



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

BARINGO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997-2001

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF
PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BARINGO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997 - 2001



FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the districts natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th day of August, 1954, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California.

The Bureau has reviewed the information submitted and has determined that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest and that the lands should be acquired.

The Bureau has approved the proposed acquisition and has authorized the necessary action to be taken.

Very truly yours,
Director

Enclosed for you are two copies of the proposed acquisition report.

Very truly yours,
Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
CHAPTER ONE	ix
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	ix
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION	1
Position and Size	1
Topography and Climate	2
Administrative And Political Units	3
POPULATION PROFILES	6
Population Size	6
Population Structure	8
Population Distribution and Density	11
Urban Population	13
Migration	13
RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION ..	14
RESOURCE POTENTIAL	14
Land and Soils	14
Water Resources	18
Forestry	18
Commercial Minerals and Materials	19
Tourist Attractions	20
RESOURCE EXPLOITATION	20
Agricultural activities	20
Livestock Production Activities	25
Other Natural Resource Exploitation	30
Forestry	30
Tourist Attractions	31
Fisheries	32
Industrial Activities	34
Commerce, Trade and Services	35
Formal Sector	35
Informal Sector	36
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	37
Communication Network	37
Water Facilities	41
Energy Supply	43
Educational Facilities	44
Health facilities	49

Cattle Dipping Facilities	52
WELFARE INDICATORS	55
Employment Levels	55
Incomes	57
Agricultural/Livestock Production	57
Wage Earnings	57
Informal Sector	57
Distribution of Income	57
Infant Mortality Rates	58
Diseases Incidence	58
Nutrition	59
Food Availability	59
Social Dimensions of Development	60
SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS	60
DDC and Its Sub-Committees	61
Local Authorities	62
Voluntary Agencies	62
Other Development Programmes	64
Harambee Movement	65
Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals	65
Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions	66
Co-operative Movement	67
CHAPTER TWO	69
CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	69
INTRODUCTION	71
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	71
Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities	71
Under -Developed Human Resources	72
Inaccessibility to Credit	73
Inadequate and Poorly Developed Raw Materials	73
Poor Marketing Systems	74
Environmental Degradation	74
STRATEGIES FOR RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION	75
Provision Of Adequate Infrastructure	75
Development of Human Resources	76
Improvement of Accessibility to Credit	76
Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use	77
Improvement of Marketing Skills	77
Intensification of Environmental Protection	78

CHAPTER THREE	79
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN PERIOD	79
INTRODUCTION	81
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING	81
LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	99
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	114
LANDS AND SETTLEMENT	119
ENERGY	122
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	127
PUBLIC WORKS	129
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE	137
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	143
RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY	149
EDUCATION	155
HEALTH	161
CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	167
LABOUR AND MANPOWER EMPLOYMENT	170
CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	171
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	181
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	189
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	192
HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE	197

177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200

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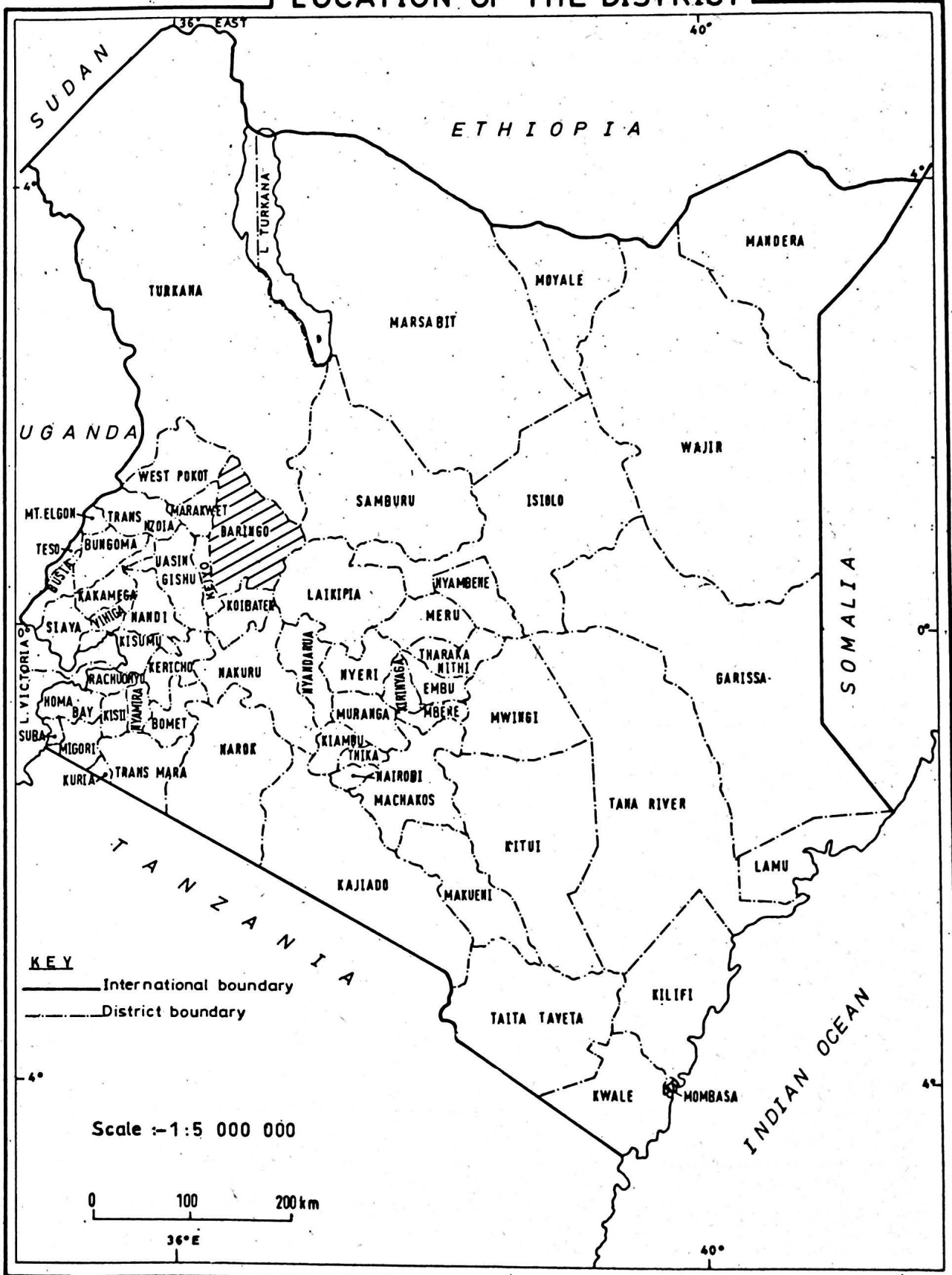
PROFESSOR

JOHN H. VAN VLECK

1947

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Since the location, topography and climate of an area have important bearing on its development, this section presents a brief description of these geographic characteristics of Baringo District and also assesses their effects on development in general and industrial development in particular.

Position and Size

Baringo is one of the seventeen districts in Rift Valley Province. It borders Turkana District to the North, Samburu and Laikipia Districts to the East, Koibatek to the South, and Keiyo, Marakwet and West Pokot districts to the West.

The district covers an area of 8,655 sq. km of which about 140.5 sq. km is covered by water surface. Lake Baringo covers an area of 130 sq. km, Lake Bogoria 9.5 sq. km and Lake Kamnarok 1 sq. km. The district is about 210 km in length (North - South) and 100 km in breadth (East - West).

Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division (Sq. km)

Division	Area (Sq. Km)
Sacho	168
Nginyang	1,689
Tenges	229
Marigat	1,224
Kipsaraman	1,083
Tangulbei	1,313
Kabartonjo	309
Mochongoi	329
Kolowa	1,231
Kabarnet	574
Barwessa	506
Total	8,655

Source: District Survey Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Topography and Climate

The major topographical features in the District are river valleys and plains, the Tugen Hills, the floor of the Rift Valley and the Northern plateau. One of the prominent river valleys is the Kerio Valley. It is situated in the western part of the district and it is a fairly flat plain. In the eastern part of the district near Lakes Bogoria and Baringo is the Lobo Plain covered mainly by the lacustrine salt-impregnated silt deposits.

The Tugen Hills in the south western part of the district form a conspicuous topographical feature in the district. The altitude varies from 1000 m to 2600 m above sea level. The hills occur in a north-south direction and mainly consist of volcanic rocks. The hills have steep slopes dissected by gullies. On the eastern and western parts of the hills there are escarpments, and the rivers flowing down these hills pass through very deep gorges.

The floor of the Rift Valley owes its origin to the tectonic disturbances which have led to the formation of separate ridges. The troughs of the Rift which have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lakes Baringo and Bogoria. There are several extinct volcanoes especially in the North Tiati, Paka Kamugo and Korossi areas: forty six per cent of the district is either too steep (Tugen hills) or too plain (eastern parts around Lake Baringo and the north eastern parts Nginyang and Kolowa). The lowlands or plains are very dry. This means that 46.3% of the land in Baringo cannot support any meaningful crop production. However, in the valleys with alluvial soils, the use of ground water and run-off catchment for irrigation can be profitably practised. The district has different agro-ecological zones necessitating different agricultural activities.

Baringo District is one of the arid and semi-arid districts in the country with much of the district receiving low to average annual rainfall. However, within the district there are some high potential areas neighbouring the hills and the highlands that receive high rainfall.

Baringo District experiences two seasons of rainfall; the long rains start from the end of March to the beginning of July, and the short rains from the end of September to November. The rainfall is about 50% reliable. It varies from 1,000 to 1,500 mm in the highlands to 600 mm in the lowlands in the north-eastern part of the district. The rainfall distribution pattern means that major cropping activities are concentrated in the highland areas which have adequate rainfall. These areas are found in Kabartonjo, Tenges, Sacho and Kabarnet Divisions. The major farming activities include dairy farming, and growing of maize, groundnuts, cotton and coffee. The remainder of the district is mainly rangelands with the rearing of goats, sheep, cattle and camels and bee keeping forming the major livestock activities.

The mean annual maximum temperature in the district lies between 25° and 30° Celsius in the southern part. In the northern part, the mean annual maximum temperature is about 30° and occasionally rises to over 35° Celsius. The hottest

months are from January to March. The mean annual minimum temperature varies from 16° to 18° Celsius but can drop to as low as 10° Celsius in the Tugen Hills.

The main factor influencing the variations in temperature is the altitude. In the highland of the Tugen Hills with an altitude of 2600 m, the temperatures are much lower than in the lowlands of Marigat, Kerio Valley and Nginyang where the altitude ranges between 762 and 1000 m above sea level.

Administrative and Political Units

Baringo district is divided into eleven divisions, which are further divided into 58 locations and 168 sub-locations as shown on Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Sacho	5	13
Nginyang	5	16
Marigat	10	23
Tenges	3	9
Kipsaraman	5	15
Tangulbei	4	12
Kabartonjo	5	18
Mochongoi	3	10
Kolowa	4	9
Kabarnet	11	33
Barwessa	3	10
Total	58	168

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Nginyang, Kolowa and Tangulbei Divisions make up East Baringo sub-district which was recently formed with its headquarters at Chemolingot.

Local Authority: In Baringo District, the local authorities consist of Kabarnet Municipality and Baringo County Council with 6 and 30 wards respectively as shown on Table 1.3.

Table 1.3

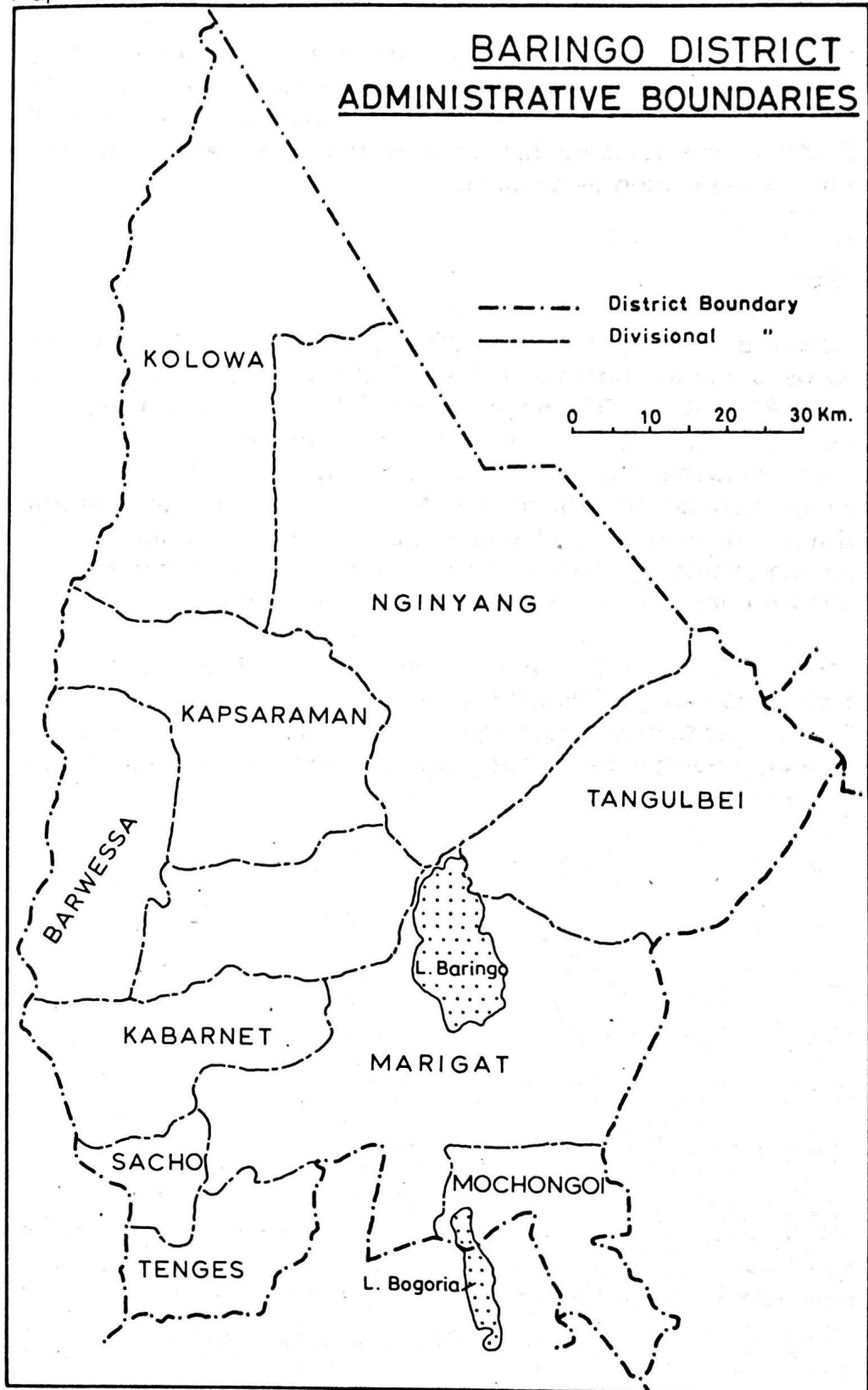
Local Authority Units

Local Authority Type	No. of Wards
Kabarnet Municipality	6
Baringo County Council	30
Total	36

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Parliamentary Constituencies: The district is divided into three parliamentary constituencies namely Baringo Central, Baringo North and Baringo East. Baringo Central constituency is made up of Kabarnet, Marigat, Sacho, Tenges and Mochongoi Divisions. Baringo North consists of Barwessa, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions while Baringo East consists of Nginyang, Tangulbei and Kolowa Divisions.

BARINGO DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Prepared by DRSSRS

POPULATION PROFILES

The size and demographic features of a population are important variables in the equation of the development process, for they determine the pattern of resource utilization. Accordingly, this sector presents the population profile of Baringo District and among the demographic features analysed are size, structure and distribution of the population by division.

Population Size

The population of Baringo District was 220,922 people in 1989 according to the Population Census and as shown in Table 1.4, this population is projected to be 287,669; 307,294; and 328,282 in the years 1997, 1999 and 2001, respectively. The annual growth rate was 3.1% in 1989 and at present it is estimated to be 5.4%. This is as a result of the growing number of women in the reproductive age cohort. The high increase on population in the last decade can also be attributed to improved medical services and literacy rate among women. Improved literacy has led to an improvement in awareness of the importance of maternal and child care, which in turn has resulted in declining infant and child mortality rates.

The socio-economic implications of the increasing population is the increasing demand for basic services. This calls for expansion of educational, health and other facilities in order to cope with larger numbers. A growing population could, on the other hand, provide increased aggregate demand as well as labour force for the industrial sector.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections By Age Cohorts

Age-Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0 - 4	40,264	62,007	69,094	76,985
5 - 9	38,129	58,719	65,429	72,903
10 - 14	32,459	49,987	55,700	62,062
15 - 19	24,445	37,645	41,948	46,739
20 - 24	17,474	26,910	29,985	33,410
25 - 29	15,499	23,868	26,596	29,634
0 - 34	11,266	17,350	19,332	21,541
35 - 39	9,257	14,256	15,885	17,699
40 - 44	7,259	11,179	12,456	13,879
45 - 49	6,057	9,328	10,394	11,581
50 - 54	4,600	7,084	7,894	8,795
55 - 59	3,494	5,381	5,996	6,681
60 - 64	3,326	5,122	5,707	6,359
65 - 69	2,460	3,788	4,221	4,704
70 - 74	1,835	2,826	3,149	3,509
75 - 79	1,192	1,836	2,045	2,279
80+	1,784	2,747	3,061	3,411
Age NS	122	188	209	233
Total	220,922	340,221	379,100	422,404

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

women in the reproductive age will continue to increase. This increase has a bearing on the overall population growth because this is the age group that determines fertility rate. Increase in this age cohort over the years implies increase in total population as more children get born.

Age Groups 6-13 years: This is the primary school going age group. In 1989 the district had 28,138 boys and 27,531 girls in this age group as shown in Table 1.6. The projected figures for 1997 are 36,639 boys and 35,849 girls while the figures for 2001, are 41,809 boys and 40,907 girls. This is a rapid growth and is likely to over-stretch the current pre-primary and primary schools facilities in the district. There is need to expand existing educational facilities in the district to accommodate the primary school age population. It also implies increasing dependency; more resources will be diverted towards meeting the demands of this age cohort.

Age groups 14-17 years: This is the secondary school going age group. In 1989 the total population in this age group was 21,634. Out of these males were 10,905 while females were 10,729. It is projected that in 1997 there will be 14,200 boys and 13,971 girls in this age group while in the year 2001 there will be 41,809 boys and 40,907 girls.

It has been observed that although enrolment in Secondary Schools has been increasing, drop out rate for girls is higher than that of boys, particularly in the marginal areas of the district. Although the increase is not so substantial (1989-2001), the district will require to expand secondary school facilities, with a bias towards better equipment and workshops, to equip the youth with technical skills. The district will also be required to establish more vocational institutions and equip existing ones to cater for the increasing number of primary school leavers and, hence equip the youth with technical skills which will be highly required in the process of industrialization .

Labour-force (15-59 years): According to the 1989 census, the district had a total labour force of 99,466 people. This was 45% of the total population and comprised of 48,533 (22%) males and 50,933 (23%) females as indicated in Table 1.6. This gives a clear indication that dependants form more than 50 % of the population, giving a dependency ratio of 1:1.3. This ratio is expected to prevail over the plan period. The district's labour force is projected to 29,366, 138,192 and 147,615 in 1997, 1999 and 2001, respectively. Although 35% of the labour force has received at least more than 5 years of basic education, skilled manpower is highly inadequate. This is indicated by the high number of hired skilled personnel from outside the district like in the building and construction sector, furniture making and tailoring.

The district has the potential of providing jobs to her labour force, but this has not been exploited to create more jobs to cope with the high demand. There is also need to impart professional and technical skills to the labour-force to improve its quality.

Disabled persons: According to 1989 census, the total number of the disabled persons in the district was 2,781. Out of this, 1,401 were males and 1,386 were females. The proportion of the disabled persons in the labour-force is about 1%. It has been proved that with training, the disabled persons in the labour-force can become more productive. At present, only a few disabled persons in Baringo District have had chance to be trained in any skill.

Population Distribution and Density

Kabarnet has the highest population which was 46,888 in 1989 and it is projected to be 69,669 in the year 2001. This is followed by Marigat, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Barwessa, Nginyang, Kolowa, Tangelbei, Sacho, Tenges, and Mochongoi whose populations are projected to be 46,933; 46,069; 34,988; 34,425; 25,079; 17,743; 17,609; 15,778; 14,434 and 5,535 in the year 2001 respectively.

Table 1.7 presents population of Baringo District distributed across the divisions and projected to 1997, 199 and 2001, using 1989 as the base year.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kabartonjo	31,005	47,748	53,205	59,282
Kipsaraman	23,547	36,262	40,407	45,022
Barwessa	23,168	35,679	39,756	44,297
Nginyang	16,878	25,992	28,960	32,271
Tangelbei	11,851	18,251	20,336	22,659
Kolowa	11,941	18,389	20,491	22,831
Marigat	31,586	48,642	54,202	60,392
Tenges	9,714	14,960	16,669	18,573
Kabarnet	46,888	72,208	80,460	89,650
Sacho	10,619	16,353	18,222	20,304
Mochongoi	3,725	5,737	6,392	7,125
Total	220,922	340,221	379,100	422,404

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Table 1.8 shows the district's population densities by division. The densities are also projected to 1997, 1999 and 2001, using 1989 as the base year.

The population density of the district in 1997 is projected to be 33 persons per square kilometre. Areas with high population densities are the high and medium agricultural potential zones like Kabarnet (106), Kabartonjo (131), Barwessa (60), Sacho (82) and Tenges (55), where about 56% of the population lives. This implies that the exploitation of the resource, will require improved technology, in order to cope with increased demand for necessities such as food, water and shelter. This zone is well endowed with natural resources which could be exploited for industrial purposes, and also better developed in terms of infrastructure which can attract industrial activities.

Table 1.8

District Population Densities by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kabartonjo	100	155	172	192
Kipsaraman	22	33	37	42
Barwessa	4671	60	79	88
Nginyang	10	15	17	19
Tangulbei	9	14	15	17
Kolowa	10	15	17	19
Marigat	26	40	44	49
Tenges	42	65	73	156
Kabarnet	82	126	140	121
Sacho	63	97	108	22
Mochongoi	11	17	19	48
Average	25	39	43	38

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

The marginal lowlands accommodate about 44% of the population. Their projected densities for 1997 are: Marigat (37), Mochongoi (15), Kipsaraman (28), Tangelbei (12), Kolowa (13) and Nginyang (13). The population in these areas tends to crowd at water points, grazing areas and market centres.

Urban Population

Urban population growth rate has been high throughout the district. People living in small trading centres have been on the increase. Kabarnet Town has the highest urban growth rate and accommodates 19.3% of the total population of Kabarnet Division. Marigat and Kabartonjo have also recorded high urban growth rates. Rural - urban migration caused by the disparity between urban and rural areas is the main contributing factor to the high growth rates being experienced in the urban areas of Baringo District. Most of the urban population is between ages 14-59 years, that is the labour-force. These people are normally employed in the formal and informal sectors, majority finding jobs in jua-kali sector.

Table 1.9 shows the population projections for Kabarnet and Marigat Towns. In 1996, there were about 6,400 households residing in Kabarnet Municipality, while Marigat had 1,197 households. Kampi ya Samaki is another urban centre with very high urban growth rate due to its tourist attractions. The few mentioned urban centres have an adequate labour force and market for prospective industrialists.

Table 1.9

Population Projections For Selected Urban/Market Centres

Urban/Market Centre	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kabarnet Municipality	21,256	32,734	36,475	40,641
Marigat	3,887	5,193	5,582	6,002

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Migration

Statistics on migration in the country are hard to come by and the same applies for Baringo District. However, not much movement of the population has been experienced from one division to another within Baringo. The only noticeable movement has been rural to urban migration in search of employment both formal and informal especially in Kabarnet and Marigat Towns. Nginyang, Kolowa and Tangelbei Divisions experience movement of people due to the nomadic lifestyles. Movement is therefore constant due to the search of pasture and water.

Mochongoi being a newly settled area is also attracting a number of migrants. External migration is negligible.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section provides information on the district's resource base and contains analysis of the pattern of the resources, which are vital to the achievement of the objective of rapid industrialization in Baring District.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The resources of Baringo District presented in this sub-section include land and soils, water, forestry and wildlife as well as commercial minerals and materials. Description and analysis cover availability of these resources and the type of raw materials which can be obtained from them for use by industries, which may be either located within the district or outside the district.

Land and Soils

The district can be divided into two major zones, namely: the highlands and the lowlands. The highlands fall in the tropical zone with well drained fertile soils that have high potential for agricultural activities and improved livestock development. The soils found in the highlands are suitable for the production of coffee and horticultural crops. Along the Kerio Valley well drained calcareous clay loam soils are found and these are suitable for the growing of cotton.

The lowlands are in the semi-arid climate zone with complex soils of various textures and drainage conditions which have developed alluvial deposits. Some of these soils are saline. A large area is characterized by shallow stony soils with rock outcrops and lava boulders. This zone is essentially a rangeland with major socio-economic activities centring around beekeeping and livestock rearing. In Marigat Division, subsistence agriculture and small scale irrigation farming are also practised.

Despite the fact that the district has potential for agricultural and livestock production, much of it has not yet been exploited for industrial development. On the highlands, many areas can be developed by the introduction of effective and efficient methods of soil conservation and land management. In the lowlands the main issue is lack of adequate moisture for crop growing, hence the development of irrigated cultivation, introduction of drought resistant crops and improved livestock activities are the only options here.

In the high potential areas, intensive farming is practised and cash crops such as coffee and pyrethrum are grown. Dairy farming is also a major activity in this region with some farmers practising zero grazing. Due to the suitability of the high

potential areas for agricultural activities, human population is also high leading to high utilization of the land hence posing danger to the environment in some parts of these areas. This is being countered by concerted efforts in implementing soil and water conservation measures by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing as well as other development agencies in the district. The intensification of agriculture in this region is of paramount importance and there is need to increase the acreage of high value cash crops such as pyrethrum, citrus and food crops such as potatoes.

Table 1.10 gives a general overview of the land potential in the district. Most of the district's (79%) is rangelands while only 3.6 % of the total land has a high potential.

Table 1.10

Land use pattern

Area Characteristic	Use
(46.3%) too steep or too dry for agriculture	Inner lowland and lower midland ranching zones. Irrigation is practised in areas with alluvial valley soils and potential for ground water.
(33.1%) semi-arid and risky for agriculture	Maize, sunflower and marginal cotton are grown on alluvial pans with ground water. Good for cotton growing on limited acreage and livestock keeping
(5.9 %) semi-arid, weak performance in agro-humid seasons	Coffee and dairy zone. Marginal area due to altitude and gully erosion
(5.8%) good performance in rainfed agriculture	Lower highland zone suitable for pyrethrum, maize, cabbages, kales, potatoes and other vegetables.

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

The medium potential areas also have rainfed agriculture though crop yields are relatively low. These areas constitute 1.1 % of the district's total area and cover parts of Sacho, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Tenges Divisions. In these divisions, traditional crops like sorghum and millet together with fast maturing pulses are the most widely grown crops. Parts of Kerio Valley fall in this category. Soil and water conservation measures are also being put in place in these regions.

The low potential marginal land is unsuitable for rainfed agriculture but has a high potential for irrigation which has not been exploited due to lack of water. It is

id in parts of Kabarnet, Marigat and Sacho divisions. This forms 11.7 % of the districts arable land.

The remaining 79% of the district consists of rangelands, and this covers an area of 694,839 hectares and is suitable for livestock activities. Despite the on-going livestock improvement activities, the district's potential for livestock production is still far from being fully exploited.

It can be seen from the above that there is need to put more land under irrigation and efforts are being made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to assist individual farmers or groups make use of naturally occurring small streams to start small-scale irrigation units. Controlled and planned grazing in the rangelands is crucial and there is need to maximize on the little rainfall in these regions.

The agro-ecological zones in Baringo District are shown on Map No. 3 which indicates the spatial distribution of the zones across the divisions of the district.

Lower Highland Zone (LH): This zone is situated at an altitude of 1,960m and 2,100m above sea level and occupies the most fertile areas around Kabartonjo. It receives an annual average rainfall of between 900 mm and 1200 mm, has a mean temperature ranging from 16.5^o to 18.5^o Celsius and is situated at an altitude of 1,960 to 2,100 m. This zone is suitable for maize, finger millet, pyrethrum and dairy farming among other activities.

Upper Midland Zone (UM): This zone lies at an altitude ranging from 1550m to 2,000 m above sea level, receives an average annual rainfall of 800 to 1,400 mm, and has a mean temperature of 19.2^o to 21^o Celsius. It is best suited for maize, coffee, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas and cassava, among other crops, and indigenous beef cattle, goats and sheep. It occupies the western parts of Tugen Hills and the extreme eastern end of the district. Some fast maturing and drought resistant crops like sorghum and cowpeas do well in the region when irrigated and also during the rainy season.

Lower Midland Zone (LM): Cotton, sorghum and cowpeas are grown in this region. The production of beef cattle and goats is high in this zone. This area occupies the lowland between Tugen Hills and the eastern Laikipia highlands and stretches northwards to Nginyang and Kapedo. This zone is found at an altitude of 880 m and 1000 m and has an average annual rainfall ranging from 300 mm to 1,200 mm. Fishing is prominent in Lake Baringo within the same zone.

Inner Lowland Zone (IL): Like in the lower midland zones, grazing is the main activity in this zone. However, this is limited at present due to overgrazing. Camels are more suited for this region than are other types of livestock. This zone mainly occupies Marigat and Nginyang Divisions. Ye-eb nuts from Somalia can do well for human consumption. Maize growing in this zone mainly depends on the surface run-off.

Water Resources

The surface water potential in the district exists in form of rivers dams and lakes. The main rivers in the district are Perkerra, Molo, Kerio, Lobo, Suguta, Ol Arabel and Waseges. These rivers are all fresh water sources with fluoride content of less than 1.5 mg/l (milligrams per litre), except for River Suguta whose fluoride content is 7.5 mg/l thereby limiting its usage.

Lake Baringo is the largest of the three lakes, but the water from the lake is of limited domestic uses due to its high turbidity. Despite this, the water is used for livestock and human consumption as there are no alternative sources in the vicinity of the lake. Lake Bogoria has a fluoride content of over 100 mg/l and therefore has no potential for water development. The lake is only used as a tourist attraction due to the large number of flamingoes and geysers (hot springs). On the other hand, Lake Kamnarok has a fluoride content of 0.6 mg/l and therefore has a large water supply potential for domestic, livestock and irrigation of crops in its semi-arid neighbourhood of Kerio valley.

Several dam sites have been identified for domestic, livestock, industrial and irrigation purposes within the district. Kipsaa Dam Water Project at Chepalambus could be of multi-purpose use for hydro-electric power generation, irrigation, domestic, livestock, and industrial use.

Ground water potential is high along the Tugen Hills, moderate in Tangulbei - Makutano area and low (but of poor quality) in eastern slopes of the Tugen Hills. The springs in the district are unevenly distributed with over 80% of them being found along the Tugen Hills. A few springs are located around Lake Bogoria and Churo area. Out of the total number of springs only about 9% can be developed or improved. The rest are too small to be considered for any development. Springs on the highlands of the Tugen Hills have water of good quality, and it can be used for both human and livestock, while those along the Rift Valley floor, near Lake Bogoria, have high fluoride content and high alkalinity, inspite of their high yields.

Irrigation potential in the district exists in the low lands east of the Tugen hills (lakes Bogoria - Baringo basin) and the Kerio valley (Cheplambus - Kinyach area). The current status is that most crops in these regions are rain-fed. If water could be available in sufficient quantity and quality, agricultural productivity in the district would improve tremendously, as is evident from the few irrigation schemes that have been established.

Forestry

Baringo District has a forest cover of 24,346.9 hectares as indicated in Table 1.11. The gazetted forests have a total area of 22,953.7 hectares, representing about 94% of the district's forest area. Most of the gazetted forests are in the highlands where they are however threatened by encroachment due to the high demand for agricultural land. The gazettelement of 1,393.2 hectares of forests in Marigat

Division has been approved by the County Council, but has not yet been effected. Forest plantations cover a total area of 850.1 hectares; or about 3.5% of the district's forest cover, and the remaining 96.5% is natural forest.

Table 1.11

Forest Area (Ha.) by Division

Division	Area (Ha)
Kabartonjo	4,397.4 (gazetted)
Tenges	9,270.0 (gazetted)
Mochongoi	9,297.3 (gazetted)
Marigat	1,393.2 (not gazetted)
Total	24,346.9

Source: District Forest Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Consisting of both exotic and indigenous trees, with the former dominating, forests in Baringo District contribute to the amelioration of the climate, regulation of water flow, and soil conservation. Timber is the main forest product. Minor forest products are posts, poles, fuel wood, grain and tree seedlings.

Because production from the forest is inadequate to meet the required demand for fuelwood and timber, intensive conservation measures involving afforestation and agro-forestry are being undertaken to meet the district's demands. An Environmental Management Committee has been set up to address this issue.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Baringo District has very little known mineral wealth though there are deposits of fluoride in the basement and volcanic rocks of Tiati Hills and lime deposits are also found at Kaborian in Ngorora location of Kipsaraman Division. However, the quantities and potential of these minerals have not been established.

Stone ballast and sand quarrying is done in Tenges Division, and currently this provides employment to a sizeable proportion of the local population. To date, the main outlet for the quarried materials is within the district, but, if this potential is fully exploited, the district can supply these products to fast growing towns like Eldama Ravine, Eldoret, Nakuru and Iten in the neighbouring districts. These areas can easily be reached through the existing road network.

Tourist Attractions

Baringo District is endowed with a number of tourist attractions which contribute substantially to the districts income and employment opportunities.

Lake Bogoria National Reserve has hot springs (Geysers) lesser flamingoes, greater kudu, gazelles and leopards as its main tourist attractions. The Lake Bogoria Hotel and Papyrus Inn cater for the visitors who come to this reserve.

At Lake Kamnarok National Reserve the main attractions are crocodiles, elephants, buffaloes, Rothschild giraffes, the scenic beauty of the Great Rift Valley and its escarpments, the Tugen Hills, aquatic birds and the meandering Kerio river.

Lake Baringo and its surrounding cliffs and islands is also a major tourist attraction. Animals such as hippopotamus, crocodiles and 450 different bird species are found here. For tourists who come to Lake Baringo accommodation is available at Lake Baringo Club, Island Camp, Saruni Camp and Roberts Camp. Sacho Animal Sanctuary, established in 1987, on Kotoimet Farm attracts a few tourists, too. The sanctuary has some water bucks and good nature trails for out-door activities.

In East Baringo, there is potential for the establishment of a game reserve because of the picturesque scenery and the large populations of wildlife, but it is yet to be exploited. Development of the tourism industry's potential, such as establishment of hotels, will boost the district's incomes, provide employment opportunities, and improve the infrastructural facilities like the road network, telecommunications, water supply and other basic amenities, to meet the needs of the tourists and the residents.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

In Baringo District resource exploitation consist of agricultural and livestock production, exploitation of other natural resources and economic activities in commerce, trade and services sectors.

Agricultural activities

The major food crops grown in the district are maize, beans and finger millet, while the major cash crops are coffee, pyrethrum, cotton and onions. The other food and cash crops include sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cow-peas, green-grams, groundnut and horticultural crops.

Table 1.12 shows the main food and cash crops grown in each division.

Table 1.12

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq.Km	Rural HH (1989)	HH Per Sq.Km	Small Holdings (Number)	Main Food Product	Main Cash Crop Grown	% HH with High Value Food Crop	% HH with High Value Cash Crop
Kabarnet	347	9026	16	9750	maize beans f/millet l/potatoes	coffee cotton pyrethrum	95	30
Marigat	704	6080	4	4125	maize beans f/millet	horticultur e cotton	70	10
Mochongoi	156	717	2	600	maize beans potatoes	pyrethrum horticultur e	70	5
Kabartonjo	247	6026	20	7231	maize beans f/millet l/potatoes	coffee pyrethrum cotton horticultur e	98	30
Kipsaraman	517	6353	5	4762	maize beans f/millet	cotton coffee pyrethrum	75	15
Tangulbei	348	2281	2	1200	maize sorghum f/millet	none	40	0
Nginyang	186	3249	1.5	964	maize sorghum f/millet	none	5	0
Kolowa	139	2299	1.5	690	maize sorghum f/millet	none	5	0
Sacho	50	2044	12	2445	maize beans f/millet	coffee pyrethrum ground nuts	95	20
Tenges	96	1870	8	2805	maize beans sorghum f/millet	coffee pyrethrum ground nuts	95	20
Barwessa	182	2582	5	1032	maize beans bananas f/millet	cotton	75	20

Source: Department of Agriculture, Kabarnet, 1996.

Various types of both food and cash crops are grown in virtually all the divisions of the district, except in Nyinyang, Tangelbei and Kolewa Divisions where only sorghum and millet are the major food crops because the prevailing climatic conditions in the two divisions does not favour the growing of cash crops. According to figures from the 1989 Population Census Report, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Kipsaramau and Marigat Divisions, among them, accounted for about 56% of the total number of households in Baringo District.

Better endowed with water resources and relatively more fertile soils than is the rest of the district, these four divisions are, therefore, the principal areas as far as agricultural production is concerned. In this regard, Table 1.12 indicates that out of the 35,604 small-farm holdings in Baringo District, 25,868 (72.6%) are found in the four divisions.

With regard to the existing farming methods, it should be noted that use of hand tools is still prevalent in Baringo District. However, mechanization of land preparation has begun to take root in Kabarnet, Sacho and Kabartonjo Divisions. In Margat Division where, irrigation agriculture is practised at Perkerra Irrigation Scheme, land preparation for cotton production is fully mechanized, though hand tools are still used for other manual operations on the farm. Also, crop husbandry has begun to improve, particularly in Kabarnet, Tenges, Marigat, Kabartonjo and Sacho Divisions, where farmers have positively responded to the advice of extension officers on the importance of using certified seeds and fertilizers.

Table 1.13 shows the trend of crop production in the small farm sector for the 1991-95 period.

The Table indicates that maize production declined between 1991 and 1993.

Table 1.13

Food and Cash Crops Production Trends 1991-1995

CROP	DESCRIPTION	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (Ha)	6,500	6,307	9,964	9,397	8,353
	Yield (Tons)	11,067	13,153	4,743	20,335	13,168
	Yld/Ha	1.70	2.09	0.48	2.16	1.58
Beans	Area (Ha)	2,821	3,810	5,102	4,933	5,201
	Yield (Tons)	1,728	2,210	1,410	2,473	1,405
	Yld/Ha	0.61	0.58	0.28	0.50	0.27
Finger Millet	Area (Ha)	1,510	2,075	2,123	1,860	2,197
	Yield (Tons)	1,509	1,104	867	1,195	731
	Yld/Ha	1.00	0.53	0.49	0.64	0.33
Sorghum	Area (Ha)	250	157	235	373	127
	Yield (Tons)	160	61	87	223	56
	Yld/Ha	0.64	0.39	0.37	0.60	0.44
Cassava	Area (Ha)	108	166	106	114	156
	Yield (Tons)	1,217	2,742	1,035	1,080	1,193
	Yld/Ha	11.27	16.52	9.76	9.47	7.65
Sweet Potatoes	Area (Ha)	50	36	60	37	56
	Yield (Tons)	614	443	515	369	300
	Yld/Ha	12.28	12.31	8.58	9.97	5.36
Irish Potatoes	Area (Ha)	142	81	84	90	45
	Yield (Tons)	2,869	1,614	561	888	323
	Yld/Ha	20.20	19.93	6.68	9.87	7.18
Coffee	Area (Ha)	513	517	517	518	521
	Yield (Tons)	74	86	68.2	85.5	77.9
	Yld/Ha	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.15
Pyrethrum	Area (Ha)	65	66	120	127	90
	Yield (Tons)	7.8	6.6	13.3	7.8	8.5
	Yld/Ha	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.09
Cotton	Area (Ha)	954	1,010	930	553	500
	Yield (Tons)	1,192	1,588	337	490	595
	Yld/Ha	1.25	1.57	0.36	0.89	1.19
Groundnuts	Area (Ha)	334	389	917	677	571
	Yield (Tons)	162	295	443	466	346
	Yld/Ha	0.49	0.76	0.48	0.69	0.61
Onions	Area (Ha)	134	160	210	270	176
	Yield (Tons)	1,712	1,440	1,890	3,692	1,114
	Yld/Ha	12.78	9.00	9.00	13.67	6.33

Source: Department of Agriculture, Kabarnet, 1996.

Relative to the 1991 record on maize production, the quantity produced declined by 6,332 tons in 1993, but it increased by 9,268 tons in 1994, and by 2,096 tons between 1991 and 1995. The decline in maize production is in 1993 attributed to drought which struck the district in 1993.

The second crop in terms of area planted and output is beans. Over the five years, hectareage increased by 84.4% from 2,821 hectares in 1991 to 5,201 hectares in 1995. Beans is normally inter-cropped with maize. Finger millet is third in order of crop area and is popular in the district. As the Table shows it registered a steady increase in hectareage from 1510 to 2197 between 1991 and 1995.

The other food crops like sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes are also grown in the district in significant quantities. The output and area cropped for these crops has been fluctuating over the last five years. Nearly all these food crops are grown in all the divisions in the district. The only exceptional crop is Irish potatoes which is grown in the highland areas of Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman and Mochongoi divisions.

Both in area cropped and output per unit area, food crop production is still far from reaching the existing potential for each type of crop. In the case of maize, for example, the potential land area is about 15,000 hectares but in 1995, only 8,353 hectares was under maize. The yield per acre for maize depends on the varieties grown on average 15 bags are realised. As for finger millet and beans, the potential area is estimated at 10,000 hectares. Sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes have potentials of approximately 2,000 hectares each, while for Irish potatoes the potential is between 1,000 and 3000 hectares. It can, therefore, be concluded that there is still a vast untapped potential for production of food crops. When the potential of these crops is tapped and adequately utilized the district will cease to be a deficit zone.

Although the district is a food deficit zone, some quantities of different types of crops produced every year find their way into the local markets. This is attributed to both the surplus production by some farmers (approx. 5%) and the financial problems at farm level. This necessitates the sales shortly after harvests, only for the same farmers to organize to purchase the same food crops at a later date. It is generally estimated that about 30% of the food crops produced in a single year is sold.

In the cash crops sector, coffee is the most valuable crop. Its hectareage has, however, remained constant. Over the 1991-1995 period, only 1.7% increase was realized, thus raising the hectareage from 513 ha. to 521.7 ha. Production over the five year period averaged 78.7 tonnes of clean coffee per year. The second important cash crop is cotton, and over the period from 1991 to 1995, the highest average yield of 769.4 hectareage per year was recorded with annual production of 840.4 tonnes.

Due to low prices of cotton and delayed payments to the farmers by Cotton Board of Kenya, cotton production took a nose-dive trend, especially after 1992, when the crop area decreased by 50.5% between 1992 and 1995. Yet cotton has the potential for development as a raw material for the textile industry within the district. With the privatization of the cotton industry and the privatization of the cotton ginnery in the Kerio valley, the land area under cotton is expected to increase. This is because these measures have resulted in guaranteed payments

and improved prices in this sector. The available water sources in the Kerio valley can also be tapped to produce more cotton through irrigation.

The third most important cash crop, pyrethrum is grown in the highland areas of Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions. The highest hectareage of 127 hectares was achieved in 1994, while the highest production (8,541 tonnes of dry flowers) was achieved in 1995 from about 90 hectares of crop.

The other cash crops in the district are groundnuts and onions. Groundnut are grown in the lowlands of Tenges, Kabarnet, Sacho, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman and Marigat divisions. The highest output achieved over the period 1991 to 1995 was 466 tonnes from 677 hectares. Production of onions as a cash crop is confined to irrigation schemes in Marigat. In each single year production was not lower than 1000 tonnes.

Just like the food crops, the cash crops still have vast untapped potential. For coffee, the potential is estimated at 1,000 hectares. Moreover the yield /tree which now averages 2-4 kgs, has a potential of 15 kgs. per tree.

For cotton, the potential area is 10,000 hectares with an average yield of 2.0 tonnes/ha. As these are still far from being achieved, it can be concluded that the potential area and yield per unit area are far from being adequately utilized, for all the crops grown in Baringo District.

Livestock Production Activities

Livestock production is a major activity for the people of Baringo District. Generally the main types of livestock reared are cattle, goats, sheep and bees while the main livestock products are beef, milk, shoat meat, hides and skins as well as honey. Donkeys and camels are also reared in East Baringo. Table 1.14 gives a summary of the livestock activities by division.

Table 1.14

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area (Sq.Km)	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	NO. of HH (1989)	Land Carrying Capacity
Kabarnet	574	Cattle, sheep, goats, bees, poultry.	Milk, shoat, meat, hides and skin, eggs, beef, honey.	9026	8
Sacho	168			2044	8
Kabartonjo	309	Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, bees.	Milk, beef, shoat, meat, hides & skin, eggs, honey.	8608	6
Kipsaraman	1083			6353	8
Tenges	229	Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, bees.	Milk, meat, eggs, honey.	1870	8
Marigat	1,224	Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, bees, camels, donkeys.	Milk, meat, eggs, honey.	6080	30
Mochongoi	329	Cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, bees.	Milk, meat, eggs, honey.	717	20
Tangulbei	1,313	Cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, camels, bees.	Meat, milk, eggs, honey.	2281	30
Nginyang	1689	Cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, camels, bees.	Meat, milk, eggs, honey.	3249	30
Kolowa	1231			2299	30

Source: Department of Livestock Production, Kabarnet, 1996.

From Table 1.14 it is clear, that meat, milk and honey are produced in all the divisions. However, most of cattle, sheep and goats reared for their meat are found in Kolowa, Nginyang and Tangulbei Division, which are large rangelands. Production of hides and skins is highest in these three divisions and can provide raw materials for a tannery.

Dairy cattle are mainly found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Sacho and Tenges Divisions. About one half of households in Kabartonjo and Sacho divisions keep high value livestock. In Tenges and Marigat Divisions the figure is 35% while in Mochongoi and Kipsaraman, the figure is 20% and 30%, respectively. Bee-keeping is most prevalent in the lowlands.

Table 1.15 shows the livestock production trends in the district between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.15**Livestock Production Trend 1991 - 95**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
D/cattle	26425	28160	30469	33894	30020
B/cattle	183377	194440	169432	102302	167800
Goats	659885	620874	496660	563350	625600
Sheep	172100	235043	203659	248115	193900
Poultry Exotic	16849	17825	25200	18330	4420
Indigenous	222928	193150	197350	201490	114100
L. Hive	4645	4304	4258	4952	5371
Camels	33652	43369	46821	27920	30368
Donkeys	6102	8291	6722	7701	4010
Pigs	2700	2820	2801	2612	2508
Rabbits	64	32	33	16	50
	187	201	1049	997	540

Source: Department Livestock Production, Kabarnet, 1996.

* The figures given in the Table are estimates.

Table 1.15 shows that between 1991 and 1994 the population of dairy cattle increased considerably. This can be attributed to the high demand for milk especially in the urban centres and also to farmers going in for zero grazing. Among the beef cattle reared in the district the dominant breeds are indigenous zebu, boran and dual purpose breeds like sahiwal.

The Table also indicates that goat rearing is a major activity in the district. The decrease and increase in the number of goats between 1991 and 1995 was mainly due to the Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) disease which is now under control. The low population of sheep as compared to goats can be explained by the fact that goat meat is preferred to sheep meat by the majority of the inhabitants of the district. The dominant sheep breed is the red maasai.

Poultry in the district is mainly practised under extensive management system. Table 1.15 indicates that the indigenous breed is preferred to the exotic breed which is mainly found in the highlands. The main problems facing poultry production are shortage of day old chicks and availability of poultry feeds.

Donkey and Camels keeping are practised mainly in East Baringo (i.e. Kolowa, Nginyang and Tangulbei). Camel production is being encouraged as a food security measure while donkey production is encouraged to promote workload reduction, since they can be trained to plough and carry loads. The low population of pigs in the district is due to the poor marketing system.

Tables 1.16 and 1.17 show the trend of quantities of sales of livestock products and number of livestock, respectively, over the 1991-1995 period. Milk production was above the 500,000 kilograms, which was sold to the local dairy co-operative societies, market centres and towns. Milk production is high as is evident from the production figure for 1994 which was 900 tonnes.

Beef production in the district was highest in 1994 this being 3.9 million kgs and this can still be increased. At present cattle are taken from East Baringo to Mogotio in Koibatek District for slaughter. Construction of a slaughter house in Marigat Division is envisaged to improve the existing marketing system.

The high production for goat meat shown in Table 1.16 can be attributed to the fact that almost all the households in the district rear goats due to their low production costs. The increase in the quantity of mutton produced over the years is due to the increasing number of sheep being presented by farmers for slaughter.

Table 1.16**Quantities of Sales of Livestock Products 1991-95**

Livestock/Products	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Milk (tons)	630	550	610	900	600
Beef (tons)	2200	2400	2600	3900	2700
Goat meat (kgs)	169596	181403	186845	259308	283990
Mutton (kgs)	48456	57829	53383	79609	132450
Honey (tons)	71	49	57	45	79
Eggs (tons)	17	13	12	13	8.5
Wax (Kg)	5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0
Sheep skin (no.)	36871	45829	47269	65752	31562
Goat skin (no.)	58480	76973	79282	76388	67795
Hides (no.)	6760	8200	8500	19200	17770

Source: Department of Livestock Production, Kabarnet, 1996.

* The figures given in the Table for milk, goat meat, mutton, honey and eggs production are estimates.

The tonnage of honey sold annually as indicated in Table 1.16 can still be increased with improvement of the marketing system as, the only honey co-operative society in the district is currently faced with managerial problems. For poultry products, Table 1.16 shows a decline in sales of eggs from 13 to 8 tonnes between 1994 and 1995. However, this has begun to change and higher demand and, hence, better prices, is anticipated during the plan period.

Table 1.17**Quantities of Sales of Livestock 1992-1995**

Type Of Livestock	1992	1993	1994	1995
Beef cattle	12,153	18,687	37,738	11,032
Goats	15,733	35,714	48,966	33,320
Sheep	9,271	22,462	33,479	9,045

Source: Department of Livestock Production, Kabarnet, 1996.

Table 1.17 shows that the estimated livestock sales for beef cattle, goats and sheep were highest in 1994. This can mainly be ascribed to the drought during that year, which forced most of the livestock farmers to sell their livestock in order to avoid incurring heavy losses through the death of these animals. These were recorded at various slaughtering centres in the district. However, since not all the slaughtering centres were covered in the collection of this information, the actual livestock sales for Baringo District could be much higher than what is indicated in the table.

From the foregoing analysis, it is evident that livestock production plays a vital role in the economy of Baringo District. Not only is it a source of protein-rich foodstuffs such as milk and meat, but also of income and raw materials, both of which are part and parcel of the necessary conditions for industrialization. Indeed, many industries can be established in the district and these include, among others, meat processing, tannery and animal feed processing. This would, in turn, broaden the local economy by attracting investors to the commercial and services sectors.

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Besides livestock and agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industrial activities, commerce, trade and service provide a livelihood to the segment of the district's population engaged in those activities.

Forestry: Cypress is the main type of tree exploited in the district. The exploitation of pine trees which are plenty is still low and efforts are being made to increase it. Forest products are mainly consumed by the construction and furniture making industries. Production of forest-based products in the district can still be improved further, if the saw millers could diversify and venture into the making of chip boards, plywood and block boards, which, at present, are obtained from outside the district. Table 1.18 shows the quantities of forest products the revenues collected during the 1993 - 95 period.

The Table shows that the total volume of timber harvested in the 1993-95 period was 3,013.469 cubic metres with a peak harvest in 1993. The revenue collected from timber and other minor forest products was Kshs.1,061,089.9 and Kshs.410,587, respectively, during the 1993-96 period.

The number of seedlings produced declined from 1,379,889 to 656,697 between 1994 and 1995 because two nurseries were closed down due to water shortage. The World Food Programme, which was assisting in seedling production ended its programme in the district during the same period, thus, contributing to the decline in the number of seedlings being produced. Early staff retirement also partly contributed to this decline.

Table 1.18

Quantities Of Forest Products And Revenue Collected (1993-95)

Year	1993	1994	1995	Total
Volume of timber (sq.m)	1,248.909	1,261.89	502.67	3,013.469
Revenue from timber (Kshs)	390,196.60	506,136.20	164,757.05	1,061,089
Revenue from minor forest products (Kshs)	154,138.75	122,964.75	133,483.5	410,587
No. of seedlings	1,195,394	1,379,889	656,697	3,231,980

Source: Forest Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Between 1994 and 1995, the volume of timber harvested reduced substantially because there were no clear fell plantations for Cypress and, therefore, only thinning took place during the period. In addition, the number of licensed saw millers fell because a number of them did not qualify for licensing in 1995.

Agro-forestry is now becoming a common practice on private farms. It also provide raw materials for industrial purposes, fuel wood and fodder. Over 80% of the seedlings in the district is raised both in communal and individual farms with the help of Rural Afforestation Extension Services (RAES).

During the 1994-96 period, forestry activities provided employment for about 140 licensees. The Forest Department also provides employment for about 339 people who are involved in forest management, protection, establishment and extension services. Casual labourers are employed occasionally.

Tourist Attractions: In 1993, Lake Bogoria National Reserve received 25,161 visitors. In 1994 the reserve collected Kshs. 9,254,480 in revenue from 22,164 visitors. Out of these visitors, 14,452 were residents. During the first six months of 1995, Kshs. 2,950,290 was collected in revenue the 9,649 visitors. Out of these visitors, 6,817 were residents. The reserve provides direct employment to 37 people.

There is a lot of unexploited potential in the tourist industry in the district. Lake Kamnarok Game Reserve requires development of infrastructure to facilitate further exploitation. The tourists who visit the district provide a market for handicrafts and

curios sold to them by the local communities. Farmers in the district also benefit from the food which they supply to the hotels. These are mainly meat, fish and milk.

Fisheries: The hilly Kabarnet, Tenges, Sacho and Kabartonjo areas have perennial water springs and dams, good temperatures and vegetation which provide appropriate condition for fish farming. In the middle of the district lies Lake Baringo into which two perennial rivers and several seasonal springs drain. This body of water has been a source of livelihood for many years. Due to siltation and drought, however, the lake has had its life support potential reduced significantly. Species like labeo which contributed a lot to its bio-diversity are now almost extinct in the lake. Tilapia catches have also gone down and their numbers are expected to dwindle still further.

Although fish catches in Lake Baringo have always contributed to 99% of the total fish catch in the district, there is potential elsewhere. All the rivers and dams in the hilly southern parts have hardly been exploited, but they provide good grounds for culture and capture fisheries. Lake Kamnarok has mornyrus in addition to the tilapia species, which are dominant. Table 1.19 and 1.20 shows the potential for and trends of fish production, respectively, for Lakes Baringo and Kamnarok.

Table 1.19

Fish Production and Potential in Lakes Baringo and Kamnarok

Species	Current Production (Kgs)	Production Area (Sq. M)	Projected Potential (Kgs)	Projected Production Area (Sq.M)
Tilapia	19507.25	1.77x10 ⁸	2.5x10 ⁵	1.87x10 ⁸
Proto	65934.0	1.57x10 ⁸	7.0x10 ⁴	1.8x10 ⁸
Clarias	30722.8	1.57x10 ⁸	6.0x10 ⁴	1.9x10 ⁸
Barbus	6040.55	6.0x10 ⁷	2.0x10 ⁴	1.6x10 ⁸
Common Carp	-	-	1.0x10 ⁴	2.0x10 ⁴
Labeo	-	-	5.0x10 ³	1.0x10 ⁴
Mornyrus	-	-	2.0x10 ⁴	2.2x10 ⁷
TOTAL	122204.6	5.51x10⁸	4.35x10⁵	7.39x10⁸

Source: Fisheries Department, Kabarnet, 1996.

Table 1.20

Fish Production Trends (Kgs) 1991 - 1995

SPECIES	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Tilapia	57510.7	164327.0	20484.4	4281.5	19507.25
Protopterus	35897.1	50749.2	10629.8	3267.5	65934.0
Clarias		28591.0	6823.5		
	28995.8	5852.2	800.1		
Barbus		20.0		1755.0	30722.8
Labeo	5827.8			466.0	6040.55
Total	128231.4	249539.4	38737.8	9770.0	122204.6

Source: Department of Fisheries, Kabarnet, 1996.

Table 1.19 shows that some important species have not been introduced in the two lakes. The current resource area can be stepped up to 739 million sq. meters. The added area would also bear intensive fish farming whereby a small area supports large quantities of fish, thus decreasing the area/fish production ratio. In general the potential is high for fish farming and resource step-up in the district.

At present, intensive fish farming activities are concentrated on Lake Baringo, while Lake Kamnarok has little activity, as it lies within a national reserve. Various fishing activities also occur in dams and rivers, but only for subsistence purposes. The dominant species in the district are tilapia, protopterus, clarias and barbus. At present the labeo and mornyrus catches are almost zero.

In 1992, there were about 230 permanent and temporary fishermen at Lake Baringo and Chemeron Dam. This number has since dropped to 32 fishermen. The role of Lake Baringo in income generation has waned, however. In 1994, the catch was low as compared to previous years because of prohibition of fishing activities on Lake Baringo.

The fish caught is partly consumed within the district and the rest of it is transported and sold outside the district. The latest statistics indicate that only Kshs.2.6 million was earned from fishing activities in Baringo District though the trend of the fish landed has been declining over the last five years. Hence, fish production does not warrant the establishment of a fish processing plant unless the situation improves in future.

Industrial Activities

Although Baringo District has a high potential for industrialization, upto date, there are few industries in the district. Nevertheless, the few which have been established have shown good prospects for further expansion.

Honey Processing (Refining): Already, three small scale processing plants, producing high quality honey at Mogoswok in Kabarnet Division and at Kibingor and Maron in Kolowa Division have been established in the district. Currently, research is on-going to produce wine from honey. The wax produced after refining honey may be used to make candles, sealing wax or treatment of leather.

Meat Processing and Tannery: The district has a very high potential for processing of livestock and livestock products. To this end, the District Development Committee has approved the establishment of a medium-scale abattoir to be located at Loruk. This industry will mainly embark on meat processing and tanning of the hides and skins into high quality leather. By-products from the industry such as blood, bones, hooves and horns will be processed into blood meal, bone meal, glue and buttons, respectively, while fats or tallow will be used in soap making. This will enable the livestock keepers to earn more income from their livestock .

Peanut Butter Processing: There is no existing peanut butter processing plant in the district. During the plan period peanut butter and peanut oil will be processed at Cheplambus in Tenges Division from groundnuts grown there. The district produces high quality groundnuts which could be processed and the by-products used as animal feed to promote dairy production in the district.

Dairy Processing: Although milk production in Baringo District is showing an upward trend, there is yet to establish a milk processing plant. With the present efforts to intensify dairy farming, it is envisaged that by the year 2001, the milk production in the district will triple the present level of 16,000 litres per day. This therefore warrants the establishment of a milk processing plant in the district, preferably at Kabarnet Town, which is centrally located in the milk producing areas.

Cotton Ginnery: The cotton ginnery at Salawa is not fully utilized due to the low production of cotton caused by lack of incentives to the farmers. Cotton production will be intensified during the plan period in order to supply enough raw material for the ginnery plant at Salawa. The ginnery could easily process cotton grown in Kerio Valley and neighbouring districts, to supply the textile industry.

Handcrafts and Cottage Industries: The district produces a lot of handcrafts particularly in East Baringo. The products are marketed locally while others are exported. These products include beads, necklaces, antiques and different types of souvenir. Most of these products are cultural items which should be produced for commercial purposes.

Commerce, Trade and Services

Formal Sector: This sector is very important and forms a significant part of the cash economy of the district. It helps to satisfy the basic needs of the district's population either directly or indirectly through the supply of goods and services. Activities in this sector are concentrated in areas where basic infrastructural facilities such as roads have been developed. The sector is linked both backwards and forwards to other sectors of the district economy such as agriculture and livestock production, plumbing and building construction. The major growth centres are Kabarnet Town, Kabartonjo and Marigat, followed by such rural centres such as Kampi ya Samaki and Tenges.

Commercial, trade and services activities in the district are grouped into the following occupations:-

- Wholesaling;
- Catering (Hotels and Inns);
- Regulated Trade (Retailing);
- Motor Vehicle repair;
- Miscellaneous occupations such as building construction, boarding and lodgings, transporters;
- Distribution, and manufacture of goods.

The major commercial activities fall under regulated trade, followed by caterers, wholesalers and miscellaneous occupation. With the advent of economic liberalization wholesaling has become static as competition from mobile distributors and, occasionally, manufacturers trying aggressively to penetrate markets which they deem are not being covered by their appointed wholesalers. Manufacturing has also been static, and there have been no new manufacturing concerns coming up. The other occupations have seen mild growth, with regulated trade dominating the list due to the ease of entry for prospective operators.

In the highland areas with high rainfall and cool weather conditions, income from cash crops such as coffee and mixed farming is the engine of commerce and trade. But, in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) areas, income from livestock trade in livestock related products such as skins and hides provide the driving force for the formal sector.

Exploitation of natural resources such as forests is another driving force, but this is confined to a few areas in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Tenges Divisions where Cyprus plantations provide logs for timber milling industries.

Fishing is a further natural resource whose exploitation in Lake Baringo used to be a major economic activity and hence income earner. Due to siltation, fishing as an economic activity has greatly decreased. Thus, as it is now, fishing is no longer a driving force to commerce and trade. Tourism around the lake still exists, though it is endangered by the continued slow death of the lake. If the factors leading to

this are not countered, then tourism around the lake might also fizzle out. The consequent loss of income will bear significant impact on commerce and trade.

In ASAL areas, where water for irrigation is available, such as at Perkerra Irrigation Scheme, income from horticultural farming has become the basis of commerce and trade and as well as services. This influence has been so great that, without it, the growth of Marigat Town would be impossible.

Wage employment is a further force behind commerce, trade and services. This may partly explain the development of such commercial and trading centres such as Kabartonjo, Kabarnet, Marigat and Tenges, which also serve administrative centres in which other social institutions like schools, hospitals are located.

Passenger transport in the district is dominated by matatus and a few buses owned by both organized groups and individuals. The passenger transport is fairly developed in areas served by classified roads such as Kabarnet, Nakuru and Eldoret. Areas with poor road network (Kerio-valley and East Baringo) are poorly served. Due to the limited number of public service vehicles, irregular services and high fares, movements of people in the areas and, hence, commerce and trade activities are constrained.

Commercial transport is limited to individual lorries which are often not readily available to those who would wish to hire them to transport goods. So, due to the limited number of commercial transporters, competition is low, and as a result transport costs are high even in areas served by tarmacked roads. In areas not served by good roads lorry transport is only available during the dry season, when the roads are in fairly good conditions. Where transport services are not readily available the development of commerce and trade are constrained.

Bigger hotels (tourist class) are found within the tourist circuit around Lakes Bogoria and Baringo, and at Kabarnet Town. These hotels are adequate and satisfactorily serve the tourists and other visitors to the scenic parts of the district.

Motor vehicles repair services are concentrated within Kabarnet Town and at other rural centres such as Kabartonjo, Marigat, Kampi ya Samaki and Tenges. These are the centres with many vehicles because they are on the transit routes. At these centres minor vehicles repairs are available, especially at Kabarnet and, to a small extent, Marigat where NIB and KARI workshops are available. The availability of this service has helped in the development of commerce and trade and also provided employment to many motor vehicle artisans and mechanics. Majority of the motor vehicle services are operated as jua kali businesses.

Informal Sector: About 30% of the total labour force in the district is employed in the informal sector. Most of the informal sector activities are located in the urban areas which have been supplied with electricity and have good communication network. These are Kabarnet, Marigat, Kabartonjo and Tenges. The activities range from electrical repairs, furniture making, mechanics, building and construction, metal work, tailoring, charcoal selling and maize roasting. Jua Kali associations

have been formed and most of the jua kali artisans will benefit from the National Youth Development Fund.

Today, the informal sector has become a major part of development activities in Baringo District. It supports the agricultural and transport sectors by providing basic services. During the plan period, a training programme will be mounted to equip the existing polytechnics and technical institutions so that graduates from these institutions can find it easy to enter the jua kali sector when provided with basic tools and equipment.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section presents information on the infrastructure that has been established in Baringo District, because this is an important element of the district's setting for industrialization. The level of development and utilization of communication network, health, education and water facilities are analysed, to indicate the capacity of the district in respect of industrialisation.

Communication Network

Road Network: The road network in the district is not sufficient to serve all the divisions. Mochongoi, Kipsaraman and Kolowa Divisions have potential for development but are not easily accessible due to poor road network. The district will therefore need a lot of road development in the next five years in order to facilitate transportation of farm inputs, farm products, livestock and livestock products to various destinations, apart from supporting other economic activities. Development of feeder roads will also be crucial during the plan period to open up the potential areas.

Table 1.21 shows the length of the road network by class and type of surface, and Table 1.22 the distribution and classification of roads by division.

Table 1.21

Road Length of all Classified Roads by Surface Type

Type of Road	Class	Bitumen (Km)	Gravel (Km)	Earth (Km)	Total (Km)
National trunk roads	B	50.0	90.0	0.0	140.0
Primary roads	C	54.0	57.0	32.0	143.0
Secondary roads	D	65.0	181.0	0.0	246.0
Minor roads + SPR	E	29.0	105.0	385.0	519.0
Other roads	OR	0.0	64.0	444.7	508.7
Total (km)		198.0	497.0	861.7	1556.7

Source: Public Works Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Baringo District has 198 kms. of tarmacked roads, 497 kilometers of gravel roads and 861.7 kilometers of earth roads as indicated in Table 21. Most parts of the district are hilly and hence most of the roads have queer alignments, Even though they are gravelled, some sections of them become impassable during rainy seasons.

Table 1.22

Lengths of Roads by Division and Classification

Division	B (KM)	C (KM)	D (KM)	E (KM)	UR (KM)
Kabarnet	0	37	39	35.4	40
Sacho	0	0	39	3.2	96.7
Tenges	0	0	17	33	24
Kabartonjo	0	0	53	33	38
Kipsaraman	20	0	0	80.4	125
Kolowa	30	0	0	85.2	60
Nginyang	60	30	0	0	100
Tangulbei	0	0	72	66	48
Marigat	30	44	26	173	17
Mochongoi	0	32	0	0	9
Barwessa	0	0	0	0	49
Total	140	143	246	513.2	557.7

Source: Public Works Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Marigat Division leads with 273 kilometers of classified roads followed by Tangulbei and Kabarnet Divisions with 138 kilometers and 111.4 kilometers respectively. Barwessa and Mochongai Divisions have the least number of classified roads with a total length of 5.8 kilometres and 32 kilometers respectively.

Air Transport: Table 1.23 shows the distribution of airstrips in the district by division and the maintaining agency. Most of these airstrips are used for security purposes except for the private one.

Table 1.23
Distribution of Airstrips

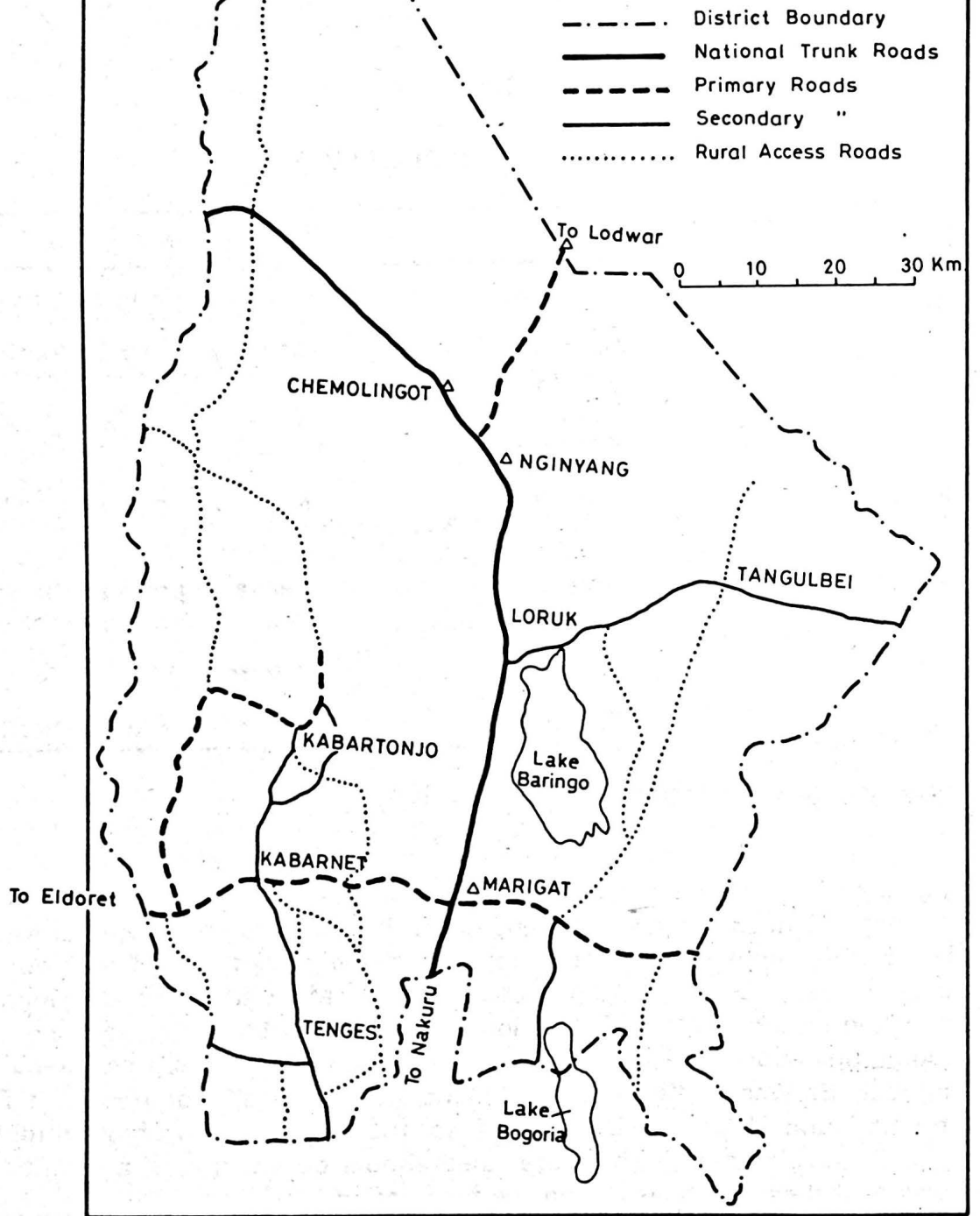
Division	Airstrip	Maintaining Agency
Kabarnet	Kabarnet	Kenya Airports Authority
Marigat	Marigat Kimalel Loboi Kampi Samaki	Kenya Airports Authority
Nginyang	Nginyang Kapedo	Kenya Airports Authority
Tangulbei	Amaya Churo	Kenya Airports Authority
Tenges	Tenomoi	Private
Kapsaraman	Kinyach	Kenya Airports Authority

Source: Public Works Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Telecommunication: Telecommunication services are available at Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Sacho and Marigat but they need to be developed further in order to cope with the pace of economic development. There are four major divisional headquarters lacking these facilities. Most of these divisions were established during the last plan period and are yet to be served with postal and telecommunication services. Fast growing urban centres such as Chemolingot, Tangulbei, Barwessa, Kipsaraman, Muchongoi, Kolowa, Makutani and Salawa Standard Trunk Dialling (STD) facilities, yet these centres have high potential for economic development. Therefore, they should be given high a priority in the provision of these services during the plan period.

Map 4 shows the road network in Baringo District.

BARINGO DISTRICT ROADS



Prepared by DRSRS

Water Facilities

Water shortage is prevalent throughout the district . The most affected areas are the rangelands where families travel long distances in search of water. Lack of adequate water in the marginal and dry areas, especially during prolonged dry spells, has accelerated loss of livestock. The incidence of water borne diseases is also high.

Table 1.24 shows the number of water facilities, by division, that are maintained by either institutions, government or community.

Table. 1.24

Distribution of Water Facilities by Division

Division	Institutional	GOK	Community (Self-Help)
Kabarnet	1	6	3
Marigat	0	7	0
Kabartonjo	1	3	0
Tenges	0	1	2
Nginyang	1	5	0
Tangulbei	2	1	1
Muchongoi	0	0	0
Sacho	0	2	1
Kipsaraman	0	2	2
Barwessa	0	1	5
Kolowa	0	0	2

Source: Department of Water Development, Kabarnet, 1996.

It is evident from Table 1.24 that most of the water facilities are maintained by government, followed by those run by the community. Only five water facilities are run by institutions while the County Council does not maintain any water facility.

Most of these water supplies are piped schemes with high operational and maintenance costs. Funds for running the government maintained schemes are revenue-based and, because operation costs vary from one water supply to another, it may be necessary in future to introduce scheme based specific tariffs. Such tariffs are also useful when considering handing over of water facilities to the communities. Map 5 shows the distribution of water facilities in the district.

Most of these facilities are over-utilized and some are not operational. This information is presented on Table 1.25

Table 1.25**Utilization of Water Facilities**

Water Projects	Number	Operational	No. of People Served	Not Operational
Rural	26	23	81,509	3
Urban	2	2	10,656	0
Harambee (self-help)	14	12	10,144	2
NGO's	0	0	0	0
Institutional	5	5	2,502	0

Source: Department of Water Development, Kabarnet, 1996.

The figures in Table 1.25 reflect a high level of utilization of the existing water facilities. The 42 operational water supplies serve 104,811 people. This represents 40% of the current population of the district. The average number of users per water supply, besides the livestock who use the same facility, is 2,496 people. This is indicative of the effective demand for water facilities and justifies the need for additional schemes in areas where shortage of water is most acute.

Energy Supply

Electricity has been extended to six divisional headquarters in the district, namely: Kabarnet, Sacho, Tenges, Kabartonjo, Marigat and Barwessa. Those not served with electricity are Nginyang, Mochongoi, Tangulbei, Kipsaraman and Kolowa. Quite a number of trading centres and public institutions such as schools, health centres and hospitals; public amenities such as water pumps; and individual commercial installations like posho mills and saw mills, have been provided with electricity. Domestic consumers in areas where the power line has reached have access to electricity.

Table 1.26 presents the level of utilization of electricity in the areas where supply lines have been installed and hooked to the national grid.

Table 1.26
Utilization of Electricity

Area	Utilization	Reasons
Kabarnet	Over Utilized	Locality being in the township and industries.
<u>Kabartonjo Route</u>		
Pemwai	Normal	Locality being in the up-coming market centres with at least a posho-mill in every centre and many domestic consumers in the vicinity. There is over utilization at Kabartonjo since it is a rapidly growing township.
Sertunin	Normal	
Ossen	Normal	
Kabartonjo	Over Utilized	
Trimionin	Normal	
Bartolimo	Normal	
<u>Marigat Route</u>		
Kituro	Normal	Locality being in the up-coming market centres with schools and other public institutions. Over utilized at Marigat since it is a rapidly growing township.
Marigat	Over utilized	
Nag'ambo	Under utilized	
Kampi Samaki	Under utilized	
<u>Tenges Route</u>		
Kewamoi	Normal	Locality being in the up-coming market centres and other domestic consumers in the vicinity.
Kabasis	Normal	
Kabarak	Normal	
Tenges	Normal	

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Office Kabarnet, 1996.

According to Table 1.26, the level of utilization of electricity is normal in most of the centres except at Kabartonjo, Kabarnet and Marigat where there are relatively



higher levels of utilization. Under utilization exists at Nag'ambo, Kabasis and Sertunin centres.

The provision of electricity has promoted substantial growth in milk cooling plants, and other small scale industries as well as the Jua Kali sector. There is need therefore to intensify the Rural Electrification Programme in order to promote development of the informal sector, to curb rural-urban migration. The District Development Committee has already approved areas to be covered under the ongoing Rural Electrification Programme.

The major source of energy in the district is wood fuel which is used both in the rural and urban areas. Petroleum and solar energy are not widely used in Baringo. The degree of wood fuel utilization is very high and the District Environmental Management Committee has recommended that conservation of the environment be intensified during the plan period. Farmers are being encouraged to go for agro-forestry in order to sustain wood fuel supply. Public institutions are also being encouraged to use energy saving jikos and solar power.

Educational Facilities

The district has a total of 356 pre-schools, 318 primary schools, 29 secondary schools, 6 youth polytechnics, and only one Teachers Training College. Table 1.27 shows the distribution of these institutions in the district.

Table 1.27

Distribution Educational Institutions

Division	Pre-Primary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Teachers Colleges
Kabarnet	77	68	8	1
Sacho	28	28	2	-
Tenges	15	19	1	-
Kabartonjo	50	48	7	-
Kipsaraman	47	43	3	-
Marigat	44	39	4	-
Mochongoi	24	13	1	-
Tangulbei	21	9	0	-
Nginyang	8	8	1	-
Kolowa	7	7	0	-
Barwessa	35	36	2	-
Total	356	318	29	1

Source: Department of Education, Kabarnet, 1996.

Pre-primary Schools: The 356 pre-primary schools in the district represent an increase of 28.3% over the previous plan period. At least each primary school has a pre-primary school attached to it. A summary of the enrolment by sex in the pre-primary schools is shown in Table 1.28.

Table 1.28

Enrolment by Sex for Pre-Primary, 1995

Division	Boys	Girls	Total
Kabarnet	1,142	1,128	2,270
Sacho	294	277	571
Tenges	153	132	285
Kabartonjo	664	626	1,290
Kipsaraman	573	521	1,094
Marigat	1,052	1,046	2,098
Mochongoi	321	270	591
Tangulbei	374	264	641
Nginyang	430	330	760
Kolowa	113	82	195
Barwessa	467	463	930
Total	5,583	5,139	10,722

Source: Department of Education, Kabarnet, 1996.

There were 5,583 boys and 5,139 girls enrolled in pre-primary schools in the district giving, a total of 10,722 children. This number has increased over the years in all the divisions due to the advocacy and awareness campaigns that have been conducted district-wide for the establishment and support of pre-primary schools by parents. At present, there are 408 pre-primary school teachers in Baringo. The teacher/pupil ratio therefore is 1:26.

Primary Schools: There are 318 primary schools in the district majority of which are located in the highlands. Table 1.29 indicates that there are 56,386 pupils enrolled in the primary schools out of which 28,482 are boys and 29,904 are girls.

Table 1.29

Enrolment in Primary Schools by Sex, 1995

Division	Boys	Girls	Total	Utilization
Kabarnet	7,221	7,587	14,908	underutilized
Sacho	1,851	1,832	3,683	underutilized
Tenges	1,436	1,402	2,838	underutilized
Kabartonjo	4,971	5,093	10,064	underutilized
Kipsaraman	3,633	3,830	7,463	underutilized
Marigat	3,828	3,409	7,237	underutilized
Tangulbei	657	269	926	underutilized
Nginyang	545	346	891	underutilized
Mochongoi	1,314	1,196	2,510	underutilized
Kolowa	270	123	393	underutilized
Barwessa	2,756	2,817	5,573	underutilized
Total	28,482	27,904	56,386	

Source: Department of Education, Kabarnet, 1996.

The table shows that there is considerable gender disparity in primary education in Tangulbei, Kolowa and Nginyang Divisions. This is largely due to the communities preference of boys education to that of girls. Advocacy and awareness campaigns in respect of gender equality in education is a priority in these regions.

It is also evident that the primary schools in the district are under-utilized. The reasons for this are varied. In Kabarnet, Sacho, Tenges, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions, there are too many schools whose capacity is greater than the number of pupils. In Kolowa Nginyang and Tangulbei Divisions, the issue is that a considerable number of parents with children of school going age are not taking them to school due to lack of awareness on the importance of education. For Mochongoi Division, the reason for under-utilization is that the region is a new settlement area. With more people moving in to the settlement area, the enrolment in the schools is expected to pick up. It should be noted that the utilization levels indicated in the table is only true for the district as a whole. Quite a number of schools in the high potential areas are over utilized.

The district has 3,444 primary school teachers, hence the teacher/pupil ratio is 1.16. The drop out rates are higher for girls than for boys especially in East Baringo where education of boys is given preference to that of girls.

Secondary Schools: Over the previous plan period there was an increment in the number of secondary schools in the district which are now 29 in number. Table 1.30 shows the distribution of schools by division and their catchment.

Table 1.30

Secondary Schools by Divisions

Division	Provincial	District	Total
Kabarnet	7	1	8
Sacho	1	1	2
Tenges	1	-	1
Kabartonjo	4	3	7
Kipsaraman	2	1	3
Marigat	2	2	4
Mochongoi	-	1	1
Tangulbei	-	-	0
Nginyang	-	1	1
Kolowa	-	-	0
Barwessa	-	2	2
Total	17	12	29

Source: Department of Education, Kabarnet, 1996.

Most of the secondary schools in Baringo District are located in the highlands. Kabarnet Division has 8 secondary schools, 7 of which are provincial and one is a district school. Tangulbei and Kolowa Divisions have no secondary schools. There is need therefore, for each of these divisions to have at least one secondary school because they have 9 and 7 primary schools, respectively. There are no national schools in the district.

Table 1.31 shows that out of the 7,864 students enrolled in secondary schools in the district, 4,640 are boys and 3,224 are girls. In Kolowa and Tangulbei Divisions the enrolment is nil because there are no secondary schools in the two divisions. The enrolment for girls in Tenges Division is nil because the only secondary school in the area is for boys.

The utilization level of secondary schools in Kabarnet is normal while there is over-utilization in Sacho, Tenges, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman and Marigat Divisions. The secondary schools in Nginyang, Mochongoi and Barwessa Divisions are under-utilized. The low enrolment in Mochongoi is because the only secondary school there is new and has only form one students. For the case of Nginyang Division, the reason for under-utilization is that a considerable number of the parents are yet

to appreciate the importance and benefits of educating their children. With more awareness campaigns in this division and neighbouring Kolowa and Tangulbei Divisions, the situation is expected to improve. In Sacho, Tenges, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman and Marigat Divisions, the over- utilization of the schools is because their enrolment capacities are out-stripped by the number of students seeking secondary education. These divisions are also densely populated. The district at present has 480 secondary school teachers hence the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:6.

Table 1.31

Enrolment in the Secondary Schools by Division, 1995

Division	Boys	Girls	Total	Utilization
Kabarnet	1,724	1,569	3,293	Normal
Sacho	391	172	563	Overutilized
Tenges	336	-	336	Overutilized
Kabartonjo	1,096	645	1,741	Overutilized
Kipsaraman	565	353	918	Overutilized
Marigat	330	326	656	Overutilized
Tangulbei	-	-	-	-
Nginyang	79	41	120	Underutilized
Mochongoi	7	12	19	Underutilized
Kolowa	-	-	-	-
Barwessa	112	106	218	Underutilized
Total	4,640	3,224	7,864	

Source: Department of Education, Kabarnet, 1996.

As already indicated, the district has only one teachers training college with an enrolment of 483 students of which 239 are males and 244 are females. The college admits students from all over the country and is located in Kabarnet. There are 39 tutors in the college.

Youth Polytechnics: The district has six youth polytechnics namely; Kabimoi, Nginyang, Marigat, Baringo, Ochii and Kituro. These polytechnics offer a variety of courses including carpentry, dress making/tailoring, masonry, metal work, knitting, plumbing and electrical works. Table 1.320 shows the enrolment of students in these polytechnics over the 1994-1996 period.

Table 1.32

Enrolment in the Youth Polytechnics, 1994-1996

Polytechnics	1994		1995		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabimoi	11	10	16	11	11	14
Nginyang	13	7	19	9	13	8
Marigat	42	41	49	44	25	27
Baringo	27	74	21	81	32	77
Ochii	31	61	39	65	25	54
Kituro	26	39	36	42	26	43
Total	150	232	180	252	132	223

Source: Department of Applied Technology, Kabarnet, 1996.

Enrolment in youth polytechnics has been increasing. This trend can be attributed to the increasing number of school leavers and the advocacy campaigns for parents to take their children to youth polytechnics. In general, the number of males enrolled is greater than that of females, but the figures do not indicate serious gender disparity at the polytechnic level. The utilization levels of the polytechnics in the district is normal.

Health facilities

The district has 74 health facilities. These facilities are mainly in the high and medium potential areas where there is a high population density as compared to the arid and semi arid areas. The distribution of these facilities by division is shown in the Table 1.33.

Table 1.33

Distribution of Health Facilities in the District 1991-1995

Division/ Facility	Hospital	Health/ Centres	Sub/Health Centres	Dispensaries	Clinics
Kabarnet	1	1	10	10	2
Kabartonjo	0	1	0	15	1
Tenges	0	2	0	1	0
Marigat	0	2	1	6	1
Nginyang	1	2	0	0	0
Mochogio	0	1	0	1	0
Tangulbei	0	0	0	4	0
Kipsaraman	0	0	0	5	0
Barwessa	0	1	0	5	0
Kolowa	0	0	0	5	0
Sacho	0	1	0	3	0
Total	2	11	2	55	4

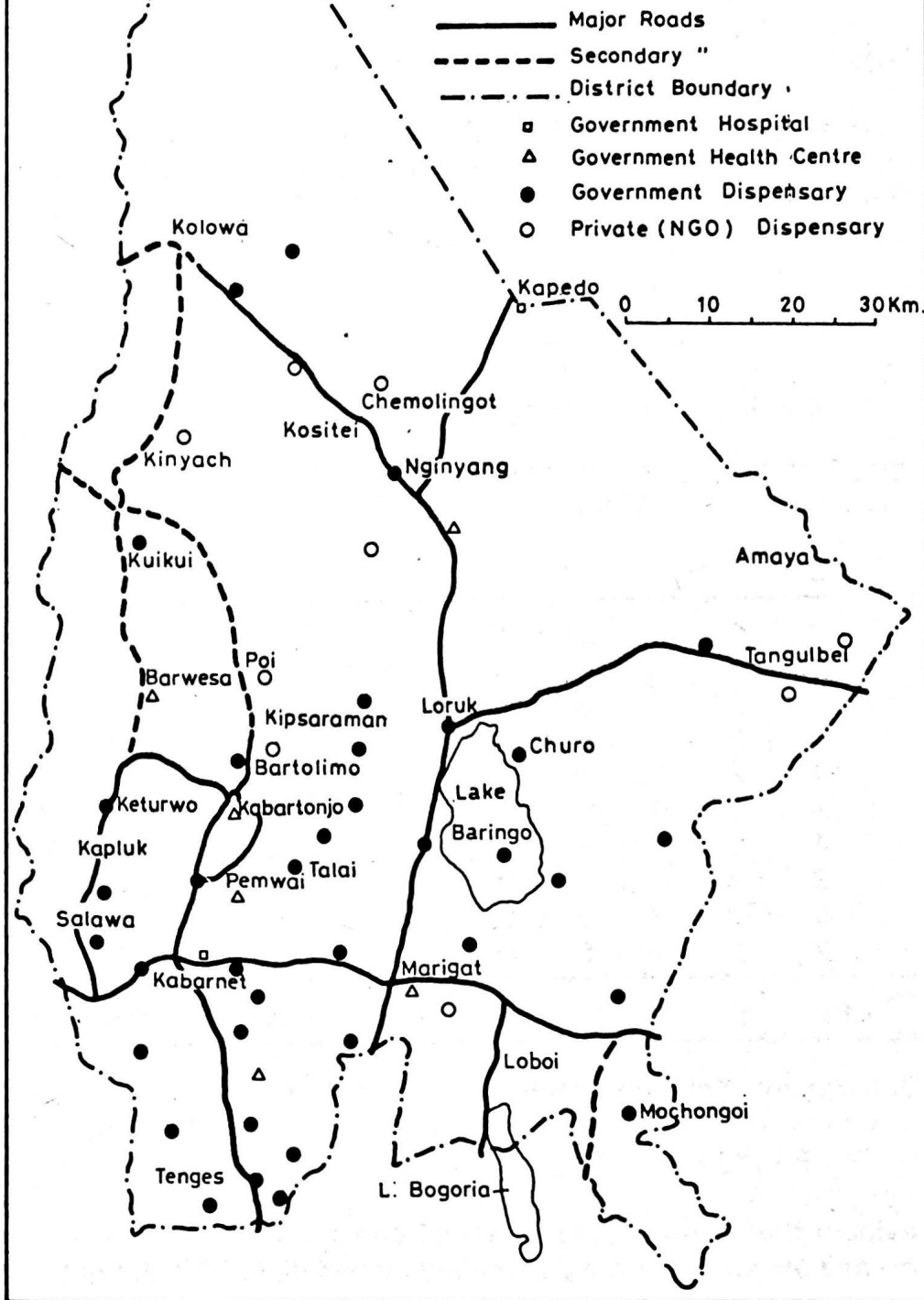
Source: Ministry of Health, Kabarnet, 1996.

There are only two hospitals in the district, one in Kabarnet Division and the other in Nginyang Division. Most of the health facilities are dispensaries with Kabartonjo Division having a higher concentration than the other divisions. There has not been any increase in the number of health facilities over the last five years whereas population has increased.

This situation has led to the over-utilization of the existing facilities. This is further aggravated by the fact that most of the health facilities are not operating at full capacity due to lack of the necessary equipment. For example, Kimalel, Salawa, Sertunin, Chemolingot and Mochongoi Health Centres still operate as dispensaries due to lack of equipment. Patients in the areas served by the said facilities are often referred to other well equipped health facilities within and outside the district. Missionaries and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have played a big role in the provision of health services in the arid and semi-arid areas by putting up health facilities and carrying out mobile clinic services in these areas.

Map 6 shows the distribution of the health facilities in the district.

BARINGO DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



Prepared by DRSRS

are two medical doctors in the district with a paramedic strength of 300. gives a doctor/paramedic ratio of 1:150. The district has only one dentist the doctor/population ratio is 1:143,835. The introduction of the user-charges has negatively affected the utilization of medical facilities in the district. A major contributing factor is that majority of the population live below the poverty line and are unable to pay the user-charges.

Dipping Facilities

Cattle dips play a big role in the control of ticks which are vectors of the deadly Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Heartwater. Tick-borne diseases contribute to 70% of the livestock deaths in the District. Table 1.34 gives a breakdown of the cattle dips in the district by division and ownership between 1993 and 1996.

Table 1.34

Dipping Facilities by Divisions

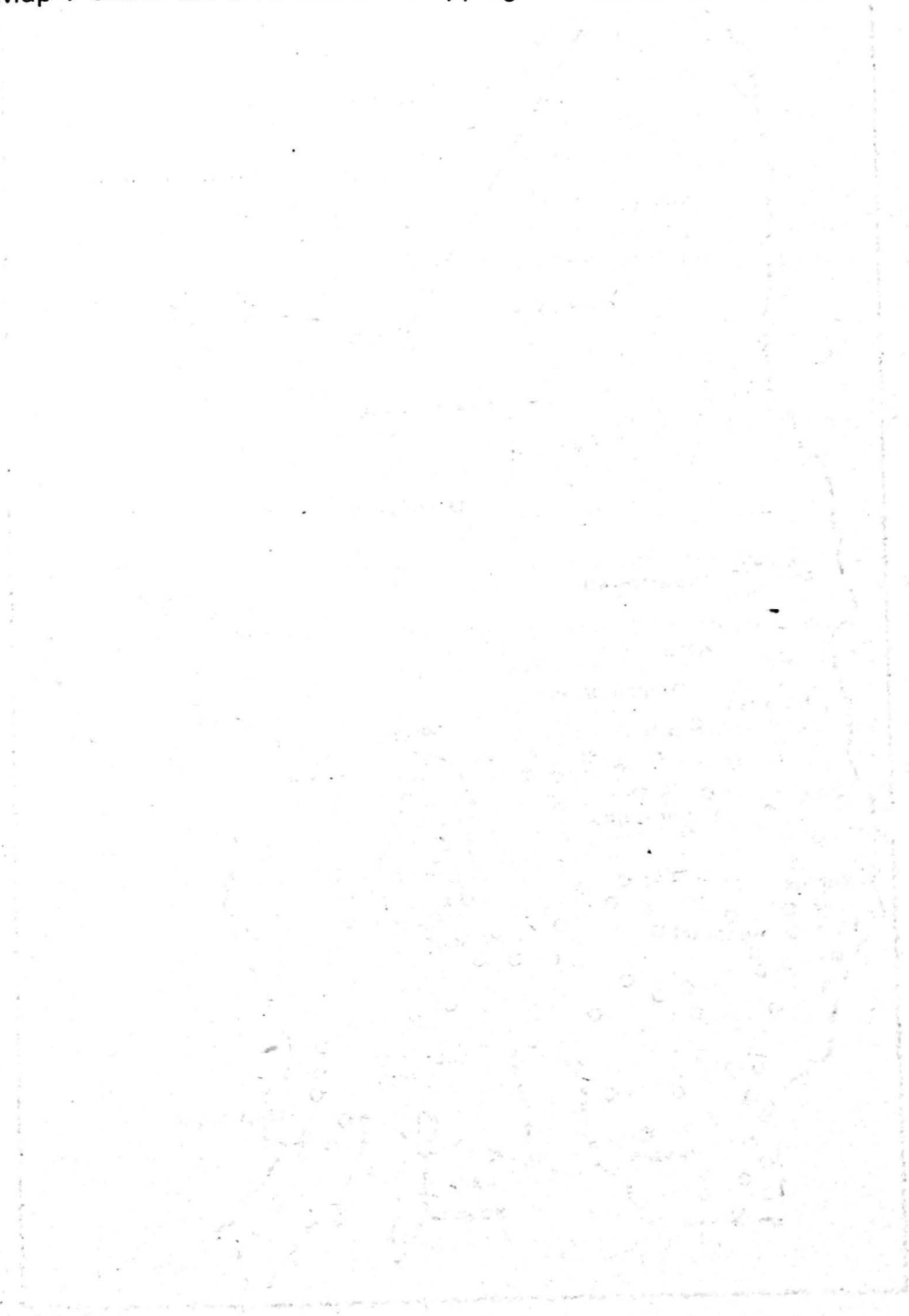
Division	1993		1994		1995		1996	
	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Kabarnet	19	1	21	1	22	1	22	1
Mattonjo	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Maraman	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0
Mages	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Migat	14	2	2	14	14	2	14	2
Mhongoi	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Mgulbei	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Mono	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
Mnyang	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Mwa	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Total	87	5	88	5	89	5	91	5

Source: Veterinary Department, Kabarnet, 1996.

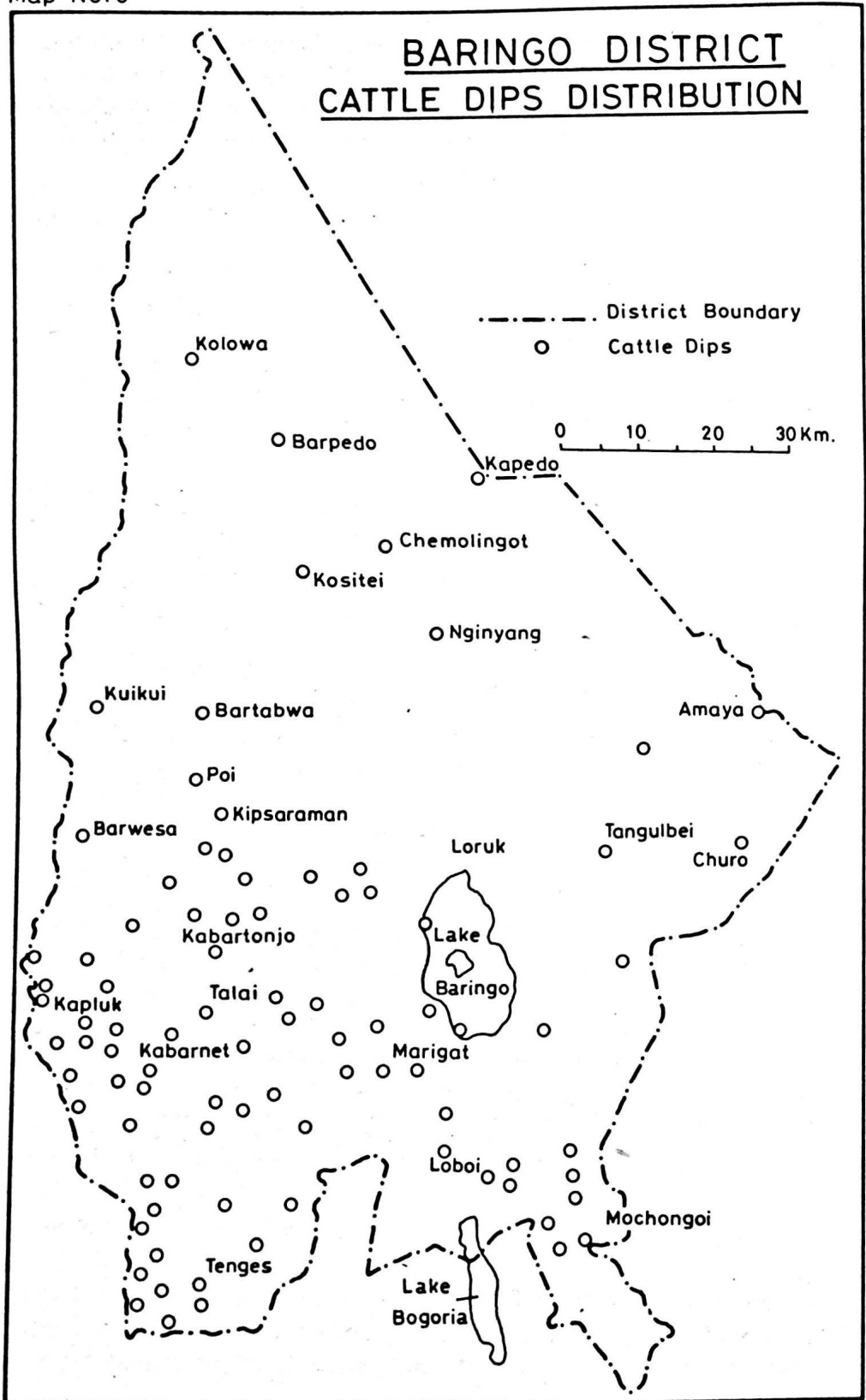
C - Community P - Private

From the Table it is evident that at present there are 91 community owned cattle dips and 5 privately owned ones. Out of the community owned dips, 30% are not operational due to problems ranging from lack of water, lack of funds to buy chemicals, to defective dip tanks. In most of the operational facilities the dipping fees are too low due to the high dipping fees resulting from the high prices of acaricide.

Table 1.34 also shows that the dips are concentrated in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions while in Kolowa, Nginyang, Mochongoi and Tangulbei Division these facilities are few. The private cattle dips are found in Kabarnet, Marigat and Macho Divisions only. Five more dips are under construction in the district at present. Map 7 show the distribution of dipping facilities in the district.



BARINGO DISTRICT CATTLE DIPS DISTRIBUTION



Prepared by DRSRS

WELFARE INDICATORS

The basic objective of development is to improve the welfare of the people of an economy. In this section, welfare indicators are discussed in terms of employment, income and its distribution, infant mortality rate, disease incidence, food availability and nutrition.

Employment Levels

In 1989, the district had a labour-force of 91,509. It is projected that in 1997 the labour force will increase upto 119,017. The majority of the labour force is engaged in pastoralism, followed by farming. In the wage employment, most of the labour-force is in the public sector, followed by the informal and the private sectors respectively.

Although there are no available figures, the general observation is that from 1993 to 1996, building and construction sector created many jobs for both the skilled and unskilled. Most of the skilled labour force was absorbed in the construction sector. The district does not have adequate skilled personnel. Hence most of the personnel is drawn from outside the district.

The public and private sectors have well educated and more skilled labour force hence higher wages. The commercial sector on the other hand employs less skilled workers with a minimum of five years of education. The informal sector employs those in the labour force with technical skills majority of whom are self employed.

Most of the labour force in the district is employed in the small farm sector and is dominated by family labour which is largely seasonal. The pastoralists use family labour where child labour is common. In all sectors both men and women are employed but majority of the workers are men. Table 1.35 shows employment levels in various sectors in the district.

Table 1.35**Employment Levels in the District - 1996**

Sector	No. Employed
Building & Construction	1,200
Commercial Sector	4,672
Public Sector	12,085
Private Sector	4028
Small Farms	47,455
Fishing	120
Jua Kali	20,868
Total	90,428

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 1996.

Incomes

Agricultural/Livestock Production: The major income earning occupations in the district are pastoralism and farming. The distribution of income is not even because more than 50% of the total population in the district live below the poverty line. The share of income is lower in the less educated households.

Livestock production activities have the potential to earn higher incomes compared to other occupations if adequate marketing facilities are made available within the district. In 1995, the total income accruing to dairy farmers was Kshs.6.6 million and this was from milk handled by dairy co-operative societies. In the same year proceeds from slaughter figures indicates that the district earned Kshs.116.4 million. Income accruing to farmers from sale of honey was more than Kshs. 7.2 million.

In 1995, the farmers in the district managed to produce 13,163 tons of maize which was valued at Ksh.131.6 million. Beans produced in the same year was worth Ksh.30 million while groundnuts were worth Ksh.10.4 million. Most of the maize and beans produced were consumed within the district while most of the cotton and groundnuts were marketed outside the district.

Wage Earnings: Wage earnings in the building and construction sector are the highest, followed by the public sector while earnings from small farms and fishing are the lowest. By June 1996, total wage earning in the building and construction sector was Kshs.92.16 million, employing 1,200 people. The private sector had a labour force of 8,700 people with total wage earnings of Kshs.250.6 million while the public sector had 12,085 people earning Kshs. 406 million. People employed in small farms earned Kshs. 542.3 million while those in the informal sector earned Kshs. 413.2 million.

Informal Sector: Data on incomes in the informal sector are not available but by observation most of the artisans employed in this sector earn more income than majority of those employed in the public sector. The informal sector comprises mainly jua kali artisans engaged in such activities as motor vehicle repairs, building and construction and electrical repairs among others.

Distribution of Income

Most male headed households tend to have higher incomes than women headed households. Income generating activities in the high potential areas are more, hence people in these areas have more incomes compared to those living in marginal areas. Areas with basic infrastructure such as water supplies, roads and electricity tend to attract jua kali artisans while areas or urban centres without such facilities are less attractive and their incomes are lower.

All urban centres of this district have pockets of urban poor. According to a household welfare monitoring and evaluation survey carried out in 1991, the

poorest households were in Kabarnet, Tenges and Kampi ya Turkana in Marigat Town which depended on relief supplies throughout the year.

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in the district is 80 deaths per 1000 live births which is slightly higher than the national average of 74 deaths per 1000 live births. Immunization coverage is much lower than the national average due to lack of parental education and long distances travelled to immunization centres. The CSD/UNICEF Programme used to assist in the immunization programme until 1994 when its support was withdrawn.

It is important to note that although infant mortality rate has been reduced considerably, deaths among young children still occur quite frequently due to the poor nutritional status in this district. The arid and semi-arid areas in the district contribute more to infant mortality resulting from under-nutrition since they are more vulnerable to drought and the populations are faced with under-consumption of balanced diets.

Diseases Incidence

Table 1.36 shows the major diseases in the district and their frequency between 1992 and 1995.

Table 1.36

Major Disease Incidence (1992-1995)

Disease	1992	1993	1994	1995
1. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	116,706	152,230	200,965	122,359
2. Malaria	85,542	103,147	136,195	83,832
3. Diarrhoeal Diseases	25,888	18,565	25,889	15,662
4. Intestinal Worms	25,608	23,901	16,232	12,494
5. Rheumatism	20,077	2,247	17,800	12,340
6. Eye Infection	17,820	13,547	12,891	10,338
7. Accidents	12,934	16,260	15,087	11,478
8. Urinary Tract Infection	11,189	9,483	-	-
9. Ear Infection				
10. Skin Diseases	11,044	-	12,891	3,121
11. Dental Disorders	42,872	34,658	31,731	22,668
	-	4,668	-	-

Over the years, reported cases of upper respiratory tract and malarial diseases have been increasing. However, there are slight reductions in the cases of other diseases. There are also incidences of skin diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal worms infection and dental disorders. HIV/AIDs is a major concern in the district due to its fast spreading rate and negative impact on industrialization, as it mainly affect the most productive population.

Nutrition

Malnutrition rates in the district increased over the 1992 - 1995 period. This was evident from the number of underweight children whose rate rose from 8.14% in 1992 to 15.79% in 1994. In 1995, this figure dropped to 10.7%. The most affected areas were the lowlands which are mostly arid or semi-arid. For example, Nginyang Division had the highest rate of 29.62% in 1994.

The general increase of the malnutrition cases were ascribed to the drought of 1994 which reduced access to food and dietary intake. Other causes could have been malaria and upper respiratory tract infection which cause loss of appetite. Associated causes of malnutrition in the district are poverty, close spacing of children, teenage pregnancies, and insufficient health services. The most affected groups are pregnant and lactating women, infants, children and adolescents.

Malnutrition has an adverse, and in some cases permanent, effect on the vulnerable groups. The physical and mental development of malnourished infants and children is usually hampered thus leading to poor performance in school, apart from increased risk of diseases infection and possible death. Children who are exposed to malnutrition during their critical years of development may never recover from these effects even in their later years. This will in turn hinder them from exploiting their full potential academically, technically and in participating in economic activities in the future. This impacts negatively on the labour force and the economy of the country as a whole.

Under-nutrition among adults has a negative impact on the labour force because the affected adults are usually weak and sickly and therefore have low productivity. They are more prone to diseases and spend a substantial portion of their income on medical services, instead of on investing it. Malnourished women tend to have more abortions, still-births and underweight infants who have a higher risk of diseases and death thus contributing to the mortality and morbidity among children and women.

Food Availability

Whereas the nutritional level of the greater percentage of the population of the district appears to be satisfactory, the supply of major food-stuffs such as maize, beans, finger millet, milk and vegetables are not adequate throughout the year. The

agro-ecological zones of the district are not endowed with natural resources that can produce enough food to meet the district's requirements.

The district produces 13,940 tonnes of cereals, 1,450 metric tonnes of pulses, 1,578 metric tonnes of vegetables, 40,000 litres of milk, and 1,926 metric tonnes of meat. Given the current population of the district and using the average consumption requirements for each adult per year (i.e 20 kgs. of cereals, 36 kgs. of pulses, 36 kgs. of vegetables, 15kgs. of fruits, 50 litres of milk and 36 kgs. of meat) it is clear that the district is self sufficient in meat but deficient in other foodstuffs. The food deficit is covered by inter-district imports.

Social Dimensions of Development

The Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) is a new Government programme, which addresses problems of the most vulnerable members of the society. These include the landless poor, orphans, aged, disabled, unemployed, widows and urban destitutes. Since the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmes which aims at stabilizing the economy in the long-run, many Kenyans have been adversely affected by the unleashing of market forces which have hitherto been reigned in by administrative controls in various sectors of the economy.

In the case of Baringo District where over 50% of population is living below the poverty line the plight of the poor has been aggravated by the introduction of cost-sharing in publicly provided facilities. Therefore, the SDD Programme is aimed at giving short-term support to the most vulnerable groups in order to alleviate their problems during this stage of economic take-off. In 1996, the district launched a campaign to sensitize all the leaders upto sub-locational level and they identified projects to be funded under (SDD) Programme. The district has prepared a project profile which, if implemented, will meet the objective of the percentage of the population living below the poverty line.

The very needy groups are scattered all over the district and during the sensitization campaign in 1995/96 financial year it came out very clearly that at the sub-locational level those very poor are well known and a list has been prepared for ease of identification.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

Institutional support is a key to socio-economic development at the district level, especially in respect of resource mobilization and implementation of projects and programmes. Therefore, this section describes the institutional framework which exists in Baringo District with particular attention on the District Development Committee and other institutions which are stakeholders in the development process in the district.

DDC and Its Sub-Committees

The DDC has been operating effectively since the introduction of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. As the highest Development Committee in the district, the DDC has managed to streamline and activate the operations and functions of the other development committees like the Divisional, Locational and Sub-Locational Development Committees. During the 1997-2001 plan period, the DDC will continue to mobilize all the available resources to ensure that requirements for industrialization are addressed, such as setting aside land for industrial development in the local authorities' physical plans and provision of suitable infrastructures. These will create a favourable environment for investors and enhance faster development in the district.

The District Development Committee has special purpose committees such as The District Tender Board, District Education Board, District Agriculture Board, District Social Development Committee, District Environmental Management Committee, District Water Board and District HIV/AIDs Committee. It is also mandated to form committees on ad-hoc basis to address particular issues whenever they arise.

District Executive Committee: The Committee has been very effective in discharging its responsibility as the technical arm of the District Development Committee. The committee advises the District Development Committee on various development issues, including monitoring and supervising implementation of development projects in the district. The committee is composed of highly qualified technical staff, and ensures that all the development projects initiated are well implemented and meet the needs of the target groups.

Divisional Development Committees: Divisional Development Committees have continued to play important roles as sub-DDCs and as a necessary link between the Locational Development Committee and the District Development Committee.

All the Divisional Development Committees in the district have been instrumental in identifying and recommending to the DDC viable programmes and projects which need to be implemented. However, most of the staff in this committee are not well trained and hence training and posting of additional qualified staff to the divisions are required.

Locational Development Committees: These committees, especially those in agriculturally high potential areas, have been very active and contributed enormously to the success of the Divisional Development Committees. It is envisaged that these committees will be strengthened further within the 1997-2001 plan period to enable them play even a greater role in the development of their locations.

Sub-locational Development Committees: These committees represent the grass-root level communities and are responsible for addressing local needs and the initial identification of projects and activities to address those needs. These committees

have been instrumental in identifying shopping lists for projects which are forwarded to the Divisional Development Committees for further prioritization.

District Planning Unit: The objective of the District Planning Unit (DPU) is to serve as a secretariat to the District Executive Committee for the day-to-day co-ordination of planning and implementation of projects.

The District Planning Unit has been a very useful tool not only in planning and monitoring, but also in such technical activities as costing of projects, preparation of bills of quantities and technical appraisal of project proposals. Project proposals that are in line with the district's industrial requirements will be given priority. It is envisaged that within the 1997-2001 plan period, the DPU will be meeting more regularly and will be the driving force in ensuring timely implementation of projects and programmes proposed in this Development Plan.

One of the main components of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development is the District Information and Documentation Centre whose main purpose is to provide essential development information to the DDC and the DPU. Baringo DIDC was established in 1989 and has currently acquired substantial documents and reference materials.

Local Authorities

Local authorities undertake various forms of development activities within their areas of jurisdiction. There are two local authorities namely, Baringo County Council and Kabarnet Municipal Council. Local authorities acquire their development funds from various sources of which the main one are: revenue collection, rates, rents and service charges.

The two local authorities in the district have undertaken several development activities that can promote industrialization. The Municipal Council of Kabarnet has facilitated the provision of rental houses, fire fighting services, maintenance of township roads, garbage collection and disposal, provision of industrial land and other social services.

The Baringo County Council, being the oldest local authority in the district, has set the pace in setting aside land for industrial development, livestock holding grounds, development of urban centres and provision of social services throughout the district.

Voluntary Agencies

Most of the voluntary agencies in the district are involved in the provision of basic needs and education and hence they contribute to human resource development. They are also intensively involved in the protection of water catchment areas and the environment. They have also emphasised on sustainability of projects after

completion and training of beneficiaries on how to maintain the projects when the assistance is withdrawn.

Kenya Freedom From Hunger Council: This is involved in development activities in the district in the areas of water development, livestock development, crop development, rangelands management, and gender and development. These activities are mainly concentrated in Kolowa, Nginyang and Tangulbei Divisions and are aimed at enhancing food security and promoting the livestock industry in the region.

As pertains water development, KFFHC is involved in rehabilitation of dams and shallow wells, and spring protection. For crop development, the focus is on demonstration of crop husbandry techniques, land preparation using donkeys, post-harvest management technology, promotion of fruits, and soil conservation among others. These activities are geared towards attaining reliable water supply, food, environmental conservation and eventually increased production of agricultural products to sustain agro-based industries.

World Vision International: This is a Christian organization working with the poor and the disadvantaged in Kenya. World Vision is collaborating with other NGOs, communities and the Government of Kenya in the implementation of identified community projects in Marigat, Kabarnet, Barwessa, Tangulbei and Nginyang Divisions. The projects undertaken by World Vision are in the sectors of health, education, agriculture, water, micro-enterprise development, and evangelism through child sponsorship system.

Catholic Diocese of Nakuru: This is one of the Churches carrying out development activities in the district. These activities include provision of water, improvement of agriculture, health services, women activities, youth training, communication network, and pastoral development activities.

A.I.C Loruk: It operates mainly in Loruk area and its major activity is the construction of roof catchment tanks for schools. By 1990 the organization had constructed a total of 26 water tanks and six shallow wells with assistance from UNICEF. The local community usually provides labour while the NGO provides materials. The organization also assists women groups, pre-primary schools, the improvement of livestock, provision of chemicals for livestock and running of mobile health clinics

Morop Christian Children's Fund (CCF): This started its operations in the district in 1977. In 1991 the NGO started a Family Help Project. Its activities are sponsored by individuals from outside the country. This NGO procures uniforms and pays school fees for needy children while at the same time assisting their families to engage in income generating activities so that they can be self reliant in future. Other areas of involvement are water supply projects, construction of cattle dips and primary health care activities.

Church Province of Kenya (CPK): This began operating in the district in 1985 through the Baringo Community Development Project. CPK operates in Kabartonjo, Nginyang, Tangulbei and Marigat Divisions where it addresses issues related to community health care using an integrated approach. So far the NGO has constructed 70 water tanks with the assistance of CSD programme. Other areas of involvement are provision of building materials for nursery schools in Tangulbei and Nginyang Divisions, and assistance to groups in establishing income generating activities such as bee-keeping and basket weaving.

Kipsaraman Integrated Development Programme (KIDP): This programme operates in Kipsaraman Division and its main objective is to help families improve on their nutrition status using the available resources. At present, the NGO is also involved in agro-forestry, dairy and poultry activities, adult literacy, water and sanitation. KIDP now has 14 health out-stations and it takes a leading role in curative and preventative health measures.

Inter-Aid: This is an NGO operating in the lowlands of the district. The organization has assisted in the construction of primary schools and is involved in afforestation efforts in conjunction with the departments of forest and agriculture.

Munamat Aldawa - Alislamiya (MDI): This is one of the latest NGOs to start operating in the district. It began operating in Baringo in 1995. The NGO aims at promoting education, health and water activities in East Baringo. At present, the organization is about to complete the construction of a health centre in Kolowa Division. On completion of this facility the NGO intends to put up a school.

Other Development Programmes

Jamii Na Mazingira Baringo (JAMABA): This is a bilateral aid programme between the Governments of the Netherlands and Kenya. The implementing Ministry in Kenya is the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. The programme's mandate is soil and water conservation as well as the rehabilitation of the environment. High priority is given to education, training and sensitization of the local communities. Sustainability of projects is used as the key indicator of success. The programme is community driven in that communities are involved in all stages of planning and implementation. Seven divisions namely Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Sacho, Marigat, Barwessa and Muchongoi are targeted by the programme.

Child Survival and Development Programme: A GoK/UNICEF initiative, the programme which was started in Baringo District in 1985, with the objective of reducing the infant (IMR) and maternal (MMR) mortality rates by improving the quality of life of children and their mothers in the focus areas.

The above stated objectives are achieved through: Maternal and Child Health (MCH); Water and Sanitation; Nutrition; Children In Especially Difficult Circumstances; AIDS Prevention and Control and Community Care; Gender and

Development; and Basic Education Programme components. These activities are carried out by the relevant line departments in conjunction with the communities in the focus areas, using a participatory approach.

Through the CSD Programme, 27 Bamako Initiative centres were started in various communities where some of the programme components such as MCH, Immunization, Nutrition and Basic education activities were initiated through an integrated approach. Also, through the programme, quite a number of water projects were initiated. These include Kapkelelewa and Barwessa (Yeptos) water projects. The Gender and Development component initiated revolving loans in some communities which advanced quite a number of loans to women in a bid to empower them economically. Sensitization messages were also disseminated to the communities in the district on issues pertaining to AIDS prevention and control and community care, the plight of children in especially difficult circumstances, and the importance of basic education and gender disparity of the same.

Since the end of 1994 the programme has not been very active due to the internal problems that UNICEF experienced at that time. However, the programme is set to resume its normal operations during the 1996/97 fiscal year.

Harambee Movement

Harambee movement has contributed greatly towards both the economic and social development of the district. Available information indicates that in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 the harambee contributions made amounted to Kshs. 9.9m, Kshs. 13.6m, Kshs.64.2m, Kshs.24.6m, and Kshs.46.5m respectively.

The money raised was mainly used to fund the construction of primary and secondary schools, women group projects, payment of school fees and hospital bills, and assisting homes for the destitute. During the 1997 - 2001 plan period the harambee movement is expected to play a big role in the overall development of the district due to the increasing appreciation of the harambee efforts by the local community.

Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals

Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA): The district is covered by Kerio Valley Development Authority which is undertaking various development activities in the district. These include construction of access roads and water facilities, honey marketing, livestock multiplication and marketing, and ballast making. Among the projects undertaken by KVDA are Bartabwa and Koriema dams, and Chemeron irrigation project.

The Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS): KWS was established in the district during the 1989 - 1993 plan period. It is vested with the responsibility of conservation,

maintenance and management of wildlife resources that are found in the district.

Kenya Power and Lighting Co. (KPLC): KPLC provides electricity to the rural areas through the Rural Electrification Programme and thus it contributes towards improving the standards of living of the rural population. Electricity has been extended to some of the major trading centres and public institutions. The electricity grid has been extended along Kabarnet Township, Kabartonjo, Marigat and Tenges routes. There is still need to intensify the Rural Electrification Programme in the district to enable exploitation of resources.

National Irrigation Board - Perkerra : The board is in charge of Perkerra Irrigation Scheme situated in Marigat. Production of horticultural crops is promoted on the 17,000 acres presently under cultivation in the scheme where 400 farm households are involved. The crops grown are onions, chilies (dry), water melon, paw paws, potatoes and kales. Maize and cotton are also grown on the scheme.

National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB): NCPB brings about better and efficient food distribution and also improves farmers' access to the marketing of the produce. NCPB has 6 depots and 2 stores situated in various divisions. The depots have a total capacity of 356,000 bags.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC): KPTC is engaged in the introduction and expansion of mail exchange and provision of telecommunication services both in urban and rural areas. So far it has established one head post office in Kabarnet, seven departmental post offices and three sub-post offices (Agencies) in the district. Over the 1997-2001 plan period KPTC will establish and upgrade more post offices in the district. It will also connect some manual exchanges and automatic S.T.Ds.

Kenya Industrial Estates: KIE has assisted small scale entrepreneurs and Jua kali artisans in the district by providing them with finance and fully serviced industrial sheds and premises. Most of the industrial units financed in the district are rural based utilizing locally available raw materials. Among the projects which have been provided with premises are Makatiat Ltd, Ringo Investment Ltd, Rotumoi Furniture Ltd, and Kabarnet Friends Dry Cleaners.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC): AFC has one branch in Baringo which is situated at Kabarnet Town. The branch serves the whole district and provides financial support for agriculture and livestock development.

Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB): KCB has one branch situated in Kabarnet Town. It also operates mobile bank units in Kabartonjo, Tenges and Marigat Divisions. The bank's services include operating of accounts, provision of loans, overdrafts and telegraphic transfers.

Post Bank: The operations and activities of Post Bank's are performed through the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation's branch at Kabarnet. Its main activities include operating of accounts, overdrafts and telegraphic transfers.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement in the district contributes to the economy by pooling resources of its members and promoting their economic interests. In particular, the marketing co-operative societies arrange for marketing and transportation of the members' agricultural and livestock produce. The savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) provide credit and saving services to their members.

There are 14 registered marketing cooperative societies in the district. The Co-operative societies have been involved in the setting up of coffee factories, honey refineries, and milk cooling plants, marketing of groundnuts, fish and hides thus contributing to the industrialization of the district. Kipsunya Co-operative Union is behind the setting up of the proposed Kipsunya Dairy plant in Kabarnet Division, which, on completion, is expected to greatly improve the collection, processing and marketing of dairy products in Baringo. The Co-operative movement in the district also has the potential to put up industries involved in hides and skins as well as meat processing.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

INTRODUCTION

From the analyses of the resource base, the pattern of resource exploitation, level of development and utilization of socio-economic infrastructure, and the resultant impact of these on the welfare of the population, it is evident that development of Baringo District is constrained by various factors. Therefore, this chapter presents in order of priority the major constraints to development in the district and the corresponding strategy of the Baringo District Development Committee for removing each constraint. In doing so, the chapter looks backwards to chapter one and forward to chapter three, with aim of focusing on the needs of the people of the district as well as on the theme of the plan.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Presented in the order of priority, the major constraints holding back development in Baringo District include inadequate infrastructural facilities (such as water supplies and roads) under-developed human resources and poor marketing system, among others. Detailed explanation of how each of these constraints impede development in the district is given in the sub-sections below.

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

This is the major constraint to industrialization in the district. At the present level of development, infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity, and posts and telecommunications are prerequisites for industrial development of the district. Some areas which have been identified as high potential for industrialisation like Loruk, Cheplambus, Kerio Valley and Kabarnet lack some of the basic infrastructural facilities such as good road networks. An abattoir and a tannery has been proposed at Loruk while Cheplambus has the potential of producing adequate hydro-electric power and water for irrigation from Kipsaa Dam project. Kabarnet has the potential of producing agricultural raw materials such as coffee and pyrethrum to support agro-based industries. The smooth transportation of raw materials, manpower final and final products in these areas is hampered by the poor state of some of the roads which makes it difficult for vehicles to pass through.

Roads: In East Baringo, livestock and livestock products such as hides and skins are in abundance but it is not easy to reach them due to lack of roads and poor state of existing roads. In Kerio valley, there is high potential for growing cotton and horticultural crops but apart from marketing facilities, transportation is highly hampered by the poor state of the road network. These same constraints hinder cotton production in Kipsaraman and Bartabwa.

Telecommunications: Adequate and efficient telecommunication services are limited to the main urban centres in the district. Most divisions do not have STD exchange, for example Nginyang and Tangulbei while others such as Kipsaraman and Kolowa do not have telephone services at all. Tele-fax services are non-

existent in the district while postal services have not been extended to remote areas of the district. In the absence of efficient and adequate telecommunication and postal services few investors would be willing to invest in certain areas of the district which have the industrial potential.

Power Supply: Electricity is an important ingredient for industrialization but this has not been adequately extended in the district thus limiting the areas where certain types of industrial activities can take place. Five divisional headquarters are not served with electricity. These are Nginyang, Mochongoi, Tangelbei, Kipsaraman and Kolowa. Electric power supply is vital for pumping water from boreholes which are widely used in the district. Lack of electricity for boreholes, domestic lighting and posho mills has led to inadequate water supply and use of expensive energy alternatives.

Water Facilities: The establishment of industries in Baringo is being hampered by the lack of adequate water resources especially in areas such as Kolowa, Nginyang and Tangelbei Divisions. Water in these areas is very vital for sustaining livestock which is an important raw material for the meat processing and tannery industries. Irrigation activities are also limited by this constraint. People living in these water deficit areas are also affected as they usually lack adequate water for domestic use, a situation which leads to high disease incidences and in some cases high mortality rates. The situation is aggravated further by the fact that development of water facilities in some of these areas is expensive and therefore a high investment capital will be required to put water facilities in place.

Under -Developed Human Resources

The under-developed human resources in the district has adversely affected the development of the Jua Kali sector. Although more than 65% of the population has received basic education, they lack technical skills. The technical training institutions are not adequately utilized and therefore the labour force is composed of a small number of people with technical skills. It is therefore difficult for the district to industrialize with a labour force which is largely unskilled.

Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the majority of the local potential investors has slowed down the industrial process in the district. Few potential investors are therefore willing to invest due to fear of failure. Statistics available in the district show that due to lack of managerial skills, over half of the commercial concerns registered in Baringo annually fail to make it to the second year.

There has been lack of regular training for civil servants on new government policies. This has led to slow pace at which the projects and programmes are implemented.

Disease incidence such as HIV/Aids will definitely affect industrialisation for majority of the victims are in the labour force. If the situation continues, the total labour force is likely to be reduced due to resultant deaths and morbidity, hence

loss of man hours. This also means that the family resources, which could be invested, will be diverted towards medical care, thus reducing the propensity to save.

Inaccessibility to Credit

Inaccessibility to credit is a constraint in the district because some of the willing investors lack collateral and are therefore not eligible for credit. Land ownership tends to be communal, particularly in the semi-arid parts of the district. This means that most families do not have title deeds to the land they occupy. In the absence of title deeds, these farmers cannot secure loans due to lack of collateral and also they have no motivation to develop their land.

Other potential investors who may be having the necessary collateral have little or inaccurate knowledge pertaining to credit and the institutions providing credit. This is one of the factors hindering rapid industrialization in the district. In addition, the credit institutions in the district are concentrated in Kabarnet Town. Therefore, communities living far from Kabarnet Town have little or no access to them. Gender bias on acquisition of credit is also evident because most women do not have rights of property ownership. This means women have no collateral, hence they have no access to credit facilities.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Raw Materials

Some of the raw materials found in the district are poorly developed. For example, due to inadequacy and underdevelopment of cotton production in the district, the cotton ginnery in Kerio Valley is operating far below its capacity. Production has decreased over the years because farmers have been frustrated earlier on by poor incentives such as delayed payments, poor prices and monopolistic nature of marketing. However, the existing potential for cotton production in the district is high. Another example is the exploitation of quarries in the district whereby only a few are being exploited for their building stones while ballast is imported from outside the district despite the enormous potential for ballast production in Baringo which can also be exported to other districts. Due to this state of affairs the development of the construction industry has been limited.

Raw materials for the production of chip boards, block boards and ply wood are readily available at the saw mills in the district but these are not being utilized because of lack of improved technology in timber processing. Chip boards, block boards and plywood are therefore imported from outside the district. The lack of these secondary products has therefore constrained the development of the furniture making industry in Baringo.

The district is well endowed with livestock and livestock products such as beef, mutton, poultry, honey, hides and skins. One of the problems hindering development of the livestock industry is keeping of traditional herds of cattle, sheep

and goats which take a long time to mature, are light in weight (hence produce less beef), and produce less milk. There is room for improving the breeds within the district. Livestock diseases such as Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Lumpy Skin Disease, Foot and Mouth Disease, Trypanosomiasis which are rampant in the district have led to poor health of livestock, hence leading to low quality meat, hides and skins and to low milk production. In poultry production, the predominant breeds are still local birds which produce less meat and eggs.

Honey production, is low despite the vast potential. The reasons for this is that there exists few collection centres and refineries in the District. The by-products of honey are also discarded instead of being processed and sold to earn the residents some income.

Poor Marketing Systems

The district is surrounded by adequate marketing outlets for its products. Major towns such as Nakuru, Eldoret and Naivasha depend almost entirely on beef and mutton from Baringo District. A large proportion of agricultural and livestock produce in the district is marketed through cooperative societies some of which are dormant and others lack proper management.

Majority of the local entrepreneurs lack proper marketing skills and therefore the locally produced products end up being sold through middle-men at very exploitative prices. This situation is further aggravated by the lack of market research information for the entrepreneurs. This has resulted in low profits for the entrepreneurs thereby hampering the industrialization process of the district due to the low investment capital of these entrepreneurs e.g entrepreneurs engaged in honey and groundnut production. In livestock production, marketing is hampered by inadequate auction and holding grounds especially in the divisions of Tangelbei, Nginyang, Marigat, Kipsaraman, Mochongoi, Bartabwa and parts of Tenges and Kabartonjo.

Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is a major constraint to industrialization in Baringo because it has negatively affected the production of raw materials for industrial purposes and increased the siltation of dams and lakes Baringo and Kamnarok hence reducing their water supply potential. Environmental degradation in the district is mainly caused by overgrazing, indiscriminate cutting of tree for fuel wood, non-protection of water catchment areas, and poor farming practices. Soil erosion is also accelerated by the steep topography of the district along the Tugen Hills; and in some areas all the soil has been carried away, leaving behind bare rock which cannot be used to grow anything. This implies that the arable land area has been decreasing with time. With more industrial ventures taking off, water pollution is also increasing and this is becoming a concern.

STRATEGIES FOR RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION

In the preceding section, constraints have been identified. This section, therefore, sets out strategies which the district will have to adopt in order to alleviate the constraints which hold back development in general and industrialization in particular. Each constraint will have its own strategy, in order of priority.

Provision Of Adequate Infrastructure

Roads: During the 1997 - 2001 plan period, the existing road network, especially those linking the raw materials with industries and markets, will be improved and maintained. Areas targeted are East Baringo, Kerio Valley, Barwessa, Bartabwa and Mochongoi whose potential to supply raw materials for industries and other commercial purposes has not been fully exploited due to poor road network. East Baringo specialises in production of livestock and livestock products while Kerio Valley is rich in agricultural produce. Improvement and maintenance of roads will facilitate transportation of raw materials to industries.

Telecommunication: The vital role played by postal and telecommunication services in facilitating industrial development will be focused on during the plan period. In this respect, STD services will be extended to East Baringo, Mochongoi, Barwessa and Kipsaraman Divisions. Efforts will also be made to extend postal services in the remote areas that do not have these services. The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications will be called upon for these services.

Power Supply: The strong link between industrialization and electricity cannot be overstressed. Electricity grid will therefore be extended to divisional headquarters and up coming urban and market centres so as to stimulate growth of both the formal and informal sectors. In this respect, priority will be given to areas with high potential for industrial and commercial activities. The Kenya Power and Lighting will be requested to facilitate.

Water Facilities: The first step that will be taken to increase accessibility to water will be to protect water catchment areas especially shallow wells, springs, dams & pans. For the currently existing under-utilized water schemes, the piping system should be rehabilitated and extended to serve more people before new schemes are embarked on. Storage Tanks will be constructed for Sacho-Remo, Kampi ya Samaki and Chelaba water projects.

Simple and affordable technologies like roof and rock catchment, shallow wells, construction of pans and dams will also be encouraged. Jamiina Mazingira Baringo (JAMABA) will continue to educate the community on ways of protecting water catchment areas.

The rural communities who are the ultimate beneficiaries will be mobilized to participate in water schemes on a self-help basis. However, some existing schemes

cannot be maintained because they have not been gazetted. Gazettement should be embarked on as a priority to guarantee maintenance.

Development of Human Resources

Labour force that is largely skilled is essential for industrialization. Therefore, efforts will be made to encourage parents to allow their children to take up vocational training in youth polytechnics and middle level colleges such as Baringo Technical College in preparation for the development of the industrial sector. The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The Kenya Industrial Estates, together with the District Industrial Committee, will be requested and encouraged to organize seminars and workshops to educate the local investors on business and financial management, with a view to enhancing the success rate of both existing and new industrial and commercial ventures.

In order to improve the project and programme implementation, various ministries will be approached and requested to train their district staff on a regular basis.

In order to curb the toll of diseases such as HIV/Aids on the labour force, the District Aids Committee has launched intensive and extensive campaigns with the intention of creating awareness among the public controlling its spread. Health care services will be extended to reach the majority of the people; and hospitals, health centres and dispensaries will be equipped. New health centres such as Chemolingot in East Baringo will be constructed, equipped and staffed during the plan period.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit

Since accessibility to credit is constrained by the lack of collateral, the Department of Land Adjudication and Settlement will be requested to adjudicate more areas in the district and issue title deeds which can be used as collateral. At the same time, the Departments of Trade and Industry in conjunction with other institutions will be called upon to conduct campaigns to educate the public on the kind of credit that is available and where. The Baringo Joint Loan Board will be strengthened to enable it reach more small-scale entrepreneurs in the district and recover more loans.

Cooperative societies will be encouraged to provide credit to their members in order to expand their agricultural and livestock production activities and initiate other income generating activities. Cooperatives will also be encouraged to invest in industrial projects.

Through the National Youth Development Programme, credit will be provided to young potential investors to alleviate the problem of unemployment and to enable them generate income through small-scale industries and improved agricultural and livestock development activities.

Institutions providing credit will also be requested to take their services to other areas of the district instead of concentrating in Kabarnet Town.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

The first step in improving the development of raw materials in the district will be to conduct a study to determine the raw materials potential and level of utilization. This information will then be used to encourage investors to utilize fully the existing raw materials. Industries already targeted are Cotton, Stone Crushing, Saw Milling and Meat processing. For saw milling and meat processing, the entrepreneurs will be educated on the possible uses of the by-products from these industries.

To increase livestock production, more dipping facilities will be constructed by the beneficiaries with technical advice from the department of livestock so as to control tick-borne diseases, while extension officers will continue advising farmers, especially pastoralist, on better livestock management practices.

Baringo County Council and the Department of livestock will construct more auction yards and holding grounds especially in Nginyang, Tangelbei and Marigat Divisions and in the Kerio Valley to improve livestock marketing. To increase milk production, Artificial Insemination (A.I) will be expanded, and milk collection centres established especially in the Tugen Hills. Farmers will be encouraged to grow fodder and use affordable but modern methods of range management. Land adjudication will be extended to more area as a way of encouraging better range management.

Cattle, goat and sheep breeds will also be improved through cross breeding to increase milk and meat production while the cockerel exchange programme will be expanded to increase poultry and eggs production. Extension services will be extended to encourage farmers to use modern bee-hives and honey refining facilities.

Improvement of Marketing Skills

During the 1997 - 2001 plan period, marketing cooperatives will be revived and their management enhanced. Local entrepreneurs will be provided with the necessary marketing skills with a view to improving on the marketing of their locally available produce thus maximizing profits for farmers and enhancing their savings. Local entrepreneurs will be assisted in improving their marketing skills and identifying market channels through the Arid and Semi-arid Lands Resource Management Programme, The National Youth Development Fund Programme and the District Industrial Development Committee. A market research survey will also be conducted and the information obtained will be availed to entrepreneurs for their use.

Intensification of Environmental Protection

The negative effects of environmental degradation on food production as well as other raw materials for industrial purposes cannot be ignored. Over the 1997 - 2001 plan period all the institutions in the district involved in environmental protection activities will be closely co-ordinated by the District Environment Committee, to ensure that these protection efforts are intensified to achieve the desired impact. Most of these efforts will be concentrated in the Tugen Hills where environmental degradation is more rampant. Sound measures will also be instituted with the aim of ensuring that existing and up-coming industrial ventures do not contribute to more environmental degradation and pollution.

Environmental awareness will be created through encouraging farmers to reduce their livestock to reduce overgrazing, encourage proper conservation measures within water catchment areas, encourage afforestation and agro-forestry practices.

CHAPTER THREE
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR
THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN PERIOD



INTRODUCTION

Against the background information given in Chapter I and taking into account the constraints identified as well as strategies mapped out in Chapter II, this chapter presents a review of the 1994-96 plan period, district specific objectives and targets, and projects and programmes which the DDC intends to have implemented during the plan period.

The projects and programmes consist of on-going and newly proposed activities which are so prioritized as to bring about integrated development and thus form a foundation for industrial development in Baringo District. Also, because many of the original project ideas are from the prospective beneficiaries, implementation of these project/programmes would enable the local communities to participate fully in the management of their own development along side their major partners, notably NGOs and the private sector.

The DDC will continue with the co-ordination of the development activities in the district to ensure their conformity with the policy of District Focus Strategy for Rural Development and other policies that may be introduced by the Government.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of the sector is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming communities to:

- Produce and market a wide range of food crop products to feed the nation and ensure efficient and effective management of food supply
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for the payment of imports into the country eg coffee and horticultural products
- Provide raw materials for local industries such as cotton, feed mills and leather
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases and pests
- To ensure that the food stuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Department of Agriculture

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Table 3.1

Activitie	1993	1994	1995
No. of Farms Visits	12368 (92%)	6011 (70%)	10040 (44%)
No. of Training Sessions for TAS including Monthly Training session.	66 (88%)	98 (90%)	52 (82%)
No. of Demonstrations	525 (68%)	201 (60%)	268 (59%)
No. of Supervision Visits	40 (56%)	165 (52%)	377 (40%)
No. of Field Days Held	54 (71%)	19 (39%)	28 (62%)
No. of Barazas Held	451 (208%)	107 (60%)	87 (56%)
No. of Training Sessions for Divisional and District SMS	7 (64%)	9 (75%)	10 (90%)
No. of Educational Tours	12 (67%)	5 (36%)	11 (110%)
No. of Agricultural Shows	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Staff to Farmer Ratio	1 : 412	1 : 412	1 : 663

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kabarnet 1996

NB: (No in parentheses represent the percentage achieved against the targets set that year).

The number of technical staff working in the department at the moment - staff:farmer ratio of 1:663 is too low. There is also the problem of mobility within the working areas due to lack of transport. This limits the effectiveness of the TAs in carrying our extension services.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase the production of food and cash crops

Targets: Intensifying the training of draught animals (oxen and donkeys) with the aim of reducing delays in land preparation during the rainy seasons.

Objective: Encourage and intensify the campaign on use of appropriate soil and water conservation measures.

Target: Sensitize and encourage the communities to recognize the necessity of protecting water springs and water catchment areas.

To find ways of ensuring the rehabilitation of the six coffee factories within the coffee growing areas thereby improving the quality and quantity of coffee processed.

Encourage the establishment of group fruit and tree nurseries that will increase availability of fruits such as pawpaw, macadamia, passion fruits, rough lemon, etc; fruits that have potential for the establishment of small scale juice processing plants .

Encourage the rehabilitation of existing small scale irrigation schemes as they have the potential for production of high value horticultural crops.

Campaign for increased production of cotton and pawpaw; crops that could be processed in the existing Salawa ginnery and KWAL at Marigat, and also encourage the establishment of small scale plants for the processing of groundnuts, passion fruits, lemon, and horticultural crops.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme II District Wide	Farm visits, farmer/staff field training demonstrations, field days, farmer/staff tours <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
2. National Soil and Water Conservation Projects District Wide	Soil and water conservation Agro-forestry, Spring protection, farmer and staff training, procurement of hand tools. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SIDA
3. Baringo ASAL Project Phase II Barwessa, Tangelbei, Marigat, Kolloa, lowlands of Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Tenges, Sacho and Muchongoi Divisions	Planting of drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties. Soil conservation, water harvesting, reseeding of range areas spread over the project area, carry out on-farm and off farm demonstrations of various agricultural practices and training of farmers and FES. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Second Coffee Improvement Project (SCIP) Kabartonjo,, Kipsaraman, Kabarnet & Sacho Divisions	Staff/Farmer training on Coffee Production, Coffee factories improvement and rehabilitation, facilitating the training of factory, nursery and cooperative society managers. <u>Funding Source:</u> Society/GOK/IDA
5. Fertilizer Promotion Project (ASAOII) District Wide	Training farmers and FES on optimum fertilizer use, soil testing at farm level for proper recommendations <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA

6. Rehabilitation of Small Scale Irrigation Schemes at Kiboi, Amaya, Mukutani and Sandai Irrigation Schemes
- Rehabilitation of irrigation works and canals of these schemes, carry out surveys to study the sustainability of the same. Expand new areas that can be utilized for irrigation. Train farmers/staff on water management & marketing strategies.

Funding Source: GOK (Under DRP)

7. Competition Award Scheme District Wide
- Recruiting farmers in farm planning, crop production, land use and efficient economic returns. Procurement of awards for winners to encourage other farmers/growers.

Funding Source: GOK

8. Encouragement of the use of Animal Power as Alternative to Tractor use District Wide
- Training donkeys and oxen on land preparation. Training of farmers on how to handle both donkeys and oxen when ploughing.

Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
6 Coffee Factories - Tenges, Katimok, Kapkawa, Issas, Moniget and Kituro	1	<p>Rehabilitation and electrification of these factories for approximately K#200,000</p> <p>Justification: The quality and quantity of pulped coffee would increase with rehabilitation of these factories which would encourage more farmers to deliver their crop after harvest. Lower production costs will result from electrification. Removal/repayment of existing loans on coffee societies, Loans that were used to construct the factories yet are not operational due to poor workmanship.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donor</p>
Macadamia Nut Introduction/Passion Fruit Expansion Highlands of Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions.	2	<p>To introduce an income generating Crop to farmers with less than 5 ha</p> <p>Justification Initial establishment cost would be offset by establishing passion fruits which have ready industry market. Macadamia nut can raise incomes for farmers</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donor</p>

Kiserian, Endao, Salabani Eldume Irrigation schemes;- Marigat, Barwessa, Kiboi Scheme in Barwessa Division, Ngenyin Scheme in Kabarnet Division and Amaya Scheme in Tangelbei Division	3	To rehabilitate water canals, water harvesting and train farmers on water use and management
		Justification: These schemes have potential for production of crops for agro-based industries One of the schemes is located strategically along the national roadwork and near ready market centres.
		Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Protection and Rehabilitation of Water Catchment Areas District Wide	4	Increasing population in the highlands has put a lot of pressure on water points, particularly springs. Human encroachment and livestock trampling have caused soil losses with resultant fall in water level.
		Justification: Population especially women and children spend long hours to obtain water due to the drying of springs. These persons represent the largest %-age of those involved in production.
		Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Arid Lands Resource Development Projects Nginyang, Kolowa and Tangelbei	5	The local community will identify projects during the plan period.
		Funding Source: GOK/IDA

Department of Livestock Production

Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the 1994-1996 plan period the department implemented the following programmes:

- National Extension Programme II (NEP II)
- National Dairy Development Project (NDDP)
- Livestock Development Programme (LDP)
- Baringo Asal Programme
- Kenya Livestock Development Programme (KLDP)

During the plan period the NDDP and KLDP projects came to an end. The NDDP was a joint venture between the Governments of Kenya and Netherlands with the objective of enhancing the milk production in Kenya through improved intensive dairy management practices on small holder farms. In Baringo the project covered Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet, Kipsaraman and Kabartonjo divisions. At the end of this project the following had been accomplished:

Table 3.2

Achievements 1994-96

Activity	Target	Achievement
Workshops	38	50
Field Days	70	79
Tours	33	42
Group Training	50	24
Registered Farmers	100	103

As for the KLDP project, its activities are now being undertaken in Koibatek district following its creation from Baringo district.

The NEP II programme is funded by both the World Bank and GOK. It covers all the divisions of the district and is jointly implemented by all the three departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. During the 1994

- 1996 plan period the programme's achievement was in the range of 70 to 90% of the targeted activities.

The LDP programme is funded jointly by the Finland Co-operative Society and the Government of Kenya. It is jointly implemented by the departments of Co-operatives and Livestock Production. In Baringo the programme covers Tenges, Sacho, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman and Mochongoi divisions. The objectives of the programme are:

- To improve the genetic potential of livestock through purchase of bulls for areas no Artificial Insemination services are available.
- Improve milk production through proper feeding and livestock handling.
- Improve farmers skills on livestock production through training.

During the plan period 21 bull schemes were started, 430 grade cows and 800 zebu cows were served, and 970 calves were born under the LDP programme. The LDP programme also had a revolving fund for cows under which 60 cows were bought, 64 heifers were born and 20 heifers/bulls were repaid. As pertains the control of diseases 2 dips were constructed, 80 litres of acaricide and 26 spray pumps were bought, 8 demonstration movable calf pens were put up, 24.5 acres of fodder and 7.7 acres of pasture were planted, and 94 women groups were trained.

District Specific Objective and Targets:

Objective: Increase production and productivity of milk, beef, honey, pork, eggs

Targets: Increase fodder hectarage from 2,000 ha to 4,000 ha and pasture from 6,000 to 9,000 ha. Train 2,000 farmers on the spot training and another 4,000 farmers through field days and demonstrations. Revive the existing honey refinery at Kibingor and construct two more in Kerio Valley and Marigat. Train 3,000 Dairy farmers.

Objective: Increase stock-off take by improving the quality of livestock reared in the district.

Targets: Establish cattle, sheep and goat multiplication centre for sahiwals, dorper rams, and galla goats in Loruk.

Objective: Improve beekeeping in the district.

Targets: Educate farmers on modern Beekeeping, harvesting and processing methods. Open up more collection centres and demonstration apiaries ran by the community.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

	Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	National Extensive Programme (NEP) II District Wide	Farmer/Staff field training field demonstrations Funding Source: GOK/IDA
2.	Livestock Production Programme (LDP) Tenges, Sacho, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Mochongoi	Purchase of bulls for area where there are no A.I. services and training of farmers on animal husbandry. Funding Source: GOK/FCS

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Kipsunya Dairy Plant (Kabarnet division)	1	Collect, process and market milk and milk products. Justification: Milk produce in the district and surrounding areas is not properly marketed because of lack of organized marketing channels. Funding Source: GOK/ Finland
Improve Beekeeping Semi-arid Areas of the District	2	Train the farmers on modern methods of production. Justification: The project will raise income and hence standard of living of beekeepers in semi-arid areas of the district. Funding Source: GOK

Baringo Poultry Development
Project
District wide

3

Construct poultry houses for rising day old cockerels and pullets respectively. Buy and raise the cockerels and pullets to improve the quality of indigenous flock.

Justification: 90% of current flock is indigenous, therefore 95% of meat and eggs are used at home. Poultry provides the best quality and cheapest food for farmers in high rainfall areas and income from sales.

Funding Source: GOK

Upgrading of Livestock
ASAL Areas of the
District

4

Establishment of a livestock multiplication centre. Fencing bush clearing, purchase of Sahiwal Doper sheep galla goats and camels.

Justification: The livestock reared in these areas are indigenous with low production. It is necessary to improve the quality of these animals so as to improve their productivity. To increase income earning and thus raise the living standard of the community.

Funding Source: GOK

Animal Feed Manufacturing Plant Kabarnet Division	5	Purchase and install milling machine
		Justification Farm sizes are reducing in the high rainfall areas, many farmers are going into zero grazing practices. Dairy plant is proposed, the project will supply dairy meal to these dairy farmers to increase their milk production.
		Funding Source: Private Entrepreneurs
Improvement of Camel Breed Korossi Location, Tangelbei	6	Purchase 60 female and 60 male of high quality camels to be distributed to 30 farmers to be used to improve local breeds.
		Justification: There is need for improvement of the indigenous camels to increase milk and meat production using Somalia and Turkana camels.
		Funding Source: GOK
Training of Officers District Wide	7	To train livestock officers on project management
		Justification : To Improve the implementation status of the project.
		Funding Source: GOK
Arid Land Resource Management Projects Nginyang, Kolowa and Tangelbei	8	The local community will identify the projects during the plan period.
		Funding Source: GOK/IDA

Veterinary Department

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following were the achievements during the 1994-1996 plan period:

Diseases Control: The department managed to cover 187,527 heads of cattle for Foot and Mouth Diseases, 117,080 for Rinderpest, 21,765 for Anthrax, 72,992 forumpy skin disease, 21,788 for Blackquarter. During the period 23,600 goats were covered for Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia, and 19,745 chicken for Newcastle disease and 3,987 for Fowl Typhoid. The coverage was generally low due to lack of funds to run the campaign, and also due to reluctance by livestock owners to present their livestock due to insecurity especially in the north, and inconsistent supply of the vaccine.

Tick Control: Over the 1994 - 1996 plan period a total of 8 cattle dips were constructed and completed. A total of 1,173,835 cattle, and 143,243 sheep and goats were dipped during the same period.

Hides and skins: A total of 91,624 pieces of hides and 434,489 pieces of skins were produced during the pervious plan period.

Artificial Insemination Services: A total of 2,423 inseminations were carried out and two AI schemes ie Talai and Kipsaraman were also established during the plan period. Between 1994 and 1995 the number of inseminations dropped from 1357 to 455 before rising to 611 in 1996. The downward trend can be ascribed to transport problems because the farmers themselves were required to fuel the vehicles providing the AI services, and also the services were run on a call-basis instead of the daily runs. However, the private schemes which have come up have boosted the insemination in the district very much.

Rabies Control: A total of 1,088 heads of cattle and 3,684 dogs were vaccinated while 2,389 dogs and two cats were baited.

Tsetse Control: Three junior Tsetse assistants were trained and a survey on Tsetse control was carried out around Lake Bogoria.

Extension Services: The following were achieved:

- 10 Monthly Workshops
- 60 Monthly Training Sessions
- 10 Field Days Held
- 9 Demonstration
- 1 Farm Visits
- 2,180 District Co-ordinating Committee Meetings

3 Committee Meetings

Clinical Services: The following cases were attended to:

19,181	Bovine
6,381	Carprine
3,570	Ovine
182	Canine
99	Camels
138	Equine
1,626	Avain
51	Rabbits

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve the control of animal diseases through vaccinations.

Target: Vaccinate 3 million heads of cattle against Foot and Mouth disease, 1.5 million against Rinderpest, 600,000 against Anthrax and Blackquarter. Also vaccinate 10,000 dogs and cats against Rabies, and 1.5 million goats for Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia. Construct 50 more vaccination crushes.

Objective: Improve the control of ticks in the district.

Target: Construct 10 new cattle dips and train 125 dip committees on dip management.

Objective: Improve the coverage of AI services in the district.

Target: Start three private AI schemes in Tenges and Kabarnet divisions.

Objective: Improve the quality of leather, hides and skins produced by the district.

Target: Train the traders and flayers in the district on proper handling of hides and skins. Construct a tannery in the district.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects:

Project Name/Location Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Disease Control District wide	<p>Control of all livestock diseases by vaccinating, monitoring and control of livestock movement, surveillance and screening.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Support livestock industry which is the livelihood of the majority of the inhabitants of the district.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK & World Bank</p>
2. Tick Control District wide	<p>Control of ticks by construction of additional dips and rehabilitation of defective dips. Training / education of dip committees and livestock keepers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision/CDN/KFFC/GOK/World Bank</p>
3. Tsetse Control in Lowlands Marigat, Nginyang, Tangulbei, Kolloa and Kerio Valley	<p>Personnel training</p> <p>Development of tsetse camps at Marigat, Mukutani, Nginyang and Kerio Valley.</p> <p>Purchase of plant and equipment ie Lab reagents & equipment , protective clothing, spraying equipments, chemicals.</p> <p>Training of pastoralist</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank/Community</p>

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|--|---|
| 4. Rabies Control
District Wide | Purchase vaccine and immunize dogs and cats.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK & World Bank |
| 5. Clinical Services
District Wide | Attendance to sick animals- diagnose the disease , treat the animal and advise the owner on the proper management to avoid occurrence of the disease.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 6. Artificial Insemination
High Potential Areas
especially Tugen Hills | Continue to provide high quality and disease free semen and to construct more A.I. crushes; to supervise the network to enhance proper utilization of available resources and more private schemes to be launched.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 7. Hides, Skins and Leather
Improvement
District Wide | To provide extension services to hides and skins producers and construction of demonstration bandas.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank |
| 8. National Extension
Programme II Training
District Wide | To train livestock keepers on their farms, in barazas or field days and shows on livestock husbandry.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ World Bank |
| 9. Arid Lands Resource
Development Project
Tangulbei, Kolowa and
Nginyang Divisions | Local people to identify the projects during the plan period.

<u>Funding Source:</u> IDA/GOK/Community |
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B. New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Slaughter House Marigat Division	1	To construct to completion one medium slaughter house for fresh meat and by products. Meat can be canned, hides and skins to be tanned, bloodmeal, meat meal and bone meal to be made. Horns and hooves to be processed into useful materials. <u>Justification:</u> Beef-livestock industry is the major enterprise in the district given that it is predominantly rangeland. To enhance this we have to improve on marketing to avoid exploitation by middlemen and losses due to long distance trekking of livestock. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/JICA

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The water Sector policy objectives are:-

- To promote rational exploitation and management of water resources
- To conserve the water catchment areas and to ensure that the environment is not damaged
- Development and distribution of sufficient and safe water to all Rural and Urban areas of the district for Domestic, Agricultural, Livestock and Industrial use.
- To promote the use of simple and affordable water harvesting and supply technologies that are sustainable and environment-friendly.
- To involve the communities in water resources development and management to ensure sustainability.
- To monitor and assess water quality in order to protect consumers from the dangers of pollution of water resources.

Table 3.2

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Major Supplies (Rural, Urban, Local and Harambee)	Total Number of Projects	Number of Projects Operational	Number of Projects not Operational
Started before & completed within the plan period (1994-1996)	1	1	0
Started before & not completed within the plan period (1994 - 1996)	26	19	7
Started and completed within the plan period (1994-1996)	4	3	1
Started in the plan period but not completed	11	2	9
Stalled/No information	6	0	6

Source: Department of Water, Kabarnet 1996

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Improve reliability of existing schemes and complete on going projects in order to increase access to potable water from the current 40% to about 60% of the district's population.
- Target:** Complete 44 on-going projects; rehabilitate 12 existing schemes and train operation and maintenance personnel. Five (5) major projects will be started during the plan period.
- Objective:** Hand over water projects to the beneficiaries.
- Target:** Hand over at least five (5) water projects, on a pilot basis, to the beneficiaries after training them on management, operation and maintenance of the projects.
- Objective:** Increase domestic and livestock watering facilities in the lowland areas.
- Target:** Construct 150 and desilt another 60 water pans. Drill and equip 105 bore holes.
- Objective:** Increase the amount of water in four urban centres to promote industrial development and improve wastage water disposal.
- Target:** Develop four (4) reliable water supplies one each for Marigat, Kampi ya Samaki, Kabartonjo and Tenges. Prepare sewerage master plan for urban centres.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Water Development

A. On-going Projects:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Sacho/Remo Water Project Sacho Division	Complete booster station, construct 2 No: double grade 9 houses for operation and maintenance staff and construct 150 cubic meters masonry tank. Replace pumps. Construct conventional treatment works. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Kabartonjo Water Project Bossei Toiywon Kabartonjo Division	Construct two new 100 cubic meters masonry storage tanks to serve Kapkiamo and Aiyebo <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Kapkong Water Project Sacho Division	Rehabilitate Torotwo intake, complete intake protection for both Kapkong and Torotwo. Complete distribution pipelines. Construct sedimentation and coagulation basins for the treatment works. Augment Kapkong system with proposed Kipsaa dam. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Construction of Water Supply - Livestock Programme East Baringo, Mochongoi, Lake Baringo Basin, Kerio Valley and Lower Kipsaraman	Construct pans and boreholes for domestic use and livestock in the lowland areas. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

5. Rehabilitation of Water Supplies District Wide
Rehabilitate: Kapchepkor, Bartolimo, Marigat, Chemolingot, Nginyang, Chesirimion, Kositei and Kapluk water supplies.
Funding Source: GOK
6. Purchase of Plant and Equipment District Wide
Purchase the following plant and Equipment:
1 No. lorry (7 or 10 tonnes)
1 No. 4WD Pick-up
1 No. 4WD Caravan
1 No. 4WD Tractor with Trailer (6 tonnes)
Funding Source: GOK
7. Cheplambus Water Project Tenges Division
Drill and equip 1 No. bore hole
Funding Source: GOK
8. Kampi Ya Samaki Water Project Marigat Division
Complete rising main, storage tank (100 cubic meters) and pump house. Electrify, complete treatment works and distribution network.
Funding Source: GOK (SDD)
9. Chelaba Water Project Marigat Division
Construct booster station, construct rising main and storage tank. Lay distribution lines.
Funding Source: GOK
10. Kipkaech Water Project Kabarnet Division
Intake improvement and provision of standby pump set.
Funding Source: GOK

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 11. | Ngetmoi Water Project
Kabarnet Division | Intake rehabilitation/
improvement and provision of standby
pump set.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 12. | Sandai/Kapkuikui Water Project
Marigat Division | Lay distribution mains to Sandai and
Kapkuikui centres. Construct 2 No.
distribution tanks.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK (SDD) |
| 13. | KuiKui Water Project
Barwessa Division | Complete storage tank and lay
distribution lines. |
| 14. | Seretunin Water Project
Kabarnet Division | Rehabilitate booster rising main and
distribution system. Provide intake
standby pump set, Electrify and equip
booster station.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK (SDD) |
| 15. | Pemwai Water Project
Kabarnet Division | Construct distribution tank and
complete distribution mains. Provide
standby pump set.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 16. | Maoi Water Project
Marigat Division | Construct distribution tank and
complete distribution lines.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 17. | Kapkirwok Water Project
Kabartonjo Division | Complete gravity main, construct main
and distribution tanks. Lay distribution
lines.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK (SDD) |

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 18. | Construction of Water Supply - Conservation Structures | Construct new pans and rehabilitate existing silted ones. |
| | East Baringo, Mochongoi, Lake Baringo Basin, Kerio Valley and lower Kipsaraman | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK (SDD) |
| 19. | Arror Saimo Water Project Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions | Construct booster station for Kapchepkisa line. Complete rising main, construct main storage tank and distribution. Electrify the Water supply and purchase new pump set. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 20. | Investigation, planning and design Livestock Water Programme Marigat, Mochongoi, Nginyang, Tangulbei, Kipsaraman and Kolloa Divisions | Carry out investigation planning and design of livestock water programme in the relevant divisions. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 21. | Kabasis Water Project Sacho Division | Construct intake weir, pump house, rising main, main storage tank and distribution mains. Lay distribution lines. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 22. | Ochii- Kapkelelwa Water Project Sacho Division | Rehabilitate existing intake and replace PVC gravity main with GI pipes. Cover main storage tank at Ochii school for the deaf. Complete distribution system to reach Katunoi and Saimet schools. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF/World Vision/Community/GOK |

23. Talai Water Project
Kabarnet Division
- Drill and equip 1 NO. bore hole to augment existing water supply (Talai phase I)
Electrify existing scheme.
Complete Chepkabumo pumping scheme (Talai phase II).
- Funding Source: GOK**
24. Chemeron- Salabani Water Project
Marigat Division
- Replace 4.5 km PVC pipeline with GI pipes. Extend pipeline to Endao and Loberer centres. Replace control valves on existing pipeline to Salabani.
- Funding Source: GOK(SDD)**
25. Timboiyo Water Project
Sacho Division
- Protect spring, Lay gravity main and construct main storage tank.Lay distribution line to Timboiywo Secondary and primary Schools.
- Funding Source: GOK**
26. Tenges Water Project
Tenges Division
- Drill and equip 2 No. bore holes to augment existing water supply.
- Funding Source: GOK**
27. Sabor Water Project
Marigat Division
- Complete intake weir,gravity main and construct distribution tank.Extend distribution mains to Sabor.
- Funding Source: GOK**
28. Tangulbei Water Project.
Tangulbei Division
- Equip borehole,construct pump house,Lay rising main and construct main storage tank. Lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source: Community/
GOK(DRP)**

29. Barwessa Yeptos Water Project
Barwessa Division
- Complete intake weir and construct main distribution tanks. Extend distribution mains to Keturwo and Likwon.
- Funding Source:** Community/ UNICEF/GOK(SDD)
30. Emkwen Water Project
Marigat Division
- Construct intake weir. Lay gravity main and distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** GOK(SDD)
31. Segerger Water Project
Kabartonjo Division
- Construct intake weir and pump house. Lay rising and distribution mains. Construct main and distribution tanks. Lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** GOK (SDD)
32. Bartabwa Dam Water Project
Kipsaraman Division
- Rehabilitate spillway. Construct treatment works and pumping scheme. Extend distribution system to Kalabata. Undertake soil conservation measures on the catchment
- Funding Source:** GOK
33. Naikoi/Korimor Water Project
Barwessa Division
- Construct intake sump, main and distribution tanks. Complete gravity and distribution mains. Lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** Community/ UNICEF
34. Ng'ambo Water Project
Marigat Division
- Extend Ol'Arabel Water supply distribution to Ng'ambo secondary school and centre
- Funding Source:** GOK

35. Kinyach Water Project
Kipsaraman Division
- Equip borehole, complete rising main, construct main storage tank and lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** World Vision/
Community
36. Mogorwo Water Project
Tenges Division
- Construct 2 No. storage tanks for Mogorwo health centre
- Funding Source:** GOK/JAMABA
37. Koyonin Water Project
Kabarnet Division
- Complete intake weir, construct main and distribution tanks. Lay gravity main and distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** Community/GOK
(SDD)
38. Mochongoi Water Project
Mochongoi Division
- Protect spring and construct water points for people and livestock
- Funding Source:** GOK (SDD)
39. Sagat Water Project
Sacho Division
- Protect spring and construct water points for people and livestock
- Funding Source:** GOK (SDD)
40. Koriema/Kimalel Water Project
Marigat Division
- Complete intake weir, gravity main. Construct main and distribution tanks. Extend distribution mains to Kimalel and Kimorok.
- Funding Source:** GOK
41. Kimao Dam Water Project
Marigat Division
- Complete construction of concrete dam and auxiliary works. Lay gravity main, construct main storage tank and distribution network.
- Funding Source:** KVDA

42. Moswo Water Project
Tenges Division
- Complete intake weir, lay gravity mains and construct distribution tank. Lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** Community/GOK SDD)
43. Bekimei Water Project
Tenges Division
- Construct intake weir. Lay gravity and distribution mains. Construct main and distribution tanks. Lay distribution lines.
- Funding Source:** UNICEF/Community
44. Kipsoit (Kibunder) Water Project
Kabarnet Division
- Extend distribution system and train community on operation, maintenance and management.
- Funding Source:** UNICEF/World Vision
45. Chesongo water Project
Barwessa Division
- Construct intake and distribution line to Chesongo area.
- Funding Source:** UNICEF/World Vision
46. Water Resources Assessment and Planning Project (WRAP)
District Wide
- Carry out water resources assessment, prepare District Water Development Plan and carry out water resources monitoring.
- Funding Source:** Netherlands/GOK
47. Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council
Tangulbei, Nginyang and Kolowa Divisions
- Construct and Rehabilitate water pans.
- Funding Source:** KFFHC
48. Kenya-Egypt Cooperation Drilling of Boreholes
District wide
- Drill 10 NO. boreholes at various sites within the district.
- Funding Source:** EGYPT GVT/GOK

49. Catholic Diocese of Nakuru
Drilling Programme
Tangulbei, Nginyang and Kolowa
Divisions
Drill and equip 65 No. boreholes with
Duba II hand pumps
Funding Source: Belgium GVT/
CDN/UNICEF/Community/GOK
50. Investigation Planning and
Design
Baringo District
Carry out feasibility studies, survey,
planning and design on already
proposed projects and new projects.
Funding Source: GOK
51. Kabarnet Sewerage
Kabarnet Town
Kabarnet Division
Planning and design complete.
awaiting implementation.
Funding Source: GOK
-

B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name/ Location Division</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Beregei Dam Water Project Kabartonjo Division	1	Construct dam and water supply Justification: The existing water supplies for Kabartonjo, Bossei, Kaptere, Ossen, Kapchepkor, Tirimionin and Bartolimo are inadequate. The construction of this Dam will augment the water supplies to these fast growing urban centres, institutions and the densely populated rural areas. Funding Source: GOK

Training of communities 5 Pilot Projects	2	<p>Establish 5 completed projects for handing over to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Justification: It is the Ministry's policy that completed water projects should gradually be handed over to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/NGOs</p>
Rain Water Harvesting Roof Catchment District wide	3	<p>Construct water tanks for schools and other institutions. Give technical support in the construction of individual tanks.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/JAMABA/NGOs</p>
Kasok Water Project Kipsaraman Division	4	<p>Construct medium size dam, treatment works and pump house. Lay rising main and construct main and distribution tanks. Lay distribution network.</p> <p>Justification: To serve Kasok Secondary school, Issas Coffee factory and the community.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Loruk Water Project Kabartonjo and Nginyang Divisions	5	<p>Construct water supply based on lake Baringo to serve Loruk market centre. Investigations on ground water potential within the area will be carried out.</p> <p>Justification: Loruk centre has been proposed for a slaughter house and tannery to serve Baringo, Marakwet, Samburu, Turkana, Keiyo, West Pokot and Laikipia Districts.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Perkerra Multi-purpose Dam, Kipng'orom Dam Baringo and Koibatek Districts	6	Construct Dam and water supply for domestic, livestock, industrial and irrigation use.
		<u>Justification:</u> The Dam will serve Perkerra Irrigation scheme which is adversely affected by water shortage during dry season, augment Marigat w/s and the community between Kipng'orom and Marigat. The Dam will also serve as a flow regulation reservoir.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kipsaa Dam Water Project Tenges/Sacho Division	7	Construct Dam and water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigation use.
		<u>Justification:</u> To serve Cheplambus, Kapkelelewa and augment Tenges, kapkong and Sacho- Remo water supplies which are presently over utilized. The reservoir will also provide water for small irrigation schemes on Kerio river east bank.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Emmo Water Project Kabartonjo Division	8	Construct intake weir, lay gravity main and distribution tanks.Lay distribution lines.
		<u>Justification:</u> Meet domestic, institutional and livestock demands.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ GOK

Kiling'ot Water project Kabartonjo Division	9	Construct Weir, lay gravity main and distribution lines. Construct main and distribution tanks. <u>Justification:</u> To provide water for domestic and livestock in Kiling'ot area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Lake Baringo/Njemps Water Project	10	Construction pump house and lay rising main. Construct treatment works, main and distribution tanks. Lay distribution lines. <u>Justification:</u> To serve Kampi ya Samaki town and community living around the Lake. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Marigat Sewerage Marigat Town Marigat Division	11	To investigate plan design the system and start construction. <u>Justification:</u> To provide waste water disposal facilities in this fast growing Town. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Ol Arabel Water Project Marigat Division	12	Construct suitable intake to replace the existing silted intake. Lay gravity main to join the existing treatment works. <u>Justification:</u> The weir was silted in 1994 floods. The project serves tourist attraction centre of Lobo which is a gate way to the Lake Bogoria geysers. It also serves Kiserian Sec. school and the community along the gravity main. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NWCPC

Kampi ya Samaki Sewerage Kampi ya Samaki Town Marigat Division	13	To investigate, plan and design the system and start construction. <u>Justification:</u> Provide waste water disposal facility in this fast growing tourist town. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kabartonjo Sewerage Kabartonjo Town Kabartonjo Division	14	To appraise plan, design and start construction. <u>Justification:</u> Provide waste water disposal and sewage facilities in this town. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Tenges Sewerage Tenges Town Tenges Division	15	To investigate plan and design the system and start construction. <u>Justification:</u> Provide waste water disposal facilities in Town. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	16	The local people will identify the projects during the plan period. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are:

- Provide an appropriate forum for exchange of environmental information
- Conduct environmental impact assessment of development activities
- Promotion of inter-disciplinary and integration of sustainable environmental policies, programmes and projects
- Sustainable watershed management through silviculturally sound management of the natural and industrial forest component
- Intensification of mineral resource development through careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources while caring for the environment

Environment Protection Department

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

With the collaboration of other departments dealing with environmental matters, creation of environmental awareness within the district was achieved taking into account the integrated approach taken while undertaking development projects.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objectives: Promotion of Environmental awareness and Rehabilitation of environmentally degraded areas

Targets: To promote environmental awareness within the local community.

Protect degraded areas by fencing off.

Encourage farmers to reduce their livestock in order to avoid overgrazing.

Encourage proper conservation measures within water catchment areas.

To sensitize local community on sustainable development.

To assess and advice on environmental pollution caused by development programme.

To help in generation and dissemination of environmental information and education through lectures, seminars, and shows and to sensitize people on proper management of the environment.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Environment Impact Assessment (E.I.A) District wide	1	Carry out EIA on development activities in the district. Justification: To ensure that development does not take place at the expense of natural environment and to identify probable impacts on environment so that remedial measures could be taken before the project is implemented. Funding Source: GOK
Environmental Education and Awareness District wide	2	Visit degraded areas to advice on how degradation could be avoided. Give lectures and hold at least two seminars on environmental management and production. Justification: There is general lack of environmental awareness resulting in low participation of communities in issues relating to environmental management. Funding Source: GOK/Netherlands

Forest Department

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

The forest department made tremendous progress during the current plan period. The number of seedlings raised through rural afforestation and extension services increased by 14% from 600,000 seedlings to 680,000 in 1994 to 1995 respectively. These seedlings have been raised cautiously to suit the varied climatic conditions in the district ranging from the high potential Tugen hills to the semi-arid lowlands. Positive response and changing attitudes by communities enhanced by extension services in the department resulted in increased tree cover especially on farmlands. The newly developed agro-forestry techniques which encourage tree

cover on farmlands coupled with extensive research by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) to provide suitable tree species to be incorporated with agricultural crops and fodder trees have played a significant role in reducing farm inputs and increasing crop yields.

In the gazetted forests which occur in small blocks concentrated on the Tugen Hills and Mochongoi Division, the department has initiated strict conservation measures to reduce commercial exploitation of timber. The volumes harvested from the forest was reduced from 1,261.89 to 502.67 cubic metres between 1994 and 1995. Efforts have been made to replant clear felled areas and upto 20 ha was achieved in 1995. They are mainly commercial timber species. Tree planting on catchment areas, hill tops, roads and riverbanks are the key conservation measures which are being undertaken to curb environmental degradation.

The nurseries managed by the local afforestation scheme (LAS) and Rural afforestation and extension services (RAES) raise and maintain a substantial number of indigenous trees nurseries and upto 250,000 was raised in 1995.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objectives: Increase area under industrial plantation which will provide the necessary raw material to the timber industry.

Targets: Produce 2.5 million seedlings which will be planted on at least 100 hectares of forest cover.

Objective: Increase productivity of forest products from agricultural fields and grazing lands through encouraging agro-forestry and supplying of tree seedlings to farmers.

Target: Produce at least six million seedlings which will be distributed to farmers for agro-forestry purposes.

Objective: Rehabilitate disused quarries/dams and render them environmentally safe.

Targets: To produce 3 million seedlings to plant in at least 2 major abandoned quarries and/or mines. Plant indigenous trees along river banks bordering at least one major catchment area in the district.

Objective: Protect fragile environment in ASAL areas.

Targets: Improve farm forestry by educating ASAL communities on sound management of the rangelands. Develop a sustainable agro-pastoral economy and restore ecological productivity in at least 2 ASAL divisions in the District.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Local Afforestation Scheme Kabarnet, Tenges, Marigat	To plant 200 hectares and produce 1.3 million seedlings. Funding Source: GOK
2. Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme	Produce 4.5 million seedlings for rural planting. Extension services in rural forestry, soil and water conservation. Funding Source: GOK
3. Forest Plantation Development Ol'Arabel Forest Mochongoi Division	Plant trees along the forest boundaries. Produce 2.5 million seedlings. Cover at least 100 ha. Funding Source: GOK/World Bank
4. Rural Tree Development	Produce 4 million seedlings. Plant trees along all the river banks and marginal areas bordering the Chemeron Water Catchment. Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
1. Kirandich Catchment Protection, Kirandich Catchment Kabarnet Division	1	Tree planting in Kirandich catchment. Justification: The project is highly prioritized to protect the on-going dam construction (Kirdam) from siltation. Funding Source: GOK/ Donors/ Netherlands

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The objectives of this sector are:

- Ensure that the landless Kenyans are settled in available Government and trust land
- Ensure that all land is registered and plot owners issued with title deeds or lease certificates to enhance tenure security on land
- Safeguard public interest and property by ensuring a stable and orderly use of land. Also that all future physical developments both in rural and urban areas are planned in a desired direction through the enforcement of land planning regulations
- Safeguard the existing rights and interests of individuals over land through the sub-division of group ranches, company and co-operative farms to individual members thereby increasing the productivity of land
- Ensure optimum utilization of land resources for all purposes to increase economic productivity.

Department of Survey

Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period:

Survey activities in the district during the 1994-96 plan period mainly consisted of:

Mutation (sub-division) surveys. These are surveys carried out when a land owner wishes to transfer part of his land. In the plan period 200 farms were sub-divided.

Cadastral surveys - These are surveys done when the government is alienating land in trading centres to individuals. In the plan period, 120 plots in various trading centres in Baringo were surveyed.

Provision of aerial photographs. Aerial photographs are used to map out boundaries in adjudication areas to facilitate land registration. In the plan period, 82 aerial photographs were supplied to the department of Land adjudication and settlement for the purpose of mapping out boundaries in various adjudication sections.

Hedge inspection. This is an exercise carried out to make sure that registered boundaries are air visible (they can appear on aerial photographs). In this plan period, hedge inspection was carried out at Sacho/Kabasis Registration section.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provision of maps or aerial photographs to the department of land adjudication and settlement for use in various adjudication zones.

Target: Photographs will provided.

Objective: Cadastral Surveys: This will be done in the major trading centres.

Target: 100 plots will be provided.

Objectives: Mutation Surveys. This will be done in registration areas.

Target: 200 farms will be surveyed.

Objective: Hedge Inspection.

Target: Sacho/Kabasis registration section will be inspected.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Purchase of Survey Equipment District wide	<p>Procure survey equipment</p> <p>Justification: The department needs to accelerate land adjudication and alienation of land in urban centres to individuals.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
2. Construct and Extend Survey Offices Kabarnet Division	<p>Construct and extend survey offices. Construct IMG and 4 LG Houses.</p> <p>Justification: There is need to increase office space and offer accommodation for staff to create efficient working conditions.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems, and efficiency in wood fuel utilization
- Encourage wood fuel substitution where possible
- Intensify the on-going Rural Electrification Programme to cope with the increasing demand for electricity in the rural areas
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the national energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy

During the 1994-96 plan period the District benefited from the rural electrification Programme. The programme managed to supply power to the suburbs of Kabarnet municipality, Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo Divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme Kabarnet, Sacho, Tenges, Marigat and Kabartonjo Divisions	Extend the power line to centres, institutions, water projects and industries within the four divisions. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme Nginyang Division	1	Extend the power line to Chemolingot, Nginyang and other centres, under Rural Electrification Programme. <u>Justification:</u> Chemolingot is the East Baringo Sub- district headquarters. There are many potential users in Chemolingot and Nginyang. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors
Rural Electrification Programme Mochongoi Division	2	Extend the power line to Mochongoi centre under Electrification Programme. <u>Justification:</u> Mochongoi centre is the divisional hqs of Mochongoi Division and has a number of potential users. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors

Rural Electrification
Programme
Tangulbei Division

3

Extend the power line to Tangulbei centre under Rural Electrification Programme.

Justification: Tangulbei centre is the divisional hqs of Tangulbei Division and has a number of potential users.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

Rural Electrification
Programme
Kipsaraman Division

4

Extend the power line to kipsaraman, Bartabwa and other centres under Rural Electrification Programme.

Justification: Bartabwa centre is the divisional hqs of Kipsaraman division. Kipsaraman has many potential users.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

Rural Electrification
Programme
Barwessa Division

5

Extend the power line to Barwessa centre, institutions, water projects and other up-coming centres under Rural Electrification Programme.

Justification: Barwessa centre is the divisional headquarters. There are a number of institutions and water projects that require electricity.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

Rural Electrification
Programme
Kolowa Division

6

Extend the power line to Kolowa centre and other and other nearby institutions under Rural Electrification Programme.

Justification: Kolowa centre is the divisional hqs and has a number of potential users.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

Kerio Valley Development Authority

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kimao Dam Koriema Location Marigat Division	Complete the construction of the dam <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Bee-keeping Development District wide	Field demonstration extension services <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK (SDD)
3. Water Catchment Conservation District wide	Establishment of tree nurseries for catchment conservation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Strategic Crop Development Kabarnet Soi Location Kabarnet Division	Develop cotton production. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
-5. Irrigation Development Programme Chapchap Location Marigat Division	Develop an Irrigation project at Chemeron. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Conservation of Kimao Dam Catchment Area Koriema Location Marigat Division	1	Plant trees in the Kimao dam catchment area. <u>Justification:</u> Kimao dam is an on- going project situated in an erosion prone area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Jamaba/ Community

Livestock Health Services District wide	2	Studies are on going. <u>Justification:</u> There is need to improve livestock health so as to enhance the income of livestock farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Livestock Resources District wide	3	Feasibility studies going on. <u>Justification:</u> This project will increase income to farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Rural Access Roads Kerio Valley Region	4	Improve the Oinobmoi - Kinyach road. <u>Justification:</u> Improve the access to markets for farm produce in Kerio Valley region. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Community

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objective of the section is to develop and sustain an efficient and effective modern communication network in a manner that will promote economic activities.

This objective can be achieved through:

- Development of posts and telecommunications.
- Facilitation of export/import trade through improved cargo handling by Kenya Ports Authority and Shipping Line.
- Promotion of road safety.
- To carry out feasibility studies that will determine the viability of Shimoni and Vanga as future sea ports.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation

Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the 1994-1996 plan period Seretunin was upgraded to a departmental post office and 100 private letter boxes installed.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nginyang Departmental Post Office Nginyang Division	1	Installation of 100 private boxes. <u>Justification:</u> There is demand for private boxes as depicted by the number of applicants. <u>Funding Source:</u> KP&LC
Kapedo Departmental Post Office Nginyang Division	2	Re-open the post office. <u>Justification:</u> The demand for postal services in Kapedo is now high. <u>Funding Source:</u> KP&LC
Kiboino Departmental Post Office Kabarnet Division	3	Re-open the post office. <u>Justification:</u> The demand for postal services in Kiboino is now high. <u>Funding Source:</u> KP&LC
Barwessa Post Office Barwessa Division	4	Opening of Barwessa as a sub-post office. <u>Justification:</u> This is a new division whose demand for postal and telecommunication services is high. <u>Funding Source:</u> KP&LC

PUBLIC WORKS

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The ultimate objective of this Sector is to provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network in the district and the country at large. This will be achieved through planning, design, construction and maintenance of public roads. These strategies are aimed at ensuring more efficient use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of road infrastructure, and stimulation of rapid socio-economic development within the country plus safer roads. Intensified use of labour-based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation will lead to the creation of employment.

Achievements in the 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 96 plan period emphasis was laid on construction and improving class B to E roads. Also during the plan period emphasis was laid on maintenance of roads and bridges e.g Marigat- Kabarnet- Kabartonjo and Endao drift. This was done to ensure that the facilities are usable throughout the plan period and beyond. Achievements during the plan period were as follows:

A total of 50 kms of road were built to bitumen standard

A total of 130 kms of road were resealed.

A total of 45 kms of road were gravelled.

A total of 158 kms of road were opened up

A total of 2800 kms of road were graded

One drift was completed

148 culverts were installed

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

In this plan period the department of public works intends to achieve the following objectives:

Objective: Improve the road transport within the district.

Target: Complete 240 km of roads connecting areas of high potential agriculturally and areas of raw materials e.g flouspar in Kerio valley and diatomite in Kipsaraman Division.

Gravelling

Objective: Open up areas of high potential and to ease security especially in the northern part of the district.

Target: Gravel 180 km. of roads.

Objective: Open up closed areas which otherwise are very productive e.g. Mbogoiñi in Mochongoi Division.

Target: Open up 280km. of new roads.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department Of Public Works

A. On-going Project

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kabartonjo - Kipsaraman - Kinyach Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions	Construct to bitumen standard 70kms. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Marigat - Mochongoi Road Marigat and Mochongoi Division	Opening up the road <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Loruk-Tot Bridge Nginyang and Kolowa Divisions	Gravel 90km of road <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Nginyang-Lokisiriamoi - Kapedo - Tangelbei Road Nginyang and Tangelbei Divisions	Open up and gravel the road <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank (ALRMP)
5. Nginyang Bridge Nginyang Division	Construction of the bridge <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Marigat-Mochongoi Road C51 Marigat/Mochongoi Division	1	Gravelling of the road <u>Justification:</u> The road will connect Baringo and Laikipia districts. It will also open up Mochongoi division which is a new settlement area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Oinomoi-Salawa-Barwessa- 2
Kolowa Road D364/E333
Kabarnet, Barwessa and
Kolowa Divisions

Gravelling of the road

Justification: This road will improve communication in a high potential area where a lot of cotton and maize is grown. It will also open up the northern part of the district.

Funding Source: GOK

Barwessa - Kabartonjo Road 3
Barwessa and Kabartonjo
Divisions

Gravelling of the road

Justification: Open up the new Barwessa division and serve the cotton ginnery in Kerio Valley.

Funding Source: GOK

Kabartonjo-Kipcherere -Sabor- 4
Kimose Road E331
Kabartonjo and Kabarnet
Divisions

Gravelling of the road

Justification: The road will open up parts of the two divisions which are productive in terms of agriculture and livestock.

Funding Source: GOK

Mogorwa-Kapkelelwa- 5
Oinomoi Road D364

Gravelling of the road

Justification: The road will improve communication in an area with a lot of groundnuts and millet. The road will also serve flour spar factory.

Funding: GOK

Loboi-Mukutani- Tangulbei Road E460/ D365 Marigat and Tangulbei Divisions	6	<p>Gravelling of the road</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This road will connect Marigat and Tangulbei divisions. It will also improve access to Kiserian sec. school and Mukutani health centre.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Sigowo-Kapkelewa Road Sacho Division	7	<p>Gravelling of the road</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The road will connect Kapkelelwa and Kaptagich centres. It will also improve access to Kapkelelwa health centre apart from easing the transportation of groundnuts.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Ossen-Keturwo road Kabartonjo Division	8	<p>Gravelling of the road</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The road will open up the division thus improving the transportation of cotton to the cotton ginnery in Kerio Valley.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Tenges - Mogorwa (D364)	9	<p>Construct to bitumen standard</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The road will connect Baringo to Keiyo and Uasin Gishu districts shortening the distance to Eldoret for farm produce e.g groundnuts and Millet</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Marigat-Mochongoi	10	Construct to bitumen standard
		Justification: Connect Laikipia District and open up the new settlement area to the rest of the district. The new division is very fertile, it can feed most parts of the district.
		Funding Source: GOK
Loruk-Nginyang-Tot Bridge Nginyang and Kolowa Divisions	11	Construct to bitumen standard
		Justification: The road serves Baringo East. East Baringo is a livestock area. It will help to ease the security situation.
		Funding Source: GOK
Oinomoi-Barwessa-Kinyach Barwessa and Kabarnet Divisions	12	Construct to bitumen standard
		Justification: The road passes through a highly agricultural area and serves a cotton ginnery The road is impassable during the rainy season and a lot of erosion takes place since it is a low land adjacent to the Tugen hills.
		Funding Source: GOK
Cheplabus-Kisonei-Eitui Tenges Division	13	Opening up of the road
		Justification: Connects Kisonei which is agriculturally productive
		Funding Source: GOK

Kipsaraman-Tirimionin-Sibilo Kipsaraman Division	14	Opening up of the road.
		<u>Justification:</u> The road will ease transportation problems in this area apart from improving the marketing of livestock
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Weseges-Nyimbei-Churo E456 Tangulbei-Mochongoi Divisions	15	Opening up the road
		<u>Justification:</u> The road passes through a livestock area and will help ease security. The road also passes through an agricultural area
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kolowa-Cheptungol Kolowa Division	16	Opening up the road
		<u>Justification:</u> Ease security in the area
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kasisit-Kipcherere Kabartonjo Division	17	Opening up the road
		<u>Justification:</u> This road will open up the interior parts of Kabartonjo division.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Barwessa Bridge Barwessa Division	18	Construction of a Bridge
		<u>Justification:</u> The road is Impassable during the rainy season.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

KuiKui Bridge Barwessa Division	19	Construction of a bridge
		Justification: Road impassable during rainy season and connects Barwessa and Kolowa divisions
		Funding Source: GOK
Kasiela Bridge Mochongoi Division	20	Construction of a Bridge
		Justification: section of the road impassable during rainy season.
		Funding Source: GOK
Kiserian Bridge Marigat Division	21	Construction of a Bridge
		Justification: Improve access to a Secondary School in the area.
		Funding Source: GOK
Kamusino - Dira Bridge	22	Construction of a bridge.
		Justification: To connect Baringo and West pokot districts for security reasons.
		Funding Source: GOK/World Bank (ALRMP)
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	23	The local people will identify the projects during the plan period.
		Funding Source: GOK/World Bank

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote tourism marketing and promotion
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange earning by promoting and developing tourist attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the game reserves
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management plans
- Promote fish farming in the inland areas. This includes trout farm development and fresh water fish farming
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive restocking of fish in depleted zones and fish bio-diversity conservation in general.

Fisheries Department

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

- Objectives:** To demonstrate fish farming and be able to hold fish fingerlings for stocking.
- Target:** To increase fish farms at Tenges and Kabartonjo for demonstration purposes.
- Objective:** To provide a cheap source of protein and income to the farmers.
- Target:** To increase fish as a raw material for industrialization and to improve worker's welfare by improvement of clean water supply.
- Objective:** To improve workers welfare and to increase fish as a raw material for industrialization.
- Target:** Also to study fish stock changes due to deteriorating environmental conditions in Lake Baringo with an aim of reversing the trend.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds Kabartonjo and Tenges Division	1	Construction of demonstration ponds. <u>Justification:</u> There are no demonstration ponds in the area. Construction of ponds will help to encourage fish farming. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Fish Stocking in Dams District wide	2	Stock fish dams <u>Justification:</u> With the deterioration of Lake Baringo as a fish resource there is need to obtain an alternative source. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Construction of Departmental Water Supply Kampi Ya Samaki	3	construct a water supply system <u>Justification:</u> The fisheries quarters is located in a dry area with little rainfall. The residential quarters have a large water catchment which remains improperly tapped. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Determination of Fish Stock Population Changes in Baringo District	4	<u>Justification:</u> Over the past three years Tilapia species population have reduced drastically adversely affecting the economy of the fishermen. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Kenya Wildlife Services

Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period:

Out of the seven projects proposed for the 1994 - 1996 plan period, four were funded of which three were completed while the fourth one was 50% complete by the end of the plan period. Constraints faced during the implementation of the projects were under estimation of project cost, lack of reliable transport, delay in designing of projects, and revision of priorities by the headquarters in Nairobi.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Formation of partnership in conservation through public education and awareness to win support of communities in wildlife conservation.

Target: Hold three barazas in Salabani, Kamnarok and Lobo
Hold one inter-agency collaboration workshop in Kabarnet
Participate in the Baringo Harambee show
Sign a memorandum of understanding with County council of Baringo for the management of Lake Kamnarok nature reserve.

Objective: Provide incentives for partnership in conservation

Target: Provide support to six communities incentive projects

Objective: Protection of human life and property from wildlife

Target: Carry out eight problem animal control activities. Patrols in Kamnarok, Mochongoi, Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria.

Purchase two motor bikes and two hand held communication radios.

Objective: Improve administration and management

Targets: Train one corporal ranger and one Sergeant ranger in supervisory skills
Train one Warden in middle management skills
Complete electricity installation in Rangers houses in Kabarnet camp, Fence the Kabarnet camp
Renovate six ranger houses in Kabarnet

Purchase six bicycles

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Electrification of Rangers Camp Kabarnet Division	Provide electricity to the staff houses <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Problem Animal Control Patrols Barwessa and Marigat Divisions	Surveillance to prevent damage of life and property from wild animals <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Fencing off the Warden's House Kabarnet Division	Install perimeter fence at the warden's house <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Extension Services District wide	Public awareness campaigns <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Lake Kamnarok Primary School Kaptei Location Barwessa division	1	Construction of three classrooms <u>Justification:</u> The school is presently situated in the Lake Kamnarok game reserve and there is need to reconstruct it outside the camp. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Community

Lake Kamnarok Wildlife Conservation Club Barwessa Division	2	Bee-keeping (Apiary). Purchase bee-hives and train the beneficiaries.
		Justification: There is need to enlighten the communities on the benefits of wildlife conservation in order to engage them in conservation efforts.
		Funding Source: GOK/ Community
Lakes Baringo and Bogoria Wetlands Community Conservation Project Salabani Location Marigat Division	3	Construction of Meisori cultural centre
		Justification: This centre will help to integrate the local community in the tourism industry by providing a place where the local culture and materials can be displayed and sold to tourists.
		Funding Source: GOK/ Community
Lake Bogoria Tour Guide Project Kampi Ya Samaki Marigat Division	4	Mobilize, organize, register and train interested groups or individuals.
		Justification: This project will provide employment opportunities to the local people.
		Funding Source: GOK/ Community
Kapchore Water Pan Lawan Location Barwessa Division	5	Design and construct the pan
		Justification: This pan will provide water to the people living in it's vicinity.
		Funding Source: GOK/ Community

Baringo Bio-diversity
Conservation Project
District wide

6

Mobilization, education and training
of project members

Justification: This project will
enhance the district's environment
conservation efforts

Funding Source: Wildlife
Development Fund

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses
- Stimulate the growth and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers in the country and for exports
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade
- Bring about long term balance between export earnings and required outlay on imports. This is through vigorous export promotion activities and investments in the export sector
- Protect consumers from trade malpractice such as fraudulent manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment, ensure correct descriptions of goods and services as well as curbing misleading statements on price of goods; charging and collection of A-in-A from traders for the verification of their weighing or measuring appliances.

Department Of Internal Trade

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

The Table below shows the trade licenses issued and revenue collected from 1993 upto May 1996.

Table 3.3**Trade Licenses Issued and Revenue Collected (1993-96)**

Year	Licenses Issued	Revenue Collected
1993	1796	36208.5
1994	1760	37528.5
1995	1058	46407
1996 (Upto May)	1205	52741

Source: District Trade Development Office, Kabarnet, 1996

From the Table it can be seen that the number of licenses issued has been decreasing and this can be ascribed to closure of a number of businesses in the district following the 1993/94 drought and the sub-division of the District into two in 1995. The increase in the revenue collected can be attributed to increased inspection and prosecution of license defaulters during the plan period.

Over the 1994 - 96 plan period one garment factory was started in the district. Three petrol stations were established and all of them are already operational in Tenges, Marigat and Kabarnet. An additional Supermarket was opened in Kabarnet and quite a number of garages, small furniture workshops were started in the District.

During the plan period only one training session was conducted in the District. This was done at Marigat where thirty (30) traders were trained as compared to 205 traders during the 1989-93 period. Out of the thirty traders 19 were men and 11 were women. The decline in the number of traders trained can be largely ascribed to the insufficient funds allocated for training during the 1994-96 period. Effort are already underway to encourage cost sharing in this respect.

The Baringo District Trade Development Joint Loan Board scheme approved Kshs 1,070,000 in form of loans during the 1994-96 plan period. This amount benefitted 37 traders of whom 31 were men and 6 were women. The women received 19.2% of the loans disbursed. So far the loan repayment is poor and by May 1996 the amount in default was approximately Kshs 145,000. Lack of adequate transport operating expenses has greatly hampered the effort of the Trade department to make a follow up of loan defaulters district-wide.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Improve the management of small scale enterprise in the District

Target: Train 100-150 Businessmen and women on basic business management skills. This will improve the management of the existing small scale enterprises and improve the survival rate of those newly started.

Objective: Expand the capacity formation base of businessmen and women in the District

Target: Advance loans ranging from K£ 1000 to K£ 2500 to 100 businessmen and women district wide. Another K£ 150,000 will be raised from both repayments from loanees, Central Government grants and Board's investment in commercial Bank deposits.

Objective: Identify products with export potential in the District.

Target: Visit all the major trading centres in the District to identify such products like handicrafts and artifacts for export.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Training and Extension District Wide	Training of Businessmen and Women on basic business management skills, credit and loan management. <u>Justification:</u> Over half of the new businesses started annually do not reach their second year. Default rate of loans is also high. The trainings are therefore aimed at increasing the survival rate of new businesses and to reduce the number of loan defaulters. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Baringo Trade Dev. Joint Board District wide	Advanced loans to small scale businessmen and women to expand their capital formation base and hence improve and expand their business. <u>Justification:</u> The funded businesses will be expected to improve in profitability and generate employment opportunities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Revolving Fund i.e. Loan Repayments.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Visits and Tours to Small Scale Industrial Projects Outside the District which can be Replicated in the District	1	Advise small-scale industrial entrepreneurs with the identification of viable projects <u>Justification:</u> This will encourage the district residents and others with income to invest in small scale industrial projects in the district which have been identified as viable eg peanut butter processing and stone crushing. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and cost-sharing.

Department of Industry

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Facilitate the further exploitation of the existing industrial potential in the district.

Target: The main target areas under this objective are honey processing, milk processing, meat processing, cotton industry, peanut butter making and other cottage industries. In this respect due attention will be given to female entrepreneurs and the unemployed youth.

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Extension Services District wide	1	Visiting entrepreneurs and giving them business guidance and trade skills. Publicize the industrial investment opportunities in the district. JUSTIFICATION: There are many unexploited industrial opportunities in the district which the entrepreneurs need to be made aware of. FUNDING SOURCE: GOK

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The major objectives of the sector are:

- To ensure that the technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the country's current and future economic needs;
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels in order to enhance income generation through self employment;
- Design and mount short term skills upgrading and management courses for informal sector operators so as to improve their productivity;
- Provide training to all technical instructors in pedagogy in order to improve the quality of training;
- Assist the jua kali operators so that they can maximize their contribution to the country's economic growth and technological process;
- Provide suitable working places to needy artisans, and
- Equip jua kali institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological developments in Kenyan industries;
- Conduct scientific research that will address the country's development needs and promote industrialization;
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms that facilitate the application of scientific and technical findings to production in both the public and private sectors.

Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period:

During the 1994-96 plan period the following were achieved:

- The Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) Baringo Research Centre acquired a 6 acre plot at Kampi Ya Samaki town near Lake Baringo.
- The number of staff at the centre increased to forty five with three scientists, three lab technicians and supporting staff.
- Through research on fish resources over the plan period, interest in fish trade increased. The socio-economic status of fish farmers in Baringo improved and this also helped in changing the negative attitude of the local community toward fish consumption as an alternative source of protein.
- Fish marketing in the district has been hampered by unawareness on the part of a large section of the district's population on the importance of fish as an alternative cheap source of protein.
- A survey carried out during the plan period showed that 75% of the local population in the district do not like the smell of fish and so cannot eat it while 10% have never seen fish. About 60% of the population have not tasted fish.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Determination of the available harvestable fish stocks and marketable quantities at Lakes Baringo and Kamnarok, and the rivers in the district.

Targets: The above objective will focus on Tilapia, Protopterus, Clarias, Barbus and Labeo fish species.

Objective: Conserve the fisheries of Lakes Baringo and Kamnarok, and the surrounding rivers.

Targets: Check the extinction of Tilapia, Protopterus, Clarias, Barbus and Labeo fish Species whose biological production has been diminishing over the past few years.

Objective: Improve the marketing of fish within and outside the district.

Target: Assess the socio-economic factors affecting local and distant fish markets.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Fish Stock Assessment District Wide	Determination of available harvestable fish stocks in Lake Baringo, rivers and dams. Funding Source: GOK
2. Socio-economic Assessment District Wide	Determine the socio-economic factors affecting local and distant fish markets. Funding Source: GOK
3. Conservation of Fisheries Resources District Wide	Gene bank development through preservation of important biological species of Baringo region. Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposal

Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
Lake Baringo Integrated Approach Management Marigat and Kabartonjo Divisions	Fish stock and socio-economic assessment, monitoring fish breeding grounds and excessive pollution. Other issues to be addressed are deforestation, over grazing, damming of in flowing rivers, and inappropriate farming practices. Justification: There is need to ensure that the industrial exploitation of natural resources is sustainable. Funding Source: World Bank

Department of Technical Training and Applied Technology

Review Of The 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 1996 plan period the department accomplished the following:

- Baringo Technical institute was constructed to 75% completion
- The enrolment in youth polytechnics increased
- Jua kali artisans were identified in various centres and organized into groups. Already five jua kali associations have been formed in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Marigat, Tangulbei and Nginyang centres.
- Kabarnet and Kabartonjo jua kali associations acquired plots for their sheds during the plan period. The jua kali sheds for the Kabarnet association have already been put up.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Provide managers and technologists with a technical training institute for medium scale industrial ventures.

Target: Complete the construction of Baringo Technical Institute and admit the first intake in September, 1997.

Objective: Improve access to youth polytechnics for school leavers

Target: Revive Kabartonjo Youth Polytechnic. Open new polytechnics in Ainomoi, Salawa and Barwessa.

Objective: Provide suitable working places for jua kali operators

Target: Complete Kabarnet and Nginyang jua kali sheds by the end of 1997. Construct new sheds in Kabartonjo, Marigat, Tenges and Churo.

Objective: Organize jua kali operators into groups so as to ensure an orderly growth of the informal sector

Target: Form jua kali associations in areas where the operators have not formed an association, and at the same time acquire plots for future development by the operators.

Objective: Improve the managerial skills of the artisans in the district

Target: Conduct seminars and short courses locally to train artisans on business management skills.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
3. Nginyang Jua Kali Sheds Nginyang Division	Renovate and put into use a shed which was constructed by GVS. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
1. Baringo Technical Institute Kabarnet Division	Complete the construction of the Technical Training complex which is more than 75% complete. Open the institute in September 1997. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee
2. Kabarnet Jua Kali Sheds Kabarnet Division	Sheds being used but incomplete. Requires electrical fittings, access roads, toilets, fire equipment as well as a loading and off-loading bay. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
Ochii Youth Polytechnic Tenges Division	To assist the local community in constructing classrooms, dormitories and teachers houses <u>Justification:</u> Trainee enrolment is very high and the present facilities cannot cope with the demand. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK



Construction of a Jua Kali shed at
Kabartonjo
Kabartonjo Division

An association has already been
formed and a plot allocated

Justification: A high potential area for
Jua Kali activities.

Funding Source: GOK

Marigat Jua Kali shed
Marigat Division

An association for artisans already
exists

Justification: Marigat town is a very
high potential area for Jua Kali
operations.

Funding Source: GOK

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The sector's objective is to provide universal education and produce individuals who are properly socialized and possess the necessary skills, attitudes and values that enable them to participate positively in nation building. This general objective is achieved through:

- Enhancing and improving the relevance and quality of education at all levels
- Expanding access to and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially in ASAL areas and urban slums. Special attention is also paid to gender factors and disabled children
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 1996 plan period, the Department of Education achieved the following:-

- Kiserian Secondary School - 2 classrooms were completed.
- Salawa, Muchukwo, Mukutani, Chemolingot, Kipsaraman and Marigat TAC Centres were completed.
- Kapkelelewa, Mochongoi, Kasiber and Lake Bogoria (Rochdale) Secondary Schools were opened.
- Construction of a dormitory in Tenges secondary school was completed.
- Kimalel campsite's phase I was completed and phase II is due to start.
- Training of 358 pre school teachers was done and is still going on. It was conducted by internal trainers of the Ministry of Education.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Increase and maintain physical facilities

Target: Increase the number of dormitories, workshops, home science rooms and classrooms in schools and maintain the already

existing ones. To construct 8 boarding schools in each of the four divisions, namely, Kolowa, Tangulbei, Nginyang and Mochongoi

Objective: Reduction of school fees defaulters

Target: Conduct harambees for needy children and award others Bursaries from the Ministry of Education and also under the Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) project proposals.

Objective: Reduce the gender disparity and increase participation in formal education in Kolowa, Nginyang, Tangulbei and lower Mochongoi divisions

Target: Conduct educational awareness meetings and monitor the impact regularly.

Objective: To equip schools with enough learning materials

Target: To equip workshops, Home science laboratories, Libraries with necessary textbooks and equipment. The schools targeted are Kasiber, Mochongoi, Chemolingot, Rimo, Lake Bogoria Rochdale, Kapkelelwa, Keturwo, Kapluk, Kiserian and Kapkiamo secondary schools.

Objective: To provide equal learning opportunities

Target: Improve special integrated units already existing (Pemwai, Kituro, Marigat, Mukutani, Tangulbei, Kabartonjo, Ochii, Kabarnet, Kapkombe, Kiptilit and Loruk) and construct one each in Mochongoi, Nginyang, Kolloa and Barwessa Divisions.

Objective: To encourage food and livestock production in schools.

Target: All schools to grow crops and keep livestock through Young Farmers Clubs.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Tenges Secondary School Tenges Division	Phase II: Construction of a kitchen and Dinning Hall Funding Source: EEC/ Community
2. Salabani Secondary School Salabani Location Marigat Division	Construction and equip the secondary school Funding Source: Harambee/ RDF
3. Mochongoi Secondary Sch. Mochongoi Division	Construction and equip the secondary school. Funding Source: Harambee
4. Kimalel Campsite Marigat Division	Phase II: Construction of Youth recreation centre for scouts and girl guides Funding Source: Harambee/ Donors
5. Training and Induction Course. All Pre-schools District wide	Residential courses in Kabarnet to cater for pre-school teachers. Funding Source: GOK/Unicef
6. Educational Awareness Kolowa, Nginyang, Tangelbei and Mochongoi Divisions	Conduct awareness meetings Funding Source: GOK(SDD)/ Unicef
7. School Bursary Fund All Division	Conduct fund raising for needy children Funding Source: Harambee/ SDD/GOK

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 8. | School Feeding Programme
All Divisions except Upper Mochongoi, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo | Food and livestock production in all schools

<u>Funding Source:</u> Parents/WFP/SDD |
| 9. | Special Education
Kolowa, Tangelbei, Mochongoi, Nginyang and Barwessa Divisions | Provide equal learning opportunity for all

<u>Funding Source:</u> Donors/ Parents |
| 10. | Kapkawa Secondary School
Ewalel Location
Kabarnet Division | Construct and equip 4 classrooms, 2 laboratories and 2 dormitories

<u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee |

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Tabagon Sec. School	1	Construction and equip a secondary school. <u>Justification:</u> The school will be located in a densely populated area in need of a secondary school. <u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee
Lelian Baringo Diocese Lelian Katorin Location Kabarnet Division	2	Construct a training institute <u>Justification:</u> It will be the only training institute for early childhood education in the District. <u>Funding Source:</u> Donors

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| <p>Kolowa Secondary School
Kolowa Location Kolowa Division</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Construct and equip the sec. school</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It will be the only secondary school in the Division</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p> |
| <p>Primary School Management (PRISM)
District wide</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>Training school Heads, education official and school committee.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To give further training on school management</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ODA</p> |
| <p>Seremin Sec. School
Drokwo Location
Kabarnet Division</p> | <p>5</p> | <p>construct and equip the secondary school</p> <p><u>Justification</u> A densely populated area which needs a secondary school</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p> |
| <p>Emom Secondary School
Emom Location
Tenges Division</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>Construct and equip the secondary school</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> A densely populated area with only one secondary for the Division.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p> |
| <p>Churo Secondary School
Churo Location Tangelbei
Division</p> | <p>7</p> | <p>Construct and equip the secondary school</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It will be the only secondary school in the Division</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p> |

Aiyebo Secondary School
Saimo Location
Kabartonjo Division

8

Construct and equip 3 science laboratories and 1 library

Justification: The school lacks science laboratories and a library.

Funding Source: EEC/ Community

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The sector's overall policy objective is to promote and improve health status of all kenyans through the deliberate restructuring of the health sector to make all health services effective, accessible and affordable.

Other objectives are: increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation; intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases; provide adequate diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services country-wide; promote and develop cost effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

Department of Health

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

The following projects were achieved within the 1994-96 plan period.

Kabarnet District Hospital: A male ward of 21 beds and an amenity ward of 18 beds were completed and are operational.

Kiboino Dispensary: Maternal child health and family planning clinic extension completed and some furniture delivered on site.

Kapkelelwa Sub Health Centre: The maternity wing was completed; equipment procured and delivered on site. The commissioning ceremony was performed by the District Commissioner. The facility is now fully operational.

Mochongoi Health Centre: The maternity wing has been completed, equipment procured and transported to the District hospital stores awaiting delivery to the site. The facility is expected to be fully operational once the equipment is on site.

The constraint faced in the department is shortage of staff, particularly clinical officers and nursing staff. Our appeal is for more staff to be posted to the District.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Objective: | Complete construction work and provide equipment to health facilities |
| Target: | Complete the construction of Kapkelelwa and Mochongoi maternity wings as well as Kuikui health centre. Equip the said facilities. |

- Objective:** Provide an optimum number of graded staff in each rural health facility so as to improve services
- Target:** Provide at least four (4) graded staff in each rural health facility.
- Objective:** Reduce and control HIV/AIDS infections
- Target:** Educate people on HIV/AIDS. Train community leaders, health community workers, church leaders, youth leaders and trainer of trainees.
- Objective:** Improve the immunization coverage in the district
- Target:** Increase the immunization coverage from 85% to 90%
- Objective:** Improve the acceptance of family planning
- Target:** Increase family planning acceptance from 10% to 25%
- Objective:** Improve the nutrition status of children and their mothers
- Target:** Reduce moderate malnutrition by 35% and severe malnutrition by 90%
- Objective:** Reduce both the morbidity and mortality rates resulting from water borne diseases and poor sanitation
- Target:** Improve the health status of various communities by improving existing water sources and developing new ones which are safe and reliable. Implement safe and acceptable methods of excreta disposal. Conduct awareness campaigns on health and hygiene.
- Objective:** Promote Primary Health Care activities at the community level
- Target:** Revive all the 27 Community pharmacies (BI centres) and begin new ones in needy areas.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Chemolingot health centre Chemolingot Division	Completion of the health centre, provide staff and equipment <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Relekonchun Dispensary Division: Kabartonjo Aiyebo Location Kabartonjo Division	Equipping and staffing <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Nutrition Programme District Wide	Growth monitoring and promotion. Breast feeding promotion and protection. Micro-nutrients deficiency control. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Unicef/Donors/ Community
4. Child And Maternal Health Programme District wide	Promote community level Primary Health Care activities through the BI centres. Intensify and expand the immunization coverage. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Unicef/ Donors/Community
5. AIDs Prevention, Control and Community Care District wide	AIDs education in schools. Community based AIDs education and service delivery. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Unicef/ Donors/Community
6. Water And Sanitation Programme District Wide	Construction of water facilities and latrines. Community based health and hygiene education. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Unicef/ Donors/Community

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kabarnet District Hospital Kabarnet Town Kabarnet Division		<p>Putting a perimeter fence provide an automatic generator putting up a three chamber operating theatre. Staff the hospital with 5 more Doctors ie surgeon, gynaecologist, paediatrician and a general practitioner. Construct a modern isolation ward and a female ward.</p> <p>Justification: At the moment there is a lot of insecurity due to too many outlets. Domestic animals cause disturbance by grazing in the hospital compound and the three doctors and a dentist cannot cope with the existing workload.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Marigat Health Centre Marigat Division		<p>Upgrade to a subdistrict hospital of 36 beds. Provide an x-ray unit, one Doctor, a Radiographer and 5 more nurses</p> <p>Justification: To cater for the catchment population of a fast growing town. This will be a referral hospital for all the dispensaries in the division.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Barwessa Dispensary Lawan Location Barwessa Division		<p>Upgrade to a health centre with 12 beds. Provide one Registered clinical officer, two enroled community nurses and procure an Ambulance</p> <p>Justification: To cater for the population of the newly created division and to act as a referral health centre for the dispensaries along the Kerio Valley.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Borrownonin
Dispensary
Kapsoo Location
Kabarnet Division

Upgrade to health centre of 12 beds.
Complete the x-ray unit, a maternity wing
and one more ward, one staff house and
one water tank. Provide one registered
clinical officer, two more nurses and
Radiographer

Justification: It is in a densely populated
area with high Agricultural potential

Funding Source: GOK

Kiptagich Health Centre
Kibonjos Location
Sacho Division

Upgrade to a sub-district hospital.
Complete the theatre unit, maternity wing
and five staff houses. Provide one doctor,
one dentist and five nurses.

Justification: The area is densely
populated

Funding Source: GOK

Sosion Dispensary
Kabasis Location
Sacho Division

To construct a new dispensary (Services
block), staff house, a water tank and to
equip the dispensary.

Justification: The area is densely
populated and the nearest health facility
is 20km away.

Funding Source: GOK/Harambee

Mochongoi Health
Centre
Mochongoi Location
Mochongoi Division

Construct two more wards, 2 staff
houses and a water tank. Purchase of an
ambulance.

Justification: facility is situated in newly
settled area It is the only health facility in
the Division.

Funding Source: GOK

Tangulbei Dispensary
Konsi Location
Tangulbei Division

Upgrade to a health centre. Provide 2 more nurses and one RCO

Justification: Area of high morbidity and poor accessibility to other facilities.

Funding Source: GOK/NGO
(Catholic Mission)

Salawa Health Centre
Kabarnet Soi
Kabarnet Division

Construction of a maternity wing and two wards. Provide two nurses, one RCO and an ambulance.

Justification: To act as referral facility for the Dispensaries along the Kerio.

Funding Source: GOK/NGO (World Vision)

Bartolimo Dispensary
Kapteberewo Location
Kabartonjo Division

Upgrade to a health centre construct a service block, maternity wing & a perimeter fence. Provide one RCO, 2 more nurses and a laboratory technician.

Funding Source: GOK/Harambee

Arid Lands Resource
Management Project
Kolowa, Nginyang and
Tangulbei

The local people will identify the projects during the plan period.

Funding Source: GOK/World Bank

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main objectives of the sector of Co-operative Development are:

- To provide an enabling environment for the emergence of self-sustaining, member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement able to compete effectively.
- To ensure that cooperative movement are well organized and to protect financial interests of their members.
- Improve the management of cooperatives through effective training programmes for managers , general members and management committee members
- To promote the spread of cooperative organizations to all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups
- To encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small scale enterprise and jua kali.
- To expand co-operatives into the areas that serve low income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities, in line with Presidential Employment Commission Report.

District Specific Objects and Targets

Objective: To improve marketing channels of milk and milk products, coffee and cotton.

Target: To raise the production of fodder. Review sustainable beekeeping at Mogoswok. Train committee members on modern management systems and inculcate sound timely decision making.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kipsunya Dairy Plant Kabarnet Division	1	<p>Collect, process and market milk and milk products.</p> <p>Justification: The milk in the district is not properly marketed because of lack of an organized marketing system.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donors</p>
Bee-keeping Mogoswok, Marigat Division	2	<p>Train farmers on beekeeping, production and marketing methods.</p> <p>Justification: The farmers have shown keen interest in this project. It will raise incomes and improve standards of living in the district.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donors</p>
Groundnut Project Tenges and Sacho Divisions	3	<p>Train farmers on modern methods of marketing groundnut.</p> <p>Justification: The project will improve the earnings of the farmers and hence their living standards.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donors</p>

Coffee Project
Tenges And Kabartonjo
Divisions

4 Train the farmers in marketing strategies.

Justification: With the liberalization of the economy, the farmers need to be equipped with the necessary skills for them to compete favourably with other coffee producers.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

LABOUR AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Implement employment policies, plans and programmes
- Improve the system of collection, analysis and dissemination of labour market information
- Realignment of supply and demand functions of human resources through sectoral manpower surveys.

Department of National Employment Bureau

B. New Project Proposal

Project name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office and Hall Construction District Hqs	1	Construct a prefabricated office for the sub-ordinate staff and a waiting hall for job seekers. <u>Justification:</u> The registration of job seekers in the district has really picked up and there is need to put up a waiting hall for the job seekers who at present crowd outside the office while waiting to be served. The sub-ordinate staff do not have any office. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs, enhance their capacity for involvement in the development process, improve incomes and reduce poverty
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili and other national languages for national identity and pride
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy
- Provide reading materials in the districts through the national library services
- Improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self reliance
- Promote and raise status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Department Of Social Services

Review of 1994-96 Development Plan:

The Department of Social Services continued to mobilize communities to respond to their felt needs. The women in particular continued to play a leading role in development activities such as farming, posho mills, honey processing , livestock keeping, making handicraft , ballast breaking, bus transport, retail business and rental houses.

Some women groups were assisted by the various ministries, NGOs, development agencies and voluntary organization with either cash or material assistance. In spite of their enormous contribution which has significantly improved their social status

and those of their families, the groups continued to experience leadership and management problems in running their affairs. These bottlenecks range from lack of trained personnel, high literacy rates, transport and storage, lack of funds and access to credit, inefficient and ineffective leaders and lack of good marketing outlets.

The Table below shows the distribution of groups by division and their membership:

Table.3.4

Distribution of Self-help Groups and their Membership by Division

Division	Number	Membership
Kabarnet	84	2258
Kabartonjo	45	705
Tenges	17	705
Sacho	31	1115
Tangulbei	12	360
Mochongoi	13	676
Marigat	54	702
Kipsaraman	31	930
Nginyang	12	225
Barwessa	24	840
Kolowa	10	200
Total	333	8005

Source: Department of Social Services, Kabarnet, 1996

District Specific Objectives and Target:

- Objective:** Empower women and the Youth to participate fully in socio-economic activities
- Targets:** Give cash and non-cash assistance to 150 women groups and 50 Youth Groups in all the 11 divisions to start/boost their income generating activities.
- Objectives:** Improve the welfare of the mothers and children suffering from malnutrition, the disabled and the disadvantaged, (poor) members of our society.
- Target:** Expand physical facilities in Marigat F.L.T.C. and Kabarnet Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in order to increase enrolment/admissions of clients and to provide grants to the poor and the destitute to start income generating activities.
- Objectives:** Increase community participation in development activities.
- Targets:** Give cash and non-cash grants to self-help projects to boost their morale and sustain harambee spirit.
- To conduct at least 5 seminars and 2 educational tours per year for project leaders and group leaders on project management.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-Going Projects:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Women Group Projects District Wide	Give cash and non-cash assistance to 150 women groups and to conduct two seminars per a year for women group leaders <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGOs/Donors
2. Marigat F.T.C. Marigat Division	<u>Phase II:</u> Construct 6 cottages, permanent staff houses and run at least 6 training sessions per a year. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ NGOs/DANIDA
3. Self-help Project District wide	Give grants to 100 less fortunate/ disadvantaged members of the society to start income generating activities for self-reliance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ NGOs/Donors
4. Social Welfare Programme District Wide	Give grants to 1000 less fortunate/disadvantaged members of the society to start income generating activities for self reliance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ NGOs/Donors
5. Kabarnet Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Kabarnet Mosop Location Kabarnet Division	Construction of more physical facilities (workshops) staff houses and show room and provide the graduates with tools/equipment to start up their businesses. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGOs Donors
6. Gender And Development Programme District wide	Work load reduction for women and girls. Gender sensitization and training. Credit activities and projects focused at the girl child. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Unicef

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Youth Programmes District wide	1	Assist school leavers with credit/grants who are unemployed to start small viable economic activities for self-reliance. <u>Justification:</u> There are over 100 youth groups in the District already involved in income generating activities but lack enough capital to boost their ventures. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO/ Donor
Assistance to People with Disabilities	2	To assist at least fifty (50) people with disabilities. <u>Justification:</u> This will provide employment for disabled persons and hence make them self reliant. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO/ Donors
Baringo District Agricultural Show Kabarnet Town	3	Reconstruction of the show stand and purchase of furniture and exhibits. <u>Justification:</u> The show plays a key role in educating the public on various development activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee

Department of Sports

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period:

During the 1989-93 period Kabarnet Stadia was constructed and football pitch completed, leaving behind the marring of running track edges and construction of shades and terraces for sitting.

There has been no construction of social halls in the district.

Currently there are:

10 football clubs in Kabarnet Division
6 football clubs in Kabartonjo Division
5 football clubs in Marigat Division
1 football club in Nginyang Division and
2 football clubs in Muchongoi Division

In addition, there are:

10 darts clubs in Kabarnet Division
2 darts clubs in Tenges Division
2 darts clubs in Marigat Division
4 darts clubs in Kabartonjo Division

The district has so far produced ten (10) international athletes (seven Men and three women). The district has identified more than 30 potential athletes who need to be trained and exposed to attain international status.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To develop sports facilities and train sportsmen and women in the District. To develop stadiums in every division.

Target : To complete Kabarnet stadium within the next one year and to begin Marigat stadium. Department Of Sports

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kabarnet Stadium Kabarnet Municipality	To construct the athletics track and perimeter fence. Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Marigat Stadium Marigat Division	1	Construct Marigat stadium. Justification: It will be used to tap sports men and women from Marigat, Kolowa, Tangelbei and Nginyang divisions. Funding Source: GOK
Muchongoi Stadium Mochongoi Division	2	Justification: Due to the distance from Muchongoi to Marigat and Kabarnet there is need to construct a stadium to tap the potential in this area. Funding Source: GOK
Training of Sports Men and Women Kabarnet Municipality Kabarnet Division	3	To scout and train athletes from all over the District. Justification: The athletes are lacking training facilities in the rural areas. Funding Source: GOK

Department Of Adult Education

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: Promote adult education through awareness creation and incentives.

Target: Create awareness among the leaders and community members by using songs, drama and incentives at various forums such as seminars and barazas.

Objective: Promote functional literacy

Target: Initiate income generating projects in all the adult literacy classes in the district.

Objective: Revitalize the District Adult Education Advisory Committee.

Target: Ensure that the committee is functional and active throughout the plan period.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Marigat Adult Education Office Marigat Division	Construct an office using materials already purchased <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Tangulbei Adult Education Resource Centre Tangulbei Division	Phase II and III: Construct a dining hall, kitchen and library. <u>Funding Source:</u> Catholic Diocese of Nakuru
3. Literacy Programme District Wide	Learning and teaching functional literacy - Garden projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Non-Formal Education Marigat and Kabartonjo Division	1	Provision of classroom by the community to facilitate the continuation of education for out of school youth. <u>Justification:</u> The number of illiterate primary school drop-outs in Marigat and Kabartonjo centres is on the rise and this needs to be addressed in a bid to reduce the number of street children. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF

Office Construction -
Kabartonjo Town
Kabartonjo Division

2

Construct an office

Justification: An office is required in order to properly co-ordinate adult education activities in Kabartonjo division.

Funding Source: GOK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The major objectives of The Office of the President are:

To promote the effective and efficient operation of Government activities at the national, provincial and district levels.

Ensure community security and safety through crime prevention and criminal rehabilitation.

Gather and maintain adequate information on the population in general and particular types of categories of individuals through registration and issuance of:

- (a) national identity cards for all Kenyans above 18 years of age
- (b) identity cards for civil servants and refugees
- (c) certificates of birth and death from facilities in each district

Provincial Administration

Review of 1994/96 Plan Period

During the plan period under review the District Commissioner's residential house was completed and occupied, although the perimeter fence has not been completed.

At the same time construction of Kipsaraman Divisional headquarters was started and is still under implementation. It is expected to be complete by the end of the calendar year.

Sacho Division was allocated Ksh. 50,000 to start construction of fabricated houses for the administration police.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Description of Activities
1. Construction of DC's House Kabarnet Town Kabarnet Division	Fence, install security lights and construct a pump house at the new DC's residence. Funding Source: GOK
2. Sacho Divisional Headquarters Kiptagich Centre Sacho Division	Construction of staff houses (16 units) Funding Source: GOK/ Community
3. Kipsaraman Divisional Headquarters Bartabwa Centre Kipsaraman Division	Construction of office and staff houses Funding Source: GOK/ Community

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Tangulbei Divisional Headquarters Tangulbei Centre Tangulbei Division	1	Construction of offices and six staff houses Justification: New division Funding Source: GOK/Community
Mochongoi Divisional Headquarters Mochongoi Centre Mochongoi Division	2	Construction of offices and six staff houses Justification: New division Funding Source: GOK/ Community

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Kolowa Divisional Headquarters
Kolowa Centre
Kolowa Division | 3 | Construction of offices and staff houses

<u>Justification:</u> New division

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community |
| Barwessa Divisional Headquarters
Barwessa Centre
Barwessa Division | 4 | Construction of offices and staff houses

<u>Justification:</u> New division

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| Chemoligot Sub-district Headquarters
Nginyang Division | 5 | Construction of sub-district headquarters.

<u>Justification:</u> This is a new sub-district with no office accommodation for the staff.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/
Community |
-

Police Department

Review of the 1994/96 Plan Period

During the plan period under review, the projects which were under implementation were located in South Baringo which is now Koibatek District which was carved from Baringo in 1995.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Marigat Police Station Marigat Town Marigat Division	1	Construction of police station and lines <u>Justification:</u> Marigat town and the surrounding areas have a high population with many economic activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Mochongoi Police Station Mochongoi Centre Mochongoi Division		Construction of police station and lines <u>Justification:</u> New division without a police station. Rapidly increasing population in the new settlement areas. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kinyach Police Post Kinyach Centre Kipsaraman Division	3	Construction of a police post at Kinyach Centre. <u>Justification:</u> Cattle rustling is rampant in the area hence the need to beef up security. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Chemoligot Police Station Nginyang Division	4	Construction of police station and lines. <u>Justification:</u> New sub-district with no police station. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Civil Registration

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: To raise the rate and coverage of registration of births and deaths in the district

Target: Train all untrained registration agents for efficient and effective collection of registration statistics. Create awareness in the district on the importance of registering births and deaths.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On- going Projects:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
Training on Civil Registration All Divisions	Train 30 Chiefs, 60 Assistant Chiefs, and 30 health personnel on the Civil Registration programme
	Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
1. Divisional offices Nginyang, Marigat, Tangulbei and Kipsaraman Divisions	1	Construction of offices and posting of personnel Justification: These divisions have low rate of registration coverage. The construction of offices and posting of staff is expected to improve the coverage. Funding Source: GOK
2. Staff Houses at Chemolingot, Marigat, Tangulbei and Bartabwa Divisions	2	Construction of staff houses. Justification: There is need to provide housing for personnel in these divisions which lack rental house. FUNDING SOURCE: GOK

Department of Environment Services

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

During the above plan period, the department did not receive any money to organize seminars/workshops. However the office was involved in the coordination of the relevant Ministries /NGOs involved in Environmental conservation. Many barazas and field days were organized to educate local leaders and the general public on the need to conserve our environment. From these Barazas it came out clearly that there was need to train chiefs and their assistants on environmental conservation so that they can easily pass the message to the public.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** To create awareness on the need and benefits of environmental conservation among farmers. The need for catchment conservation in the high areas and destocking in the arid and semi-arid land in the District.
- Target:** The seminars and workshops are aimed at imparting skill on environmental conservation among the leaders and prominent farmers who will later spread the knowledge to the other farmers for a better tomorrow. The leaders are chiefs, asst. chiefs, councillors, and selected prominent farmers. This will enhance our agricultural output through soil conservation and afforestation.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name/ Division Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Training of Leaders on Environmental Protection District Wide	1	<p>Conduct seminars & workshops on protection of the environment.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The hilly terrain accelerates erosion which leads to siltation of lakes and Dams in the lower parts of the District. To arrest this situation, intensive sensitization of the public on the need to conserve the Environment must be maintained through workshops & seminars. These seminars will also assist in the revitalization of the Environment Management Committees from the sub-location to the Divisional level, hence creating an enabling & healthy environment for rapid industrialization in the District.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

Through its various departments, the sector aims at achieving the following objectives:

- Promote rural development through appropriate policies, programmes and projects that enhance capacity for growth
- Provide data and reports to facilitate the development of socio-economic profiles and hence the formulation of appropriate strategies and policies
- Research on population trends and the formulation of policies and programmes designed to reduce fertility and generally improve quality of life and ensure desired population growth rate
- Provide an inventory of the country's physical and natural resources through surveys hence facilitate proper management and utilization of these resources.

Rural Planning Department - Baringo

Review Of The 1994 - 1996 Plan Period:

The implementation of activities of the Child Survival And Development (CSD) Programme in the district were disrupted at the end of 1994 when Unicef, which was the main funding agency, experienced some internal problems which necessitated the suspension of the funding so as to allow the organization to re-orientate itself. Many of the activities under the programme such as the Bamako Initