which is not conducive for fire disasters.	Lack of firefighting equipment in the district; The county council is located in Nandi Central district at Kapsabet; Poor road network which are vulnerable to road accidents.
Opportunities	Threats
Provision of malaria drugs by health centres; Community Based Organizations at the grassroots have intensified HIV/AIDS campaigns.	Few resources available in the district to counter disasters; Unhealthy traditional practices like circumcision which endanger the youths to HIV/AIDS infection.

**Environmental Degradation:** The problem of environmental degradation has been accentuated because the supply of land is inelastic and with increasing population, pressure will be put on the available land. Already forest resources are being encroached by the landless. This is likely to affect both the climate and water sources with obvious result of desertification. The PRSP report identified landlessness as a major cause of poverty and if the plan has to address the issue of poverty resulting from landlessness then it will have to balance between settling the landless and maintaining a perfect balance of the environment. Care will therefore have to be exercised to avoid huge excision of forest-land. Reforestation will have to be stepped up including encouraging private nurseries.

The greatest threat to our environment is posed by poverty. The level of poverty negatively impact on the deprived people are a major threat to the environment when basic needs of adequate food, shelter, clothing and health services are not met. High environment through agricultural degradation leading to reduced productivity and hunger and pollution of ground water table by both industry and chemical fertilizers. Pollution of drinking water sources is responsible for Leukaemia in children and increased incidences of Malaria, typhoid, cholera and other environmental diseases. The MDG goal 7 aims at ensuring environmental sustainability by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country's Policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Nandi North District faces various environment challenges as follows: -

**Deforestation:** Wood fuel forms the main source of energy with over 90% of the population (urban and rural) depending on it. Demand for productive land and for wood products is on the steady increase with the ever increasing urban and rural population. This calls for appropriate interventions to meet the demands of the community, increase the tree cover within the private farms and forest cover in the gazette land.

**Wetland degradation:** Wetlands forms about 1% of the total area of the district contributing significantly to the hydrology system of the district. However demand for more land for settlement and agriculture due to population pressure and decline inland productivity has contributed to opening up of these fragile ecosystems. This has subsequently compromised their ecological functions such as underground water recharge and purifications, water reservoir and habitat to rare birds and animals.

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**Poor Waste Management:** The volume of waste generation especially in the urban environment has by far overstretched the existing waste management infrastructure. The councils lack the capacity (technical and physical) to effectively collect, transport and dispose off the waste

**Degradation of Water Systems:** The water resources currently face serious threat arising from intensive human activities in the catchments areas, wetlands, farms and industrial processes. Pollution from the no point sources from the agricultural activities in the farm lands contributes immensely to the degradation of the water resources. Clean water which is an important resource in supporting livelihood is now a scarce resource.

**Land and Soil Degradation:** Land is prime resources in Nandi North District always sort for its agricultural potential, settlement and for purposes of industrial development. These has resulted to ever increasing pressure on the land leading to degradation through erosion, pollution from over use of agrochemicals, encroachment f the marginal areas. Poverty and population pressure contributes significantly to land and soil degradation.

The land sizes are on the of maize farm farming. There is need to introduce high value interventions for higher shape decline in the district. These small sizes of farms can no longer support agricultural activities returns and sustainability.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Intensified campaigns by stakeholders on the importance of environmental conservation; Formation of the District Environment Committee; Policy documents like Environment Management Coordination Act of 1999, National Water Policy, Forestry Master Plan and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation being enforced in the district by the relevant government departments.	Continued tree logging for commercial services, timber and firewood; Farming activities along rivers swamps and water springs; Weak county council with minimal garbage collection and disposal activities; Lack of awareness on environmental policy documents addressing environmental issues by the local community.
Opportunities	Threats
Nandi Forest which is a major source of catchment in the district; Favourable weather for tree planting and tree nurseries for commercial purposes.	Grazing activities on Nandi Forest; Growth of eucalyptus trees along water masses which endangers the level of water retention; Lack of proper waste disposal in major towns.

## 2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low maize yields	High cost and increased adulteration of key farm inputs; Low and declining soil fertility; Low adoption of modern technologies; Lack of affordable credit	To increase maize yields from 15 bags per acre to 25 bags per acre by 2012	To encourage more players in supply and marketing of farm inputs so as to increase competition and lower prices; To improve regulation and quality control of farm inputs; To promote sustainable environmental conservation and proper land use systems; To upscale proven technologies on-farm and revitalize extension services.	Sensitization and mobilization; Soil sampling and testing
Low Crop Development (food crop & cash crops)	Poor crop husbandry; High production costs; Poor prices due to market liberalization; Poor quality of inputs; Lack of certified seedlings for fruits and poor consumption by the locals; Unavailability of affordable credit; Scarcity of planting materials; Marketing bottlenecks; Adverse weather conditions	To increase crop yields for domestic and export purposes	Increase the hectare under food crop from e.g. maize, potatoes, beans; Increase maize yield from 30 bags to 45 bags/ha; Increase acreage under horticultural crops e.g. kales, cabbages, bananas. Tomatoes, pineapples, avocados, passion fruits and paw paws; Expand Industrial crops i.e. tea, coffee and pyrethrum	Increase technical/ advisory services; Expand crop hectare; Diversify crop enterprise; Improve crop husbandry; Increase yield per acre; Develop green house technology for horticulture; Open new market avenues; Carry out market survey for farm produce; Develop high quality seeds for horticulture.
Inadequate market access and information	Lack of sufficient agricultural market information; Poor roads.	To improve market access and market information	To promote formation of market groups; To link the marketing groups	Sensitization and mobilization

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District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		by 25% by 2012	with marketing organizations; To establish information desks for dissemination market information	
Food insecurity	High production costs; Unavailability or low quality inputs; Low market prices for agricultural products; Erratic weather conditions; High reliance on maize as food crop; Outbreak of diseases and pests.	Achieve self sufficiency of food crops in all areas of the district; Improve pasture and disease control management for better livestock production; Intensify land use for higher yields	Encourage organic farming; Make available certified seeds and new peasant materials from research stations; Encourage diversification of food crops	Encourage government intervention of maize purchase through NCPB; Assist in army worms control and vaccination through technical information and personnel.
Lack of affordable credit to purchase of inputs and capital development e.g. value addition	Some farmers lack collateral e.g. title deeds; Negative attitude towards loans; Most financial institutions consider farming a risky business; High interest rates charged by financial institutions; Weakened cooperative due to mismanagement.	To improve farmer's access to affordable credit by 25% by 2012	To link the farming community to financial service providers; To promote farming as a business through training; To encourage table banking among the farmers.	Sensitization and mobilization
Irrigation development	Exorbitant investment of equipment is prohibitive; Lack of adequate water management skills; Indiscipline among the farmers; Farmers organizations are weak; Lack of appropriate technology among the farmers.	Develop up coming schemes; Water management; Mobilize farmers' organization; Technology update.	Enhance use of model farms; Encourage donor financing and financial advances from financial institutions to acquire equipment; Liaise with manufacturers to provide adequate information.	Train all farmers in project schemes; Empower the community committees to deal with errant farmers; Mobilize farmers through frequent meetings; Train farmers in leadership skills i.e. record keeping & financial management; Regulate, update farmers on available technology in

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
				barazas, field days & training sessions.
Crop pests and disease outbreaks	Continuous use of chemicals leading to resistance; Inadequate application of the relevant agro-chemical; Inadequate funds for purchase of agro-chemicals; Inadequate research especially on horticultural crops; Mono-cropping leading to a building up of pests and diseases.	To reduce prevalence of crop pests and diseases by 10% by 2012.	To train farmers on alternatives of agro-chemicals; To train farmers on the correct application rates of agro-chemicals; Credit linkages.	Integrated pest management; Sensitization and mobilization.
Inadequate storage and processing capacity for perishable commodities.	Lack of funds; Inadequate technical knowhow; Fluctuations in supply of farm produce (seasonality); Inadequate electricity and water supply in the rural areas.	To promote storage and processing of agricultural produce by 20% by 2012; Develop formal markets for commodities; Encourage development of local cottage industries to process Agricultural produce; Encourage the formation of commodity association to lobby for prices.	To train farmers on sustainable to ensure continuous supply; To link the farming community to financial institutions; To train the farmers on storage and processing technologies/value addition; To link the farming community with the relevant ministries/departments for supplies of water and electricity; To link the farming community with warehousing organization e.g. the Eldoret Airport.	Sensitization and mobilization.
Lack of affordable credit to purchase of inputs and capital development e.g. value addition	Some farmers lack collateral e.g. title deeds; Negative attitude towards loans; Most financial institutions consider farming a risky	To improve farmer's access to affordable credit by 25% by 2012	To link the farming community to financial service providers; To promote farming as a	Sensitization and mobilization

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	business; High interest rates charged by financial institutions; Weakened cooperative due to mismanagement.		business through training; To encourage table banking among the farmers.	
Low Irrigation development	Exorbitant investment of equipment is prohibitive; Lack of adequate water management skills; Indiscipline among the farmers; Farmers organizations are weak; Lack of appropriate technology among the farmers.	Develop up coming schemes; Water management; Mobilize farmers' organization; Technology update.	Enhance use of model farms; Encourage donor financing and financial advances from financial institutions to acquire equipment; Liaise with manufacturers to provide adequate information.	Train all farmers in project schemes; Empower the community committees to deal with errant farmers; Mobilize farmers through frequent meetings; Train farmers in leadership skills i.e. record keeping & financial management; Regulate, update farmers on available technology in barazas, field days & training sessions.
Crop pests and disease outbreaks	Continuous use of chemicals leading to resistance; Inadequate application of the relevant agro-chemical; Inadequate funds for purchase of agro-chemicals; Inadequate research especially on horticultural crops; Mono-cropping leading to a building up of pests and diseases.	To reduce prevalence of crop pests and diseases by 10% by 2012.	To train farmers on alternatives of agro-chemicals; To train farmers on the correct application rates of agro-chemicals; Credit linkages.	Integrated pest management; Sensitization and mobilization.
Inadequate storage and processing capacity for perishable commodities.	Lack of funds; Inadequate technical know-how; Fluctuations in supply of farm produce (seasonality); Inadequate electricity and water supply in the rural areas.	To promote storage and processing of agricultural produce by 20% by 2012; Develop formal markets for commodities;	To train farmers on sustainable to ensure continuous supply; To link the farming community to financial institutions; To train the farmers on	Sensitization and mobilization.

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<b>District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
		Encourage development of local cottage industries to process Agricultural produce; Encourage the formation of commodity association to lobby for prices.	storage and processing technologies/value addition; To link the farming community with the relevant ministries/departments for supplies of water and electricity; To link the farming community with warehousing organization e.g. the Eldoret Airport.	
Lack of affordable credit to purchase of inputs and capital development e.g. value addition	Some farmers lack collateral e.g. title deeds; Negative attitude towards loans; Most financial institutions consider farming a risky business; High interest rates charged by financial institutions; Weakened cooperative due to mismanagement.	To improve farmer's access to affordable credit by 25% by 2012	To link the farming community to financial service providers; To promote farming as a business through training; To encourage table banking among the farmers.	Sensitization and mobilization
Low quality livestock products	Inadequate technology in value addition; Low genetic value; Chemical adulation.	To promote value addition of products in small scale farmers/ CIGs from 5% to 20% by 2012; To step up the use of high genetic value breeds to improve the product quality by 60% of the farmers population 2012; To decrease chemical residues in	To increase the number of farmers/CIGs doing value addition by 205; To increase the use of high genetic breeds by small scale farmers by 60%; To improve the product quality for safe use by 100%.	Train farmers on value addition on various livestock products; Initiate collaboration with other stakeholders to support farmers through credit facilities to acquire improved breeds; Hold workshops to sensitize on safe use of drugs.

<b>District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
		products from 0.1% to 0.01% by 2012.		
Reduced ability of indigenous forest products, serve as water catchments, biodiversity conservation, reservoirs, wildlife habitats and carbon sinks.	Land use changes; Illegal exploitation activities; Forest fires.	Indigenous forest will be put under efficient and sustainable multipurpose management and that all existing forest reserves on public lands will remain reserved 100%.	Participatory forest management approaches will be promoted to ensure the participation of communities and other stakeholders in the management of indigenous forests.	Reclaim all illegal possessed lands; Secure and maintain all forest boundaries; Forest policing will be enhanced; Six community forest association will be formed.
Demand for forest products from forest estates by rural populations.	Increasing population; Insufficient tree/forest cover.	Promote commercial forestry, improve farm forestry and enhance efficient utilization and marketing of forestry products 300 Ha.	Forest and trees on private lands are established and managed using sound business principles and according to land owners priorities.	Assist farmers establish on-farm tree nurseries; Assist farmers apply appropriate agro forestry interventions; Enhance on-farm extension services.
Un-Sustainable management of forest plantations for production of wood and other forest products and services for commercial purposes.	Reliance on a few exotic species; Increasing occurrence of exotic pests and diseases.	Forest plantations are efficiently managed and operated on a commercial basis; The species base is broadened through special consideration of indigenous species as well as the requirement of the market.	Draw management plans for all forest estates 100%.	Replant 2000 ha of clear felled areas.
Poor status of our roads	Inadequate funding; Poor maintenance; Poor soils; Low community	Increase roads to all weather to 60%;	Increase funds to support maintenance of roads;	Solicit more funds through MTEF; Liaise with other maintenance

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	awareness; Adverse weather (seasonal) i.e. floods; Excess axle weight (overloading).	Increase all weather roads 60% Increase all weather road networks; Introduce mobile weigh bridges.	Increase awareness on importance of road drainage to the farmers; Routine roads maintenance; Intensify patrols.	partners Nandi county Council, Kapsabet Municipal council and CDF Sensitize community on road drainage; Facilitate efficient and better road policy.
Poor project costing and tendering	Inadequate technical staff; Inadequate funding; Delay in funds release	Deploy adequate technical staff; Speed up release of funds.	Standardize Bills of Quantities.	Solicit more funds through MTEF; Sensitize community and contractors on standards
Inadequate power supply.	Many areas not connected to National power supply grid.	To alleviate poverty through employment generation in satellite rural market centers.	Hook all market centres and institutions with electricity.	Connect priority rural areas to national grid; Sensitize people on alternative forms of energy.
Under-development of tourist sites.	Lack of funds; Poor infrastructure	Raising awareness	Compile an attraction inventory	Capacity building of stakeholders; Opening up Western circuit
Neglect of tourism attraction areas and facilities	Lack of local initiative	Involve local community	Public advocacy	Market the tourism sites
Improvement of business management skills.	Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on defaulters.	Develop training programs	Identify training needs.	Cost share with the training beneficiaries / solicit for funds.
Inadequate/Inaccessible credit facilities.	Lack of collateral; Poor management information system.	Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCOs and associations.	Identify and select those to benefit; Provide credit/information on alternative finance providers.	Prepare the business plan through training; Follow up with counselling.
Exploitation of the local resources for development	Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs.	Carry out an in depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions.	Identify the problem areas affecting the development of tourism, trade and industry sector.	Conduct baseline survey.
Trade information	Lack of modern management information system; Uncoordinated sharing of	Analyze the information needs of the sector; Harmonize	Develop a modern M.I.S; Disseminate the information	Link up Export Promotion Council to provide latest information on export markets.

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	information.	the way information is shared.		
<b>Export Promotion</b>	Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products uncompetitive; Poor packing of products.	Address the issue of duties with relevant authorities.	Create export opportunities.	Sensitization on appropriate export packing; Seminars and workshops on export opportunities documentation and procedures.
<b>Business Premises Rent Tribunal.</b>	Inadequate funds to sensitize tenants and landlords on the act; Rent cards are not issued by the landlords.	Operationalize rent tribunal.	Sensitize committees.	Sensitize tenants and landlords on the act.
<b>Access Industrial credit.</b>	Poor physical infrastructure; Costly and limited access to credit.	Improve credit accessibility	Reactivate trade and industrial committees.	Activating District Industrial Committee.
<b>Industrial management skills.</b>	Lack of raw materials for some industries; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills.	Encourage industrial management	Encouraging production of some raw materials.	Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA and changes in WTO.
<b>Dissemination of industrial research.</b>	Weak link between Kenyan industries and research institutions; Bureaucracy and corruption.	Develop data base on research.	Encourage networking.	Strong link between industries and research institutions.
<b>Access Industrial credit.</b>	Poor physical infrastructure; Costly and limited access to credit.	Improve credit accessibility	Reactivate trade and industrial committees.	Activating District Industrial Committee.
<b>Poverty</b>	Lack of funds to start Income Generating Activities.	Reduce poverty from 54% to 30% by 2012.	Increase funds to support IGAS by 60%; Training the existing groups	Initiate IGAS awareness; Mobilize funds to through MTEF to go to poverty reduction initiatives
<b>Lack of support to the Handicapped</b>	Discrimination	Increase the support to the handicapped by 20% by 2012.	Sensitize the community on physically handicapped in people the community.	Initiate review and support for handicapped.
<b>Gender Equity Equality</b>	Low awareness levels.	Reduce the gender equity & Equality	Increase awareness on Gender Equity;	Increase support for Gender Equality

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<b>District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
		by 30% by 2012.	Involve all in decision making at all levels.	programmes in the district by bringing on board all stakeholders.
Low levels of artist performance	Lack of training facilities for performing artists (theatre houses and resource centres); Non availability of land for construction of new centres.	Increase the no. of performing artists by 50% by 2012; To construct at least 4 theatre facilities in the district	Allocate land in to construct cultural centres; Allocate funds for the same	Liaise with the Nandi county council and Kapsabet Municipal council for land; Source for funds from the G.O.K and other donors
Incidences of wife inheritance in the district.	Bad cultural practices; High levels of illiteracy and ignorance; Unwillingness to change/adopt substitute methods; Self preservation and inability to recognize the inherent dangers.	Reduce the incidences of Female Genital Mutilation by 40% by 2012.	Form community sensitization groups in each division; Do 2 awareness campaigns in each division every year until 2012.	Introduce budgetary support for community sensitization groups and publicity.
High incidences of women discrimination	Ignorance and illiteracy and illiteracy; Low levels of girl education; Less application of affirmative action in the society.	Reduce the incidences of women discrimination by 20% by 2012.	To enlighten the public on gender equality.	Awareness campaign to protect and empower the girl child; Budgetary support for sensitization groups.
Poor markets for our cultural industries and implements.	Lack of display exhibition groups in the district.	Improve the markets for our cultural industries and implements by 2012.	Construct display to exhibition malls in each constituency.	Liaise with the Kapsabet Municipal council.
High youth unemployment	Rapid population growth and slow economic growth	Provision of capital for investment for 3000 youths per year.	Guide youths to benefit on Youth Enterprise Fund	Provision of investment capital through youth fund.
Limited youth participation in community decision making;	Marginalization of youths; Lack of leadership opportunities for youths.	Involvement of youths in decision making organs in the district.	Carry out capacity building and training programmes on youths.	Training to support inter-generational collaboration.
Youth and health.	Lack of youth friendly VCT services.	Promote youth health by reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence	Set up youth friendly VCT services.	Provision of youth friendly services.

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<b>District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
		among the youths.		
Youth and education.	Inadequate training facilities.	To encourage collaboration of development stakeholders to construct more polytechnics.	Subsidized Youth Polytechnic tuition.	Construction of more youth polytechnics and provision of subsidized youth polytechnic training.
Youth, Crime and Drugs.	Lack of employment for youths; Lack of opportunities for youth empowerment; Lack of support for youth development initiatives.	Provision of capital for investment for 3000 youths per year.	Measures aimed at reducing poverty levels among the youths.	Collaboration with NACADA to provide sensitization seminars.
High youth unemployment	Rapid population growth and slow economic growth	Provision of capital for investment for 3000 youths per year.	Guide youths to benefit on Youth Enterprise Fund	Provision of investment capital through youth fund.
Youth Empowerment	Lack of opportunities for youth empowerment.	To empower more youths to be self reliant.	More than 20,000 youths in the district to be empowered by 2012.	Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre.
High rate of illiteracy 33% in the District	Inadequate number of literacy centres; Low awareness on the importance of Adult Education; Lack of funds for Adult Education programme.	Increase the literacy level to 75% by 2012.	Increase the number of literacy centres by 20%; Increase awareness on the significance of Adult Education; Increase funds to support Adult Education by 20%.	Open men only classes; Initiate more self help literacy classes; Initiate a literacy awareness campaign; Increase budgetary support to Adult Education.
Inadequate Community learning Resource Centres.	Shortage of libraries and Reading/Learning centres.	Establish and operationalize two community learning resource centre in the district.	Establish reading culture in the district by improving literate environment.	Identify community facilities for CLRCS; Prepare and sign Memorandum of Understanding with the communities; Establish the CLRCS.
High drop out rates 25%	Lack of school fees for secondary school students; Early marriage; HIV/Aids; Over reliance on one	Reduce the dropout rates to 20% by 2012; Increase the number of	Raise levels of guidance and counselling in schools by 405; Raise awareness on the rights of	Train more teachers on guidance & counselling; Collaborate with other stakeholders

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Low transition rates from primary to secondary schools 47%	<p>donor: Lack of PTA BOCI commitment: Lack of coordination between DEOs office. Community and constituency development committees: High enrolment both in primary schools: Free primary school programme.</p> <p>Traditional rites of passage: Early pregnancies few secondary schools.</p>	<p>facilities available by 10% by 2012: Increase the transition rate to 70% by 2012.</p> <p>Increase the transition rate to 70% by 2012</p>	<p>children: Construction of classrooms by 10% every year: Sensitize up to 20% of BOCI, PTA by 2012 and community.</p> <p>Construct new secondary schools: Provide guidance &amp; counselling classes</p>	<p>especially NGOs, CBOs working with the community. Source for more funds through MIEF to start feeding progress to sustain the children in school: Strength coordination will all stakeholders: Hold baraza for PTAs training BOCIs. Mobilize funds from CID &amp; MIEF: Encourage establishment of day secondary schools: Train more teachers on guidance &amp; counselling.</p>
Malaria prevention and treatment	<p>Inadequate community mobilization: Few trained community resource persons: Drug resistant strains: High poverty level.</p>	<p>To reduce malaria prevalence in Nandi North district from 38% to 20% by 2012.</p>	<p>To equip the available health facilities with malaria drugs: To carry out spraying of malaria in 60% of households annually in the district: To provide treated bed nets to all pregnant women.</p>	<p>Improve case management at all facilities. Promote use of treated bed nets: Increase availability of drugs to the community.</p>
STI/HIV/AIDS, TB prevention and management	<p>Stigma attached to the diseases: Few trained counsellors: Lack of accurate data: Lack of relevant drugs.</p>	<p>To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 5.1% to 2.5% by 2012.</p>	<p>To train 50 counsellors in every division by 2012: To provide enough drugs in all the health facilities.</p>	<p>Social mobilization to promote behaviour change: Build capacity for counsellors: Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.</p>
Control of communicable diseases.	<p>Poor sanitation: Ignorance.</p>	<p>To reduce the rate of spread of communicable diseases by half by 2012.</p>	<p>Educating the community on observing sanitation to control the spread.</p>	<p>Promotion of environmental health activities: Protection of water sources.</p>
Reproductive health	<p>Few trained personnel: Poor facilities: Weak referral.</p>	<p>To train all personnel on reproductive health by</p>	<p>Carry out reproductive health programme in all medical</p>	<p>Build capacity of the health staff: Purchase basic equipment.</p>

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District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	reporting and supervisory systems.	2012.	facilities in the district.	
Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	More information to be information in all health facilities through pamphlets.	The health officers to enlighten the community on health management systems through public forums.	Procure equipment: Train staff on health data management systems.
Human resource development	Lack of skills: Inefficiency among the staff	Training all health personnel on human resource development issues annually.	Capacity building the available personnel and recruiting more personnel.	Training of the staff
Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs: Misuse of drugs: Erratic supply of drugs.	Raising the level of drug supply in the district to all health facilities.	Continuous drug supply and monitoring of the distribution of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution: Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure: Lack of maintenance.	Continuous upgrading of roads leading to the health facilities to ensure accessibility.	Effective use of funds allocated for the roads in the district.	Increase funding for maintenance of roads.
Health and Nutrition	High levels of disease incidence (e.g. malaria); High poverty levels; High cost of drugs/cost sharing; Poor level of doctor patient ration (1:80,000); HIV/AIDS pandemic; Logistics problems; Poor geographical distribution of health facilities; Poor feeding habits; Food deficiency; Malnutrition.	Reducing the prevalence rate of malaria from 38% to 25% by 2012; Reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 5.1% to 3% by 2012.	Issuing Malaria Treated Nets to all pregnant mothers in the district; Raising HIV/AIDS campaigns in the district.	Effective control of malaria; Increase the geographical distribution of health facilities; Equip the health facilities with relevant drugs for diseases prevalent in the district; Make health services affordable by the poor; Improve the doctor/patient ratio; Carry out nutritional campaigns; Increase the fight against HIV/AIDS; Promote & sensitize the communities on food sufficiency measures and

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
				encourage them to eat proper diet; Expand the programme on immunization.
Low computer literacy in the district	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of IT policy.	To train all government staff on computer literacy in the district.	Conducting short term computer lessons to the subordinate staff.	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy.
Lack of IT training facilities	Build the capacity on IT to government staff in the district.	Introduction of e-Government system in the district.	The private sector to begin IT training facilities.	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.
Lack of DIDC in the district.	Construction of DIDC and equipping the DIDC with relevant materials.	Funds for construction of DIDC by 2010.	The Ministry of Planning to avail funds for construction.	Involve stakeholders in availing necessary materials for the DIDC.
Lack of a law a law court and magistrate's house in the district.	Delay in funding from the headquarters.	To construct a law court and a magistrate's house at Kabiyeet by 2012.	The judiciary to send proposal for the funding to the headquarters.	Construction work of the law court to start by 2009.
Poor housing of police personnel.	Lack of funds for construction of police units.	30 police houses to be constructed in the district by 2012.	Source for the BoQs and drawing of police houses and send a proposal to Nairobi.	Construction of police houses in the district to start by 2009.
Lack of DC's office and residential house in the district.	Lack of funds for construction of District Offices.	The DC's offices to be constructed by 2012.	Source for the BoQs and drawing of District Offices and send a proposal for funding to Nairobi headquarters.	Construction of District Offices and DC's residential house to start by 2010.
Lack of District Planning Unit and DIDC in the district.	Lack of allocation of funds for construction of DPU and DIDC.	The DPU and DIDC to be constructed by 2012.	Source for the BoQs and drawing of DPU and DIDC and forward a proposal for funding to the Ministry of Planning headquarters.	The construction of DIDC and DPU to commence by 2010.
Lack of District Treasury offices in the district.	Lack of allocation of funds for construction of the	The District Treasury to be	Source for the BoQs and drawing of the	The construction of District Treasury to commence by

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**District Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies**

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	District Treasury.	constructed by 2012.	district treasury offices and forward a proposal for funding to the Ministry of Finance headquarters.	2010.
Lack of adequate market sheds for traders.	Lack of funds for construction of market sheds.	A total of 500 market sheds to be constructed by the Local authority by 2012.	Identify the markets where sheds will be constructed.	The Nandi County Council to construct markets sheds in the district.
Lack of access to clean drinking water and sanitation in the district by most of the households.	Low percentage of households has access to piped water.	To make 60% of the population in Nandi North district access piped water.	Implement water projects across the district.	The Ministry of Water and Sanitation in collaboration with Mosop CDF to avail funds for Water Projects.
Inadequate water for domestic and industrial use	Under developed water resources: Inadequate funding.	Increase water supply and distribution.	Develop and rehabilitate water facilities.	Provide adequate funds: Train water user associations.
Inadequate water for domestic and industrial use	Under developed water resources -inadequate funding	Increase water supply and distribution	Develop and rehabilitate water facilities	Provide adequate funds: Train water user associations

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND  
PROJECTS**

### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter basically presents MTEF Sector Visions and Missions, district response to sector vision and missions, importance of the sector in the district and the role of stakeholders in the sector. The chapter highlights the Projects and Programmes that will be implemented during the Medium Term Plan period 2008 - 2012. The projects have been identified in line with Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plan flagship projects. Further, they have been prioritized based on the various sub-sectors in the nine MTEF sectors. Successful implementation of the identified Projects and Programmes will lead to sustained growth of the district economy thereby leading to enhanced poverty reduction and improved living standards of the citizens of Nandi North district.

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as rural water, food security and land settlement. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

**Mission:** To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of viable cooperative sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

#### 3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative anchor crops like cotton and horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

In addition, access to portable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs along the hills. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas. The area under these crops will be increased from 999 hectares and 1692 hectares to 1650 hectares and 1842 hectares respectively during the plan period.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title

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deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock production are major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agricultural for their livelihoods. The sector strives to contribute to food security in the district. Over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income. It is a known fact that the greater part of the district's income comes from this sector. It accounts for 70 per cent of the household incomes. The sector also provides raw materials such as timber, coffee, milk and meat for industries within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers SIDA while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 47 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs. 11 million annually.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
KARI and DDS	Ensure that seeds given to farmers are of the right variety.
IFAD, ADB and SIDA	Provide financial support to projects to be implemented in this sector.
GoK / Ministry of Agriculture	Provide the policy guidelines and technical input.
LVEMP, NALEP II, BARATON UNIVERSITY.	Provide funding for extension work in environmental conservation of focal areas and livestock
Community	The ultimate user of technological innovation and renovation.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promotion of energy saving devices and agro-forestry;	Lack of skills by farmers on energy saving devices;	Enhance campaigns on promotion of energy saving devices and emerging crops;
	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme – NALEP;	Late release of funds for NALEP programme;	Streamline the release of funds to the project areas
	Expansion of tea growing; Horticultural development.	Poor marketing of tea and horticultural crops.	Market promotion for tea and horticulture.
Livestock Development	National Livestock and Extension Programme (NALEP);	NALEP programme is only restricted to focal areas hence not available in the whole district;	Availability of cooperative societies for marketing livestock products like milk and meat;
	Construction of Kabiyet livestock feed milling plant;	Limited capital by farmers for construction of milling plant;	Involvement of key development stakeholders in setting up of livestock feed milling plant and layer and broiler plant.
	Small holder diary commercialization programme:	Limited capital by farmers for construction of layer and broiler hatchery.	Involvement of key development stakeholders in setting up of layer and broiler plant hatchery.

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Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Cooperative Development	Strengthen the existing marketing, coffee, diary and tea cooperatives.	Poor prices for tea and coffee which discourage farmers.	Lobbying by the government to market coffee and tea from farmers at a fair market price.
Lands District Wide	Issuance of land title deeds to farmers.	Lack of lands officers in the district.	Posting of lands personnel by the Ministry of lands.
Forestry and Wildlife	Farm forest programme; Plantation development programme;	Environmental degradation caused by farmers encroaching forests;	Collaboration of stakeholders like in enforcing forest conservation rules.
	Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products;	The practice of grazing on forests by farmers which destroy forest plantations;	Collaboration of stakeholders in enforcing forest conservation rules.
	Rehabilitation of degraded sites;	Few forest personnel to protect the forest.	Collaboration of stakeholders in enforcing forest conservation rules.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme – NALEP SIDA  District Wide	Capacity building for individual and farmer groups; To transform farming from subsistence to commercial.	Holding 50 Stakeholders meetings; Carrying out 15 Broad Based Survey activities; Participatory Analysis of Poverty and Livelihood Dynamics (PAPOLD); Formation of 15 Focal Areas Development Committees (FADC); Formation of 240 Common Interest Groups (CIG); CIG training; 20 FADC tours; 2,000 individual farm visits.	50 stakeholder meetings; 15 Broad Based Surveys; 15 PAPOLD; 240 members of FADC; 240 CIG formed. Trainings; 10 FADC tours; 2,000 Individual farm visits.
Orphaned crops  District Wide	Promotion of neglected crops e.g. cow peas, cassava and potatoes.	Beneficiaries to give back seeds for future distribution to other new farmers.	Farmers to be given 210 kgs of cow peas per year.
National Accelerated Agricultural Input	Poverty alleviation	Vulnerable and resource poor	Survey to be done to select needy farmers;

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Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Access Programme - NAAIAP  District Wide	through input supply to the identified vulnerable and resource poor farmers.	farmers to be identified.	60 Staff and farmer sensitization meetings to be held.
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme – NALEP GoK.  Kabiyet and Kosirai Divisions	For office administration and support to environment conservation and food security initiatives.	River bank protection – annual target 20 km; Soil conservation 1800 farms; 4 District Agricultural Committees (DAC); Sub - District Agricultural Committees.	20 km of river bank to be pegged; 1800 farms to be conserved per annum; 4 DAC to be held annually; 6 Sub – DAC to be held annually.
NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA (NMK)  District Wide	Poverty and hunger alleviation by funding farmer groups with grants.	Funding of 10 farmer groups; Holding 4 District Coordinating Units (DCU) meetings.	Funding of farmers groups; Provision of inputs to farmers.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme – NALEP.	1	To promote the productivity on agriculture by 25% by 2012; To transform farming from subsistence to commercial.	Training of 2000 farmers to be done annually; increasing farmers SACCOs from by 20% by 2012.	Training and capacity building of farmers; Farm visits; Field days; Agricultural shows; Subsidized inputs and fertilizer; Access to loans by farmers.
Expansion of tea growing.	2	To increase market prices of tea and raising the acreage under tea by 20% by 2012.	Increasing the market price of tea by 20% by 2012.	Expanding the production of tea in the district.
Promotion of emerging crops like sunflower and mushrooms.	3	To reduce food insecurity level by 2012	Providing seedlings for emerging crops; subsidizing emerging crops inputs to farmers.	Availing seedlings for emerging crops at subsidized prices.
Promotion of energy saving devices and agro-forestry.	4	Capacity building for individual and farmer groups on energy	Training of 3000 farmers on energy saving devices and agro forestry.	Training and capacity building of farmers; Farm visits; Field days; Agricultural shows.

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District Wide		saving devices and agro-forestry.		
Horticultural development	5	To raise the marketing for horticultural crops by 10% by 2012.	Increase the production of horticulture by 20% by 2012.	Subsidized inputs and fertilizer; Access to loans by farmers.

### (B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Livestock and Extension Programme (NALEP). District Wide	1	Marketing of milk products from farmers; Strengthening the existing diary cooperatives.	Increasing diary output by 20% by 2012.	Reviving the collapsed diary cooperatives.
Small holder diary commercialization programme. District Wide	2	Marketing of dairy products for small holder farmers.	Raising the output of small holder dairy farmers.	Reviving the collapsed diary cooperatives for small holder dairy farmers.
Construction of Kabiye livestock feed milling plant. Kabiye	3	To raise the production of diary from 7kg/Cow to 12 Kg/Cow by 2012.	Increasing diary output by 20% by 2012.	Construction of livestock feed milling plant at Kabiye
Construct Milk Processing and Packaging plant. Kabiye	4	Construction of Kabiye milk processing plant at Kabiye by 2009.	Increase the marketing of dairy products by 25% by 2012.	Construction of diary plants for farmers to promote milk storage facilities.
Construction of Kabiye layer and broiler hatchery. Kabiye	5	To construct and equip Kabiye layer and broiler hatchery.	Increasing the output of egg production by 20% by 2012.	Construction of Kabiye layer and broiler hatchery.

### (B) New Project Proposal: Cooperative

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Strengthen the existing marketing, coffee, diary and tea cooperatives. District Wide.	1	To revive the collapsed farmers cooperatives	Increasing farmers SACCOs by 20% by 2012.	Revival of collapsed cooperatives; Strengthening the existing coffee, diary and tea cooperatives.

### (B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme; Plantation development programme; Increase of farm forestry	1	To carry out tree planting campaigns across the district;	Increasing the acreage under forestry by 20% by 2012.	Farm forest programmes; Production of tree seedlings.

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
and industrial plantation products; Rehabilitation of degraded sites. District Wide		To increase the acreage under forestry by 10% by 2012.		
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.  District Wide	2	Carry out campaigns on forest conservation during public forums.	Protection of existing forest against deforestation.	Campaigns on forest conservation.
Tree seedlings production.  District Wide	3	Promotion of tree nurseries for commercial purposes.	Boosting the business of tree nurseries by marketing, products	Tree nurseries for commercialization.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Fishing

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Departmental demonstration and nursery ponds; Fish ponds development.  District Wide	1	To promotion fish farming business in the district.	To increase the number of fish farmers by 10% by 2012.	Departmental demonstrations; Doing fish farming inventory.
Purchase fish nets (Seine and Gill nets)	2	To promotion fish farming business in the district.	To increase the number of fish farmers by 10% by 2012.	Buying fish nets to farmers.
Dam stocking/ Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme;	3	To promotion fish farming business in the district.	To increase the number of fish farmers by 10% by 2012.	
Fish seed production.  District Wide	4	To promotion fish farming business in the district.	To increase the number of fish farmers by 10% by 2012.	Producing fish seed
Motor bikes and motor vehicle for fishing department;	5	To promotion fish farming business in the district.	To reach out to the fish farmers in the district.	Individual farm visits to fish farmers by the fisheries personnel

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The road infrastructure is necessary for a good performance of agriculture and rural development. The district needs regular upgrading of roads to access agricultural output since Nandi North district is agriculturally productive.

Proper marketing structures are necessary for farmers to sell their agricultural produce. Strong cooperative societies will ensure marketing of farm produce and dairy products.

Environmental degradation is a major challenge in the district thus farmers need to be enlightened on environmental issues to prevent poor farming practices like farming on river banks which lead to soil erosion.

Health sector is linked with agriculture and rural development sector since a healthy population is a productive population. Therefore proper healthcare is required by farmers in the district in order to improve their farming output.

Education sector links with agricultural sector since education provides necessary skills which are useful for improvement of agriculture and livestock development in the district.

Security, Governance, Law and Order is linked with the agriculture and rural development sector since no economic activity in the district can progress without proper security for the farmers in the district.

HIV/AIDS is a cross – cutting issue for the agriculture and rural development sector because the statistics in the district show the prevalence rate of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is 5.1%. This prevalence rate is too high and therefore, either affects or infects the farmers in the district thus lowering agricultural output.

### **3.3 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues**

During the plan period the frequent upgrading of roads in the district is expected to be enhanced. This will be done through devolved funds like CDF, LATF and RMLF. This will make sure that there is access to agricultural produce to markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture will provide technical support to farmers and train farmers on environmental conservation to ensure that the river bank protection is done and farmers employ techniques that prevent soil erosion.

The government will provide proper security to its citizens in the district through the Office of the President and Police departments. This will enhance conducive environment for farmers to carry out their activities.

HIV/AIDS is a cross – cutting issue for the agriculture and rural development sector because the statistics in the district show the prevalence rate of the AIDS epidemic is 5.1%. This prevalence rate is too high and therefore, either affects or infects the farmers in the district thus lowering agricultural output. There will be campaigns on HIV/AIDS epidemic to farmers carried out jointly by the Government departments like provincial administration, Ministry of Agriculture and National Aids Control Council in conjunction with other stakeholders implementing HIV/AIDS programmes in the district like Amref Maanisha.

The Ministry of health and education will ensure that farmers have access to proper healthcare and education respectively during the plan period.

## 3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

To achieve a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

#### Mission

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

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, the district will provide necessary incentives for investment especially maintenance of the infrastructure. New physical infrastructural facilities will also be built in order to promote investments especially in high potential areas for cottage Industries and Trade Development.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centers, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households. The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district with the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business and provision of credit.

The Department of Trade will continue in the provision of training for entrepreneurs on business skills, loans and relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs. It will also promote and encourage investments in both trade and industrial ventures. The local authorities will undertake proper planning of the towns and markets, leaving areas for industrial parks. The councils will also intensify garbage collection and sewerage disposal.

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya National Chamber for Commerce and Industry	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs and offer trainings on business and managerial skills.
Ministry of Trade Development	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs and offer trainings on business and managerial skills.
K- Rep Bank and other commercial banks	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs

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Stakeholders	Role
NGOs	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs
Nandi County Council	Planning of towns and markets, garbage collection and sewerage disposal.
Jua Kali Associations	Promote informal sector jobs.
Micro and Small Enterprise Development	Provide credit to the entrepreneurs

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<b>Trade</b>			
Trade	Expansion of markets for agricultural output like maize, beans, coffee and tea; Construction of sheds for traders in the informal sector; Availability of loans to traders from the financial institutions.	Lack of strong cooperatives for marketing farm produce; Lack of bank collateral for farmers in form of land title deeds.	Promotion of farming for business purposes; Empowerment of youths and women by availing business loans with minimal restrictions.
<b>Industry</b>			
Industry	Promotion of agricultural and livestock industries in the district; Promotion of cooler plants; Promotion of maize milling plants in the district.	Lack of capital for starting cooler plants and maize millers.	Involvement of Public Private Partnership in promoting industrialization in the district.
<b>Tourism and Wildlife</b>			
Tourism	Promotion of tourism in the district by construction of modern hotels and conferences	Lack of interest by the local community in investing in hotel and conference facilities.	The government departments to do an advocacy campaign on investment opportunities in tourism industry.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of credit to entrepreneurs District Wide	To promote the level of business in the district.	To award loans to a total of 2,000 entrepreneurs in the district.	Award of business loans.
Promotion of informal sector District Wide	To strengthen the existing Jua kali associations in the district.	The number of Jua kali associations	Employment of youths in the informal sector.
Expansion of marketing of dairy and maize in the district. District Wide	Strengthen the marketing cooperatives existing in the district.	A total of 70% of farmers to get improved prices for their produce.	Marketing of farm and dairy produce.

## (B) New Projects Proposals: Trade Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of loans to entrepreneurs.  District Wide	1	To promote the level of business in the district. To train traders awarded loans on entrepreneurship.	To award loans to a total of 40 traders annually to a tune of 1Million.	Identify training needs; develop training programmes, train traders and award loans.
Construction of conference facilities and hotels.  Mosoriot and Kabiyet	2	To promote the level of catering business in the district.	To construct a total of 10 modern hotels and conference facilities by 2012 at Mosoriot and Kabiyet	Construction of hotels and conference facilities through Public Private Partnership

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Tourism and Industries thrive where there is good physical infrastructure and where there is security, law and order. The sector will therefore depend on these two sectors for its performance. The agricultural sector will provide the raw materials to the industries. Skilled and healthy human resources will also be a key component in the sector while promotion will be crucial to attract new business; the provision of information and marketing systems will be needed. The sector will therefore depend on all the other sectors for its performance.

### 3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The district will employ a number of strategies to mainstream the cross – cutting issues. These include promotion of agricultural industries, marketing of the district nationally and globally for tourism and increasing the loans lent to youths and women to a substantial amount.

## 3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

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 economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To provide cost-effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.



**Mission:** To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

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

The district is responding to the sector vision through provision of roads and telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas. There are currently 342 kms of earth roads, 184 kms of feeder roads, 234 kms of gravel surface and 8.1 km of bitumen roads in the district. These have made it possible for road transport within the rich agricultural centres, save for the occasional problem from impassable roads due to heavy rainfall which is characteristic of the district.

There are quite a number of vehicles plying the roads of the district. Through the Ministry of Energy, there are over 2,313 households with electricity connection and more than 18 out of the 124 trading centers have electricity and rural electrification is going on. The spread of telephone services is rather slow. However there are currently 312 households with telephone connections and 53 private and public organizations with connections. There are also 86 telephone booths all over the district many of which have been vandalized and remain un-operational. More than 70% of the district's population own radios with over 67% mobile telephone coverage.

There are only 2 urban centers in the district, Mosoriot and Kabiyet with a population of 3,081. All these facilities will have to be increased during the plan period. In the medium term the district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service.

In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter situation in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy and implementing habitat agenda on shelter. It will also provide a centralized technical service to other government departments in an efficient manner. In the medium term also, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current 18 market centers to about 40 while over 2,500 more households will be supplied.

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

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The link to Nairobi has necessitated the growth of industry, access to employment, inputs and services among others. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is a key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Production costs, competitiveness and access to markets depend upon the quality of infrastructure. Nandi North District is an agricultural district hence roads play an important role in the movement of agricultural inputs and outputs to the market. This sector has the catalytic ability to revamp the agriculture sector and all the other sectors in general. It is also labour intensive and can create employment for the increasing labour force.

Communication technology such as telephone, radios and television, Internet and E-mail have made communication very easy hence bringing people in touch worldwide. Water and sanitation, electricity and market are major determinants of industrial development. This is therefore an important sector upon which other sectors development hinge.

The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence more people will be employed in the sub sector.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department/ Ministry of Roads	The department undertakes the maintenance and construction of the classified road networks within the district; Ministry of Roads and Public Works provide passable roads which should act as an incentive for investment.
Nandi County Council	Undertakes maintenance and construction of unclassified roads.
Mosop CDF	Undertakes maintenance and construction of unclassified roads.
Private Sector	The private sector plays a key role in the maintenance of roads, as contractors or in hiring of equipment to the other stakeholders; Undertakes the building and construction duties.
The Ministry of Energy.	Provide other forms of infrastructure such as telephones and electronic media.
Kenya Power & Lighting Company	Provides power for lighting and for industrial purposes.

### 3.3.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Upgrading of existing roads through tarmacking and gravelling; Opening up of new roads to improve the district road connectivity; Routine maintenance of the existing roads.	Limited number of plant and equipment; Inadequate finances; Inadequate qualified staff.	Classification of major and important roads; Ensure proper coordination of all funding partners to avoid duplication and wastage of resources.
Bridges	Repairs of existing torn bridges;	Limited number of plant and equipment;	The development stakeholders to identify the

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Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Construction of new bridges.	Inadequate finances; Inadequate qualified staff.	worn out bridges for repairs and new bridges for construction.
Energy	Connection of new market centres; Promotion of employment in energy in Jua kali sector.	High connection fees charged by KPLC; Slow phase of new connections due to the shortage of staff by KPLC.	Promotion of rural electrification programme in the district; Stakeholders like Mosop CDF to fund rural electrification projects.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
C37: Kukeroniot – Chepkemel UG-DB Kipkaren	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning IMPROVEMENT Gravelling; Culvert line 600mm.
D289: Kaiboi – Mosoriot  Kosirai / Kabiye	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; Culvert ditch cleaning 900mm.
E1387: Kamwega – Kipsamoite  Kipkaren	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; Gravel patching; New headwall; Bush clearing. improvement Culvert line 600mm.
R39: Chepkieb – Kaiboi  Kosirai	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Bush clearing; Gravel patching. Improvements Heavy grading 1KM; Culvert line 600mm; Culvert line 900mm.
R42: Kamamut – Kipyeshi  Kabiye	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Bush clearing; Gravel patching; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; New head wall. improvement Culvert line 600mm.
E1385: Kabisaga – Kapsiria  Kabiye	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Gravel patching; Culvert ditch cleaning; Bush clearing; New head wall.  improvements Culvert line 600mm; Culvert line 900mm.
E304: Kabiye – Kormaet  Kabiye	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Gravel patching; Bush clearing; Culvert cleaning improvements Opening of road with DTZER 40L; Culvert line 600mm; Culvert line 900mm.
D287: Koisolik – Kapkatembu	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Gravel patching; New head wall; Light bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm. improvement

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kabiyet			Culvert line 600mm
D288: Soimining – Kimong	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Gravel patching; Light bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning. improvements Culvert line 600mm; Culvert line 900mm
Kipkaren			
D288: Kapkatembu – Lemook UG DB Kipkaren	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Bush clearing; Gravel patching; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm.
E1370: Singilet – Chepterwai UG DB Chepterwai	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; light bush clearing; gravel patching. improvement culvert line 600mm
E304: Kapchumo – Kabiemit	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Light bush clearing; Gravel patching; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; Culvert ditch cleaning 900mm. Improvements Culvert line 600mm; Culvert line 900mm
Kabiyet			
E234: Sigot – Mlango	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	Light grading; Light bush clearing; Gravel patching; Culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; New head wall; New head wall. Improvement Culvert line 600mm
Kosirai			
E301: Ndalat – Terige	Maintenance and upgrading of rural access roads.	To upgrade the road so that it will be passable during rainy season.	light grading; gravel patching; culvert ditch cleaning 600mm; new head wall; light bush clearing. improvement culvert line 900mm
Ndalat			
UR4: Cheptil – Sosiot – Suswa	Maintenance and construction of bridges.	To make transport easier and also accessibility during the rainy season.	Bridge I

### (B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
D304: UG Border – Kapchumo. Kipkaren	20	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading
D288: Kipkaren – Lemook. Kipkaren	19	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
D289: Mosoriot – Kaiboi. Kabiyet/ Kosirai	1	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.

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Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
R38: Kabiye – Sang'alo Kabiye.	5	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
E301: Kapng'etich – Ndalat. Ndalat	4	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
E301: Kapng'etich – Ndubeni Border. Kipkaren	8	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
D289: Kokwet – Chepketei. Kosirai	6	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Mosoriot – Kapnyamisa Kosirai	2	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
E304: Sachang'wan – Sigot. Sigot	18	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Kipsamoite – Kamwega – Chepngabai Rd	17	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Kabiye – Cheptuiye – Kapkangaron Road. Kabiye	3	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
E294: Kabisaga – Kamasia. Kabisaga	16	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Cheparus – Sigot Sachag'wan Road Kosirai	7	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
C37: Tabolwa – Chepkieb – Septonik – Kebulonik Rd Kabiye	9	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
C37: Kibormos – Sang'alo – Segemik	10	To upgrade the road hence reduce	The road to be completely	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing;

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Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
- Kipsamoite Road- Sang'alo		the cost of doing business.	upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Cheptil – Kapng'ombe Road.	21	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
D288: Ainapsetan – Kamogoiywa – Cheptarit Road.	12	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Teresia – Kapkoros – Cheptilsuswa – Chepnyongoson – Kamasai Road Kipkaren	14	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
D288: Kemeliet – Kapkitui – Kaplemur	15	To upgrade the road hence reduce the cost of doing business.	The road to be completely upgraded and transport made easier by 2012.	Light grading; Gravel pitching; Bush clearing; Culvert ditch cleaning; Culvert ditch cleaning; Heavy grading.
Sigot – Chepkatet Bridge (Wooden Bridge). Kosirai	13	To ease transportation of agricultural products from the two sites.	The bridge to be constructed and made operational by 2012	Construction of the bridge; Regular maintenance of the bridge.
Cheptuiyet – Kapkangaron Bridge	22	To ease transportation of agricultural products from the two sites.	The bridge to be constructed and made operational by 2012	Construction of the bridge; Regular maintenance of the bridge.
D289: Kurgung - Litei – Kamungei – Chepnyongoson Bridge.	11	To ease transportation of agricultural products from the two sites.	The bridge to be constructed and made operational by 2012	Construction of the bridge; Regular maintenance of the bridge.
Kapkanganio – Chemnoet Bridge.	23	To ease transportation of agricultural products from the two sites.	The bridge to be constructed and made operational by 2012	Construction of the bridge; Regular maintenance of the bridge.

### (B) New Project/Proposal: Energy Sub sector

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme.  District Wide	1	To maximize the utilization of electricity energy for commercial purposes.	At least 1,000 new households to be connected with electricity by 2012.	Installation of a Transformers by the KPLC; Electricity connection to households and business premises.
Capacity building the community on alternative energy sources. District Wide	2	To train the rural community on other sources of energy like solar	At least 3000 people to be trained on alternative sources	Training of the local community on alternative sources of energy.

#### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure is a prerequisite for economic growth. Production costs, competitiveness and access to the markets depend on the quality and a good net-work of roads. Poor infrastructure acts as a major constraint on economic performance and is a major factor in rising levels of poverty. For poverty to be alleviated in the various sectors of the economy there will be need to improve the infrastructure especially the roads. The sector with greatest linkages is the infrastructure. It is an enabling environment for the development of all the other sectors of the district's economy. Growth in agriculture, industry, education and even the security of the district will depend largely on the state of roads in the district.

Priority in road department will be on routine maintenance of the classified net-work. In the district labor intensive technology will be employed to maintain rural and minor feeder roads so as to attract investment in agriculture and other related sectors. The use of level labor will provide employment to local communities thus boosting the district's economy, and contribute significantly towards poverty reduction.

The establishment of the constituency roads committees has the noble intension of giving closer attention to all roads within the constituency. All priority roads under this committee will be closely maintained.

#### 3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district needs to employ a number of strategies in order to mainstream cross cutting issues. The infrastructure sector forms the basis for success to other sectors.

Agriculture sector will only do well in the district when the roads are improved. There will be conceited efforts by stakeholders in this sector like Mosop CDF, Nandi County Council and RMLF, during the plan period. Roads will be upgraded to make agricultural produce from farmers accessible to the market.

Secondly the infrastructure sector supports other sectors like health, education, trade, security and public administration. The district needs to open up a major highway from

Chepterwai to Mosoriot through Kabiyeet. This will connect Nandi North district to other parts of Western Kenya and Rift Valley Provinces.

### **3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The Sub Sectors in this sector include: Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources.

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

**Vision:** To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainable managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

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

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

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is coordinating the implementation of water projects in the district. This will ensure availability of clean water and sanitation across the district. The district is also ensuring access of piped water to its citizens by implementation of CDF funded water projects at different locations in the district.

The Ministry of Agriculture and NEMA are conducting advocacy activities on environment sustainability across the district. Provision of water is an ongoing undertaking with currently 567 households connected to piped water.

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

The Sector is very crucial in the district in order to make sure that all the citizens of Nandi North district have access to clean water and sanitation in a secure environment. The protection of forests in the district ensures conservation of water catchment in the district.

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

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
NEMA	Coordination of activities for environmental conservation.
Ministry of Agriculture	Enlightens the farmers on proper farming methods which ensure environmental conservation.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Provides technical services to implementers of water projects.
CDF	Provides financial support to implementers of water projects.
Lake Victoria North Water Service Board	Supervision of implementation of water projects in the Lake Victoria North region.



Stakeholders	Role
Nandi County Council	Provision of waste disposal services and planning of towns and market centres.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and irrigation	Ensure access to clean water and sanitation in order to raise the living standards of the poor.	Financial constraints and poverty.	Coordinate main stakeholders in the water sector to work together in implementation of water projects; Post more water personnel to provide technical services.
Environment and mineral resources.	Carry out river bank protection to ensure water retention; Enlighten the citizens on Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 (EMCA).	Lack of awareness of environmental issues by many residents of Nandi North district; Lack of personnel to advocate for environmental issues.	The District Environmental Officer to be posted; The District Environment Committee to be launched; Creation of awareness on environmental issues at public forums in the district.

### 3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On- going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sarora water project.  Kurgung	Avail clean water and sanitation to citizens of Kurgung Location	The project to be complete by 2009.	Protection of 2No springs; Construction of sanction pump; Construction of 5mx4m pump house; Purchase and laying of 3" PVC1.2km rising main to Kapkoros tank (existing); Purchase and laying of 2" PVC 0.36KM gravity main from one spring to pump house; Purchase and laying of 3" 0.25 km G.I for road crossings; Repair of the existing 100 M3 masonry storage tank at Kapkoros; Shifting of the existing 37.5 horse power diesel pumping unit in Sarora dam to the present intake works at Kapkoros (Kamamut).
Chepterwai water supply.  Chepterwai	Avail clean water and sanitation to citizens of Chepterwai Location	The project to be complete by 2009.	Purchase, install and test the pump set. Water pumped at the Nyayo Ward Health Centre; Repairs.
Lelmokwo water supply.  Biribiriet	Avail clean water and sanitation to citizens of Biribiriet Location	The project to be complete by 2009.	Purchase of materials. Purchase of 2" 330 PVC pipes. Laying of pipes.

**(B) New Project/Proposal: Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Lelmokwo Water Supply Lelmokwo	1	To ensure that the residents of Lelmokwo have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Sarora Water Supply Kurgung	2	To ensure that the residents of Kurgung have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Chepterwai Water Supply Chepterwai	3	To ensure that the residents of Chepterwai have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Kabiyet Water Supply Kabiyet	4	To ensure that the residents of Kabiyet have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Cheptil Dam. Kabisaga	5	To ensure that the residents of Kabisaga have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Ngechek Water Supply Ngechek	6	To ensure that the residents of Ngechek have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Ndalat Water Supply Ndalat	7	To ensure that the residents of Ndalat have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source.
Kapchumba Water Supply Kurgung	8	To ensure that the residents of Kapchumba have access to clean water and sanitation.	The surrounding area population and all its environs to have access to clean water.	Connection of pipes, construction of tanks and protection of water source

**B. New Project: Environment**

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Pollution/ Waste management, environmental awareness and preparation of Environmental Management Plan District Wide	1	To establish and conserve the existing indigenous forest and enforce environmental regulation.	Involve the community in all the environmental activities in the district	Environmental campaigns during public forums, holding annual environmental days, protection of indigenous forest and stopping farming along the river banks.

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### **3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The environment, water and sanitation sector has close linkage with all the other sectors. For instance the agriculture and rural development sector needs environmental conservation measures to avoid land degradation hence lowering the output in agriculture. Forests need to be preserved in order to retain water catchment sources.

The public facilities like schools, hospitals and government offices need water for drinking and maintaining cleanliness. The entire population of Nandi North district need clean water and sanitation to avoid the spread of water borne diseases.

### **3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The strategies to be employed to mainstream cross – cutting issues include; collaboration between funding agencies to avail funds for completion of water projects. The local community will be encouraged to be efficient in utilization of funds for implementing water projects. There will be campaigns in public forums to ensure environmental conservation. Farming along the river banks will be strictly restricted to ensure sustainable water retention on rivers. The Environmental Management Conservation Act will be enforced strict to ensure sustainable environment.

## **3.5 Human Resource Development**

The sub-sectors in this sector include Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

In education, measures will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level and institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

On the social front, campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behavior that negates development efforts. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities.

The response of the district to sector vision and mission is to improve the quality of life through the provision of and access to health services that are most needed by the poor.

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The district is seeking these with a closer willing relationship with development partners such as Private investors, missions, NGOs and local authorities.

In health, the district aims to improve access by the poor to health facilities by making them affordable and closer to the people. There are currently 25 health posts and the distance to the nearest health post is 5km. However, the doctor/patient ratio remains low at one doctor to 80,000 patients. The district wishes through central government to improve on this ratio.

The district response to population dynamics is to reduce the growth rate to below 2.8% while reducing the infant mortality rate to below 66/1000 and under 5 mortality rate to below 50/1000.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-developed human resource is an important aspect in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district.

The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills. The sub sector is however, threatened by shortage of teachers. The district has therefore taken measures to rationalize the posting of teachers to maintain educational levels throughout the district.

Whatever happens in the district depends on quality and quantity and the flexibility of human resource and how well they are employed to apply their acquired knowledge and skills.

Human resource development concerns the population, their health, education, skill development, the way they are sheltered in terms of housing and how best they are employed in the production process and finally how secure they are either as orphans or old people.

High level human development is a sure recipe for development in all other sectors hence it should be given prominence.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	Provides teachers, supervisors and inspectors of education institutions in order to improve the performance in national examinations.
Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Provides policy guideline for the health sub-sector. The sector also plays the role of providing health facilities, health personnel and drugs.
Ministry of Medical Services	Provides policy formulation on medical supplies in the district.
Constituency Bursary Committee	Awards bursaries to needy students in the district.
Mosop CDF	The CDF allocate funds for construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, dining halls and health facilities.

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Stakeholder	Role
NGOs and Faith Based Organizations	Runs health facility programmes like VCTs, PMTCTs and ARVs.
PTA and BOG	Provides leadership in school management.
National Aids Control Council, Walter Leeds and Amref Maanisha	Coordinates HIV/AIDS activities in the district; Awards grants to CBOs working on HIV/AIDS activities.

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

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Reduced malaria prevalence rates; Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; Increased access to healthcare to all citizens of Nandi North district.	Lack of enough supply of drugs; Lack of access to ARVs by the affected; Few health personnel.	Posting of more health personnel; Increased supply of drugs; Construction of more ARV Sites.
Education	Increased enrolment in both primary and secondary schools; Improved infrastructural facilities in all the schools in the district; Improved performance of both primary and secondary schools.	High dropout rate despite free primary education and subsidized secondary education; Poor infrastructure in schools where classrooms are walled with mud.	The Mosop CDF to fund schools for construction of classrooms; Campaigns by stakeholders to ensure compulsory primary education.

### 3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of education standards in the district.  District Wide	Reduce dropout rates from 25% to 20%; Increase the number of education facilities in the district by 10% by 2012; Improved performance in both primary and secondary schools.	Increase the number of decent classrooms in all schools by 10% by 2012; Increase the school completion rate for both primary and secondary schools.	Construction of classrooms; Posting of more teachers; Construction of labs, libraries and dining halls.

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free primary education in all the 3 divisions  District wide	1	Increase the transition rate to 70% by 2012; Reduce dropout rate from 22% to 20% by 2012.	Increased enrolment in primary schools from 43,268 to 50,000 by 2012.	Disbursement of FPE funds by MOE.
Awarding and disbursement of bursaries to needy students in secondary schools, tertiary colleges and universities.	2	Increase the number of students awarded bursary from 500 to 1000	Improve the standards of education in the district	Selection of needy students by Constituency Bursary Committee

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Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Wide		per year in secondary, 100 tertiary college students from 64 and 200 university students from 150 per year.	by 2012 by increasing enrolment rates.	and District Bursary Committee.
School infrastructure development  District Wide	3	Construction of classrooms, laboratories, dining halls and libraries by 10% every year.	Increasing the number of decent classrooms by 10% by 2012 in all schools.	Construction of classes, labs, libraries and dining halls.
Subsidized secondary school tuition Program.  District Wide	4	Reduce dropout rates from 25% to 20% by 2012.	Increasing enrolment rate in secondary schools by 20% by 2012.	Sustained growth in secondary school completion rate.

**(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDs programme by NACC, WALTER LEEDS, AMPATH, Amref Maanisha and other actors District Wide.	To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs in the district.	Award of grants to CBOs and capacity building the CBOs implementing HIV/AIDS.	Grant awards; Trainings, psychosocial support to the infected or affected groups.
Indoor Residual Spraying.  District Wide	To reduce the rate of malaria spread in the district.	Spraying of around 70% of households annually.	Annual indoor residual spray activities.

**(B) New Project Proposals: Health**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of health facilities  District Wide	1	Increase the number of health facilities from 25 to 40 by 2012.	Increased access to health care and sanitation by all citizens of Nandi North.	Posting of more health personnel; Supply of enough drugs; Construction of new health facilities and improvement of existing health facilities.
HIV/AIDs programme by NACC, WALTER LEEDS, AMPATH, Amref Maanisha and other actors. District Wide	2	Train and give grants to CBOs implementing HIV/AIDS activities in the district.	Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS to 3% from 5.1%	Awards of grants and training to CBOs implementing HIV/AIDS activities.

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<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Outreach programmes by health workers.  District Wide	3	Increase the number of trained community health workers from 13 to 30.	Access to healthcare attention by all citizens of Nandi North district.	Training community health workers; Posting of more health workers.

### **3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

A healthy human resource is very important for development. To ensure this, the Agricultural Sector will have to provide the necessary food for the people.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector will avail good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the public administration will maintain law and order.

Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

Law and order is of particular importance so that the people would go about their production activities without fear or intimidation. Together with law and order, the sector requires a health labour force to spur its growth.

In general the district's economy will rely heavily on the gains made in the human resources sector to provide both healthy and skilled labour force for it to attain its vision in this plan period.

### **3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector will require a number of strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues. The ministry of roads has put priority on upgrading of roads which will ease accessibility to schools and health facilities.

The provincial administration will enforce laws to ensure that all school – going children are in school. This will ensure access to primary education by all.

The Mosop CDF will allocate funds for construction of infrastructure in schools and award bursaries to the needy students in the district.

### **3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector**

The sub-sectors in this sector include; Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-Government and Research Institutes.

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** "For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information communication technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies"

**Mission:** "To promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or economic status"

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the Sector vision and mission, the district has endeavored and will continue to increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Several trading centres have been linked with telephone networks. The centres have also been provided with electricity, which has spurred the growth of bureau services.

The circulation of the daily newspapers also, has been intensified while mobile telephone providers have covered two divisions of the district. There are three cyber cafes that have been opened offering Internet services.

It is also expected that in the medium term the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of modern technology like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development and political information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities.

During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on ICT alongside other curriculum.

The sector has gained importance over the last few years, with investment in computer bureau, computer-training colleges and in e-mail and Internet cyber cafes while the other main towns have the services at slightly lower levels. Over the plan period, ICT is expected to play a very key role in the development of the district.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	Acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information collects materials from stakeholders and avails them to users.
Media	Avail the current information to citizens on national and global affairs through radio, television and newspapers.
Mobile Service Providers	Provide communication services through phones using different service providers like Safaricom, Zain, Telkom Wireless and Yu.



Stakeholder	Role
Cyber café's	Provide internet services to citizens in the district.

### 3.6.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
DIDC	Construction of the DIDC at Kabiyet and equipping the DIDC; Improve planning mechanism and promote access to information.	Lack of funding from the headquarters.	Sourcing for funding from the headquarters.
Mobile Service Providers	Expand the existing communication facilities and open up new ones.	Time lag in modern technology adoption.	Invest in modern communication; Subsidize communication charges by mobile service providers.
Cyber Cafes	Increase the number of e-mail facilities in the district.	Lack of innovation by the local community to invest in cyber café' business.	Install E-mail and internet facilities in strategic areas.
ICT Training	Create awareness to the public on the importance of using ICT.	High cost of ICT facilities and lack of trained manpower on ICT.	Provide electricity to rural areas to enable them invest in the ICT.
Media	Avail media coverage in the district.	Poor media coverage in the district due to lack of media personnel located in the district.	Increasing coverage by posting more media personnel in the district.

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

#### (A) On Going Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Telecommunication Services District Wide	To enhance the coverage of telecommunication services in the interior.	To raise the telecommunication coverage to 80% of the population by 2012.	Train manpower in modern technology.
ICT Services District Wide	To enlighten the public on the importance of ICT	Establishment of ICT facilities in major town centres.	Electricity connection in strategic areas and investment in the ICT sector.

#### (B) New Project Proposal

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
e- Government Kabiyet	1	To connect the district headquarters with internet.	To connect all government departments with internet and create awareness on e-Government.	Connection of district headquarters with internet.

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Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Kabiyet	2	Improve the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Construction and equipment of DIDC by 2012.	DIDC construction and equipping the DIDC
Human Resource Requirements on ICT. Kabiyet	3	Build the capacity to subordinate staff in the district on ICT.	Train all subordinate staff in the district on ICT.	ICT training courses; Promotion of institutions offering ICT courses.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore, be to promote its use. Through the DIDC, the information on the sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The Education Sub Sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations in the sector. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT Sector plays a key role in dissemination of information to the citizens. This calls a number of strategies to be employed in order to mainstream cross – cutting issues. Some of the strategies will include training of government personnel on ICT, sensitization on e-Government to all departments and construction and equipment of DIDC to avail necessary information to the residents of Nandi North district. Connection of electricity to strategic areas will play a key role in the investment on ICT sector.

### 3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sub-sectors in this sector include; Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and home affairs, Justice, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons.

#### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

**Mission:** To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio – economic and political development.

#### 3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has in the recent past experienced an increase in crime mostly due to spill over effects from Nairobi. In order to improve and sustain security, law and order, the *Nandi North District Development Plan 2008-2012*

law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts, general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services and coordination.

Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

### 3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Judiciary	Listen and determine cases of offenders.
Prison	Keep in custody and rehabilitates inmates with a view to making them better citizens.
District Registrar of Persons	Registration of people for the purpose of attaining identity cards.
Civil Registration Department	Registers the birth and deaths occurring in the district and maintains records on the same.
Police	Maintain law and order.
Kenya National Audit Office	Ensures prudent utilization of government resources in the district.
Probation Department	Supervises the community service orders for criminals arrested in the district.
Provincial Administration	Supervises development activities and maintain law and order in the district.

### 3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Police	Improved housing of police staff; Improved security in the district; Improved police communication and networking.	Lack of funding from the headquarters; Few police communication lines.	Sourcing for funding from the headquarters; Posting of more security personnel; Funding for improvement of Kabiyeet police line.
Provincial Administration	Construction of district headquarters and District Commissioner's residential house at Kabiyeet; Lack of housing	Financial constraints; Many departmental heads commute from other districts hence leading to poor service	Funding for construction of district headquarters and government officers houses.

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Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	for the government officers in the district; Improvement of service delivery in the district.	delivery; Few departmental heads.	
Probation	Rehabilitation of offenders, reduce congestion in courts and crime prevention	Lack of personnel and offices in the district.	Economic empowerment of the offenders and posting of staff.
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Judiciary	Construction of Kabiyet Law Courts.	Lack of finances.	Source for funding from the headquarters.
Registrar of persons	Establishment of District Registrar of Persons offices.	Lack of office and personnel.	Construction of offices and posting of more personnel.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities.	Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities.

### 3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On Going Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Kabiyet	To provide a conducive working atmosphere	The project is on drawing and bill of quantities stage. Requires funding to be completed by 2012.	Construction of office blocks to provide accommodation to district staff.
Kabiyet Law Court Kabiyet	To bring the rule of law and justice closer to the citizens.	Construction of Kabiyet Law Court and magistrate's house at Kabiyet by 2012.	Court construction to ease congestion in courts.
Kabiyet Police Post Kabiyet	Increase the level of security in the district by housing more police personnel	Construction of police housing units at Kabiyet	Ten (10) No. of houses have been constructed for both regular and administrative police.

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

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Kabiyet	1	To bring services closer to the citizens of Nandi North District.	To construct the district headquarters by 2012	Construction of offices to accommodate all the departments.

<b>Project Name Location/ Division</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Kabiyet Law Court.  Kabiyet	2	Construction of Kabiyet Law Court and magistrate's house at Kabiyet by 2012.	-Court construction to ease congestion in courts.	Construction of Law Court and Magistrate's house.

### **3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

### **3.7.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues**

The strategies to be employed in mainstreaming cross – cutting issues include recruitment of more personnel in the police, construction of offices in the district headquarters to ensure improved service delivery to citizens of Nandi North and construction of Kabiyet law court to enable the citizens have easier access to justice.

## **3.8 Public Administration**

The sub – sectors in this sector includes; State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, and Ministry of Local Government.

### **3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** To be a leading Sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

**Mission:** To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery

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

The Ministry of planning is providing quarterly District monitoring and evaluation reports for fast tracking implementation of Vision 2030 economic blue print and its Medium Term Plan for the district in order to formulate sound development policies for the district.

The local Government Ministry through Nandi County Council is facilitating development by funding Water Projects, Schools, Cleaning Market Centres through LASDAP and LATF devolved funds.

### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Sector plays a crucial role in guiding policy formulation for the District. Particularly, the Ministry of planning has played supervisory role in the implementation of CDF projects in the district.

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Nandi County Council	Provision of town planning services, cleaning of sewerage system in towns and disposal of wastes.
Ministry of Planning and National Development.	Coordination of development activities in the district.
Ministry of Finance.	Provides technical advice on financial issues to the development partners and other government ministries in the district.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Provides the census on population dynamics.

### 3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
KNBS	Conducting of population and housing census in August 2009.	Lack of awareness on the role of census to most of the citizens.	Awareness creation on the role of census in the district.
Planning	Construction of DIDC and District Planning Unit (DPU).	Lack of funds from the headquarters.	Sourcing for funding from the headquarters.
Nandi County Council	Construction of garbage receptacles in major towns; Construction and equipping of a social hall, murraming of feeder roads; doing town plans; construction of market shed; installation of street lights in big towns and construction of sewerage lines in major towns.	Lack of adequate funds.	Solicit for funds from various sources like community, local authority and other development stakeholders.
Finance	Construction of the district treasury	Lack of funds	Sourcing for funding from headquarters.

### 3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### (B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Pilot Census  District Wide	To do mapping and estimated population of Nandi North district in preparation of census exercise in August 2009.	To carry out the pilot census before March 2009.	Undertaking the pilot census process.
Maintenance of feeder roads  District Wide	To make the agricultural output accessible to the market and reduce the cost of doing business.	Funding for feeder roads construction in all the wards by	Regular construction of feeder roads.

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Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		the Nandi County Council.	
Town Planning District Wide	To provide town plans for all market centres in the district.	To plan all market centres in the district	Town planning activities.

### (B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Population and Housing Census District Wide	1	To do a population and housing census for proper planning decisions of the district.	The population and housing census exercise to be done on August 2009.	Carrying out the Population and Housing Census exercise.
Construction of DIDC and District Planning Unit (DPU). Kabiyet	2	To construct DIDC and District Planning Unit by 2012.	Construction of DIDC and District Planning Unit (DPU) and equipping the DIDC.	Sourcing for funding for construction of DIDC and District Planning Unit; Construction of the DIDC and DPU.
Construction of the District Treasury offices Kabiyet	3	To construct the district treasury offices by 2012.	Construction of the district treasury offices to ease service delivery.	Sourcing for funding from the headquarters and construction of the offices.
Construction of garbage receptacles in major towns; Construction and equipping of a social hall, murraming of feeder roads; doing town plans; construction of market shed; installation of street lights in big towns and construction of sewerage lines in major towns. District Wide	4	To maintain cleanliness in towns; provide a facility for holding meetings and conferences; deal with unplanned settlements in towns; construct shed for traders; provide security lights in major towns and improve on sewerage systems in towns.	To improve the social amenities in the district in order to increase productivity in all the sectors of the economy.	Construction of market sheds in major towns; murraming of feeder roads; provision of town plans; construction of the social hall and installation of street lights.

### 3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The public administration sector is very crucial for the development of other sectors in the district. The ministry of planning through District Development Office coordinates the development activities in the district. This cross – cuts the functions of other ministries since the overall aim of all departments is to attain realistic development. The Ministry of finance through the district treasury provides financial technical guidance to

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other departments. Moreover the local authority improves the conditions of social amenities available in the district like schools, dispensaries, roads and town centres. Thus the sector is linked to other sectors outlined in this plan.

### 3.8.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

The public administration sector needs to employ a number of strategies in order to mainstream cross – cutting issues. The Nandi County council needs to implement roads projects in consultation with the District Roads Board (DRB) and Mosop CDFC to avoid double funding of projects. Moreover the Ministries of Finance and Planning need to finance the district for construction of the district treasury and District Planning Unit, in order to ease service delivery to the citizens.

### 3.9 Special Programmes

The Sub – Sectors in this sector include; Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

#### 3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** “To ensure sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”

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

#### 3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has trained Youths on Entrepreneurship and assisted them to obtain loans from the Youth Fund. The Ministry of Special Programmes has also funded CBOs dealing with activities for HIV/AIDS.

#### 3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is uplifting living standards of the vulnerable groups in the district. These vulnerable groups include Youths, Women, Children, Orphans, Internally Displaced Persons and People Living with HIV/AIDS.

#### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Empower youths by training them on entrepreneurship and providing them with loans through Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF).
Ministry of Special Programmes – National Aids Control Council	National Aids Control Council (NACC) trains Community Based Organizations implementing HIV/AIDS and awards them grants to implement their activities.



### 3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and Sports	Empowerment of youths through giving them business loans and training them; Promotion of athletics and sport activities in the district; Promotion of informal sector employment.	Lack of innovation for business among youths; Lack of funds for hosting sport and athletics activities.	Capacity building the youths on business skills.
National Aids Control Council	Awarding grants to CBOs implementing HIV/AIDS activities in the district	Little number of groups given grants annually	Increasing the number of donor agencies involved in funding HIV/AIDS activities at the grass roots level

### 3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth empowerment programme District Wide	To promote the economic status of youths in the district.	To train the youths on entrepreneurship and give them business loans through Youth Enterprise Development Fund.	Training and capacity building the youths; Giving the business loans to youths in the district.
National Aids Control Council District Wide	To reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS in the community.	To award grants to Community Based Organizations through Total War Against HIV/AIDS (TOWA) funds.	Training of Community Based Organizations implementing HIV/AIDS.

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Youth, Gender & Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise Fund District Wide	1	To empower the women in the district by giving them loans to start business.	Raising the economic status of women in the district.	Awarding loans to women groups at a subsidized rate
Formation of District Youth Council Kabiyet	2	To have a strong youth organization in the district.	To have a youth council to address issues concerning the youths.	Formation of the youth council.
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre Kabiyet	3	To empower the youths in the district to be productive in the entrepreneurship activities.	Construction of youth empowerment centre at the district	Sourcing for funding for construction of youth empowerment

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<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
			headquarters by 2012.	centre.
Training and capacity building women and youth groups  District Wide	4	To enable the youths and women in the district acquire adequate skills for running business.	Training at least 1000 youth leaders and 500 women leaders in the district by 2012.	Training of youths and women on entrepreneuria l skills.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund  District Wide	5	To empower the youths by awarding them business loans at an affordable rate.	Improving the economic status of the youths in the district.	Provision of loans at subsidized rates to the youths.

### **3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The special programmes sector has close linkage with other sectors like trade, tourism and industry, governance, justice, law and order and agriculture and rural development. The youths and women need loans to start business in order to be economically empowered.

In addition, the district has a high potential for agriculture hence most of the youths and women can invest in this sector.

Finally, the governance, justice, law and order sector will enable youths and women to run business in a peaceful and secure environment.

### **3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues**

Some of the strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues include provision of loans at an affordable rate to youths and women, capacity building and training them and providing a secure environment for business by maintaining law and order.

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

## 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the plan period.

### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

There will be participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the project level, community, sub- location and Location, Division, Constituency and District levels. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be apportioned right from the location level to the district level. The locational level will be fed information from the sub-location and village level committees. At the locational level there will be a Locational Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that will be headed by technical staff from the organizations that are working in the areas. At the divisional level, the divisional committee will receive reports from the locational level and arrange for its own monitoring. At the district level, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) and the District Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DPMEC) will carry out the monitoring and evaluation in conjunction with other departmental heads and other stakeholders in the district.

The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

### 4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

#### 4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Promotion of Emerging crops ( Sun flower, Mushrooms)	2M	2008 - 2012	training, visits, demonstration	Groups trained.	MOA	Avail participants and funds.	Promotion of Emerging crops ( Sun flower, Mushrooms)
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	20M	2008 - 2012	Focal area trainings	Reports, lists, returns	MOA	Donor support, community participation	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)
Crop Development Horticultural Development	150M	2008 - 2012	Hectares under horticulture	Reports, lists, returns.	MOA	Marketing, funding and participation.	Crop Development Horticultural Development
Expansion of tea growing	20M	2008 - 2012	Hectares under tea	Tea cess remittance, tonnage reported	MOA, KTDA	Farmers willingness to diversify farming.	Expansion of tea growing
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	15M	2008 - 2012	-Focal area trainings	Reports, lists, returns	MOLF	Donor support, community participation	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)
Construction of Kabiye Milk processing and packaging plant	5M	2008 - 2012	Cooling and packaging units installed.	Reports and daily production records.	New KCC	Supply, Marketing and consumption of products.	Construction of Kabiye Milk processing and packaging plant

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Kabiyeet Livestock Feed Milling Plant	10M	2008 - 2012	Plant constructed and launched.	Tender documents, completion certificate, handing over report.	MOLF	Farmers utilizing plant products, donor support in funding.	Construction of Kabiyeet Livestock Feed Milling Plant
Construction of Kabiyeet Layer and Broiler Hatchery	2M	2008 - 2010	Plant constructed and launched.	Tender documents, completion certificate, handing over report.	MOLF	Farmers utilizing plant products, donor support in funding	Construction of Kabiyeet Layer and Broiler Hatchery
Small holder dairy commercialization programme	30M	2008 - 2012	Training of community.	Reports of training.	MOLF	Donor support, community participation.	Small holder dairy commercialization programme
Core poverty programme	4M	2008 - 2012	Training and beneficiary identification.	No. of people trained and supported.	MOLF	Donor support, community participation.	Core poverty programme
Departmental Demonstrational and nursery ponds	5000	2008 - 2012	Training and workshops.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Participation and attendance.	Departmental Demonstrational and nursery ponds
Fish Ponds development	20,000	2008 - 2012	Training and established.	No. of trainings conducted and no. of fish ponds started.	MOLF	Willingness of community to diversify to fish farming	Fish Ponds development
Dam Fisheries	20,000	2008 - 2012	No. of Dams stocked.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation	Dam Fisheries
Riverine Fisheries	15,000	2008 - 2012	No. of rivers stocked.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation	Riverine Fisheries
Fish farmers inventory	50,000	2008 - 2012	No. of inventories	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation	Fish farmers inventory
Purchase Fish nets (Seine and Gill nets)	10,000	2008 - 2012	No. of fish nets purchased and distributed.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation	Purchase Fish nets (Seine and Gill nets)
Motor bikes and a motor vehicle	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of motorbikes and vehicle	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation	Motor bikes and a motor vehicle
Fish Seed Production	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of fish seed produced.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation.	Fish Seed Production
Dam Stocking/ Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme	1M	2008 - 2012	No of dams stocked and restocked.	Reports and financial returns.	MOLF	Provide funds and participation.	Dam Stocking/ Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme
Settling Landless in all Divisions	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of landless settled	Reports and records	DLASO		DDC to avail land for resettlement
Land Adjudication on Forest hived lands	0.9M	2008 - 2012	No of cases completed	Reports	DLASO		DLASO to avail evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement

### Kenya Forest Service

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-forestry	12M	2008 - 2012	training, visits, demonstration	Groups trained.	MOA	Avail participants and funds.

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#### 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construct Jua Kali Sheds	15M	2008 - 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
Set-up Voucher Training programme	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of artisans trained	Reports	DATO/WB	DATO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training
To provide financial support to the Business Community	75M	2008 - 2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries	Records and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
To recover money lent to business community	1M	2008 - 2012	Amount of money returned	Financial returns	DTDO	Willingness to pay
To train business community on how to manage their businesses better	80M	2008 - 2012	No of people sensitized	Training reports and returns	DTDO	Provide funding, venue and participants
Build Capacity of communities on available industrial potentials for investment.	1M	2008 - 2012	No of people sensitized	Training reports and returns	DTDO	Provide funding, venue and participants
Create business networks between small potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality	1M	2008 - 2012	No of business networks formed and operational.	Business journals and bulletins, annual reports.	DTDO	Provide funding
Provide Micro-Finance	75M	2008 - 2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries.	Records and reports.	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing.
Establish Technology and Business Development Service programme	75M	2008 - 2012	No. of sheds built.	Visits and reports.	DATO/WB	DDC to assist in provision of facilities.
Construct Jua Kali Sheds	15M	2008 - 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Set-up Voucher Training programme	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of artisans trained	Reports	DATO/WB	DATO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training

#### 4.2.3 Tourism and Wildlife

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Promotion of tourist site	5M	2008 - 2012	Fencing and protection	Returns.	KTB	Provide funding and land
Protection and marketing of tourist sites	10M	2008 - 2012	No of tourist recorded.	Hotel records.	KTB	Provide funding

#### 4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine maintenance of Kapchumo-Ug. Border Rd D304	15M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kipkaren-Lemook Rd D288	10M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Construction to bitumen standard of Mosoriot-Kaiboi Rd D289	161M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kabiyet-Sangalo Rd R38	597,906	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kapngetich-Ndalat Rd E301	1,268,000	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kapngetich-Ndubeneti	7.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Border Road class E301						
Routine maintenance of Junction of D289 to Kokwet market to Chepketei	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Mosoriot T.T.C. to Kapnyamisa road	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Junction of E 304 at Sachangwan centre-Sigot Secondary School	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision
Routine maintenance of Chepkatet-Sigot bridge (wooden bridge)	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kipsamoite-Kamwega-Chepngabai road	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kabiyet Sec. Sch.- Cheptuiyet-Kapkagaron road including the repair of the bridge	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Kabisaga Sec. Sch.- E294 to Kamasia School	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Junction of Cheparus-Sigot-Sachangwan	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Tabolwa-	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Chekieb- Septonik- Kebulonik road junction of C37						
Routine maintenance of Junction of C37 at Kibormos- Sangalo Sec. Sch.-Segemik Pri.- Kipsamoite Health Centre	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Cheptil Centre- Kapngombe	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Junction of D289 at Kurgung Sec. Sch. Litei bridge- Kamungei market- Chepnyogoson Pri. Sch.	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Teresia- Kapkotos- Cheptililsuswa -Kamasai road	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Olmaroroi Sec. Sch.-Tolilet	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Ainapsetan- Kamogoiywa Primary- Cheptarit D288	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Routine maintenance of Junction of D288 at Kemeliet- Kapkiptui Pri. Sch.-Kaplemur market	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine maintenance of Kapnganio-Chemnoet Bridge	4M	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	KRB	GOK to assist in resource provision.
Rural electrification programme	145M	2008 - 2012	No. of rural electrification projects completed	Annual reports and contract documents.	KPLC	Provide funds and participation
Capacity build community on alternative energy sources	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of people sensitized	Training reports	Ministry of Energy	Provide funds and participation
Feasibility study	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of feasibilities done	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation

#### 4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kapchumba W/S	9M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation.
Lelmokwo W/S	40M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation.
Chepterwai W/S	16M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation
Sarora W/S	18M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation
Ngechek W/S	16M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns.	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation.
Ndalat W/S	16M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation.
Cheptil Dam.	10M	2008 - 2012	No. of people receiving water	Reports, annual returns	LVNWSB	Provide funds and participation
Plantation development programme.	2.4M	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under farm forestry	Reports	KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	4M	2009 - 2010	No. of sites rehabilitated	Reports	KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	600,000	2009 - 2010	No. of tree seedling produced per year	Reports	KFS & DECO	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Tree seedlings production	125M	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under forest conservation	Reports	KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	600,000	2008-2011	No. of workshops / seminars held	Reports	DECO	Maintenance of the environment by the community

#### 4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Free Primary Education in all the 3 divisions.	150M	2008 - 2012	No. of school going age at school	Registers and annual returns.	MOE	Provide funds and participation
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	45M	2008 - 2012	No. of needy students supported	Disbursement records.	CBF	Provide funds and participation
Infrastructure development in all schools	1.5B	2008-2010	No. of facilities constructed and completed	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOE	Provide funds and participation
Provision of laboratory equipment funds	900M	2009 - 2010	No. of laboratories completed	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOE	CDF and other donors to Provide funds and participation
Free Secondary Education	25M	2008 - 2012	Enrolment rate	Registers and annual returns	MOE	Provide funds and participation
Infrastructure development by GOK/OPEC	50M	2008 - 2012	No. of facilities constructed and completed	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOE	Provide funds and participation
Construction of health facilities (dispensaries through C.D.F, LATF and MOH)	8.75M	2008 - 2012	No. of facilities constructed and completed	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOH	Provide funds and participation.
Outreach programmes by health workers.	10M	2008 - 2012	No. of field visits done	Work schedules and reports.	MOH	Provide funds and participation.
Family planning programs	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of female and male accessing services	Clinic records and annual returns	MOH	Provide funds and participation.
Amref - Maanisha	25M	2008 - 2012	No. of groups	Annual reports and	MOH	Provide funds and participation.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Programme			capacity built and support	contract documents.		
HIV/AIDs programmes by and other actors in the District.	225M	2008 - 2012	No. of groups capacity built and support	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOH	NACC, AMREF and WALTER LEEDS to Provide funds and participation.
Construction of a resource centre and a central Registry.	2M	2008 - 2012	No. of facilities constructed and completed.	Annual reports and contract documents	MOH	Provide funds and participation.
Community strategy programme.	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of groups capacity built and support.	Annual reports and contract documents.	MOH	Provide funds and participation.
Expansion of Mosoriot hospital.	5M	2009 - 2012	Presence of building No. of equipment purchased. No. of staff deployed. Quantities of supplies and other logistics.	BOQ Certificate of completion Stores documents e.g. S11, S13 Stock cards.	MOH	CDF/ Partners to provide funding MOW to provide technical support in buildings.
AMPATH international HIV/AIDs Programme. Mosoriot Health Centre	15M	2009 - 2012	No. of staff trained Number of equipments purchased. Quantity of drugs e.g. ARTs supplied. Number of patients seen.	Training curriculum Procurement documents Stores documents Registers Tally sheets.	AMPATH NACC MOH	MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice.
Reproductive health Programme All facilities.	5M	2009 - 2012	No. of health workers trained. No of women in reproductive age group on Family Planning. No. attending ANC No. of deliveries by skilled personnel	Tally sheets, Registers Summary sheets	Family Care International / MOH	- MOH - Provide lead role/technical support. Donors to provide financial support.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities, All constituencies	7M	2009 – 2012	No of health workers trained. No. of nets distributed. No of persons sleeping under the nets. No. of nets treated.	Summary sheets Tally sheets Registers Delivery notes S11, S13.	MOH Global funds/ PSI	MOH to provide technical support and trainings. - PSI and Global fund to provide nets.

#### 4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Sensitization of customers	75m	2008 - 2012	No. of customers sensitized	Reports	Regional Manager/ Head post master	Provide funding.
Increase of private rental boxes	15m	2008 - 2012	No. of boxes rented.	Reports	Regional Postal Manager	Provide funding.
Upgrading of Kabiyeet telephone exchange to cater for the increasing number of clients	5M	2008 - 2012	New machine installed.	Procurement documents and reports.	Head post master.	Provide funding.
E-mail service Development	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of cyber cafes avail.	KRA reports returns	KNCC&I	Provide funding
construction and equipping of DIDC	2.5M	2008 - 2012	Operational and available reading materials.	Reports and financial returns.	DDO	Provide funding and Donor support
Purchase of equipments for information office	2M	2008 - 2012	Mass communication equipments	Financial returns	DIO	Provide funding.
Internet connectivity to district headquarter offices	3M	2008 - 2012	No. of offices linked by GPRS.	Reports and tender documents.	ICT	Provide funding.
Capacity build on information technology	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of people trained.	Training reports.	DPM	Provide funding .

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders responsibility
Council beautification and tree planting	1.25M	2008 - 2012	No of trees and flowers planted	Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds
Construction of garbage receptors	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of receptors provided	Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds
Construction and equipping of social Hall	4M	2008 - 2012	Completed and equipped building	Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds and land
Murraming of feeder roads	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of Kms of feeder roads done	Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds
Installation of street lights	5M	2008 - 2012	Area under lights installed and working	Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds
Construction of a new sewerage line	8M	2008 - 2012		Returns and annual reports	CCN	Provide funds

#### 4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Devolved grants to support community group initiatives	75M	2008 - 2012	No. of groups supported.	Reports.	DSDO	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	75M	2008 - 2012	No. of active groups who benefited from the loan.	Reports.	DSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
Set up adult literacy resource centres	2.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of centres set up and complete.	Returns and annual reports.	DAEO	Provide funding and land.
Construct and equip adult literacy classrooms	1.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of classrooms completed.	Returns and annual reports.	DAEO	Provide funding and land.
Promotion of sports clubs	45M	2008 - 2012	No. of awareness meetings held.	Returns and annual reports.	DSO	Provide funding
Promotion of athletics	15M	2008 - 2012	No. of awareness creation done	Returns and annual reports	DSO	Provide funding.

*Nandi North District Development Plan 2008-2012*



### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Health	Infant Mortality Rate (/1000)	100	80	60
	Immunization Rate (%)	60	70	80
	Doctor/ Patient Ratio	1:80,000	1:70,000	1:60,000
	Crude Birth Rate (/1000)	44.3	50	60
	Crude Death Rate (/1000)	10.6	8	6
	Life Expectancy	60.15	63	65
	Under 5 Mortality Rate (/1000)	100	90	80
	Fertility Rate	6.8	5	4
	Average distance to a nearest health facility (Km)	5	4	3
	Family planning acceptance (Families) (%)	20	30	40
Education	ECDE Enrolment Rates (%)	70	75	80
	Primary School net enrolment rate (%)			
	Boys	80	84	88
	Girls	76	80	85
	Primary school dropout rate (%)	22	18	15
	Primary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:36	1:33	1:30
	Transition rate from primary to secondary school (%)	25	23	20
	Secondary School net enrolment rate (%)			
	Boys	60	72	74
	Girls	67	70	72
	Secondary School dropout rate (%)	25	23	20
	Secondary school teacher/student ratio	1:36	1:34	1:30
	Literacy level (%)	77	80	83
Adult learner/ teacher ratio	1:40	1:38	1:36	
Agriculture and Rural Development	No. of cooperative societies	47	60	80
	% of households with title deeds	10	15	20
Roads	Length of paved tarmacked road (KM)	8.1	15	25
Energy	% of households with electricity	10	15	20
	% of households using kerosene / gas (cooking)	20	30	40
Water and Irrigation	% of households with access to piped water	1.8	5	5
	Average distance to the nearest water point (KM)	1	0.5	0.3
ICT	Number of cyber cafes'	2	3	10
	% of households with radio	70	80	85
	% internet coverage	5	10	15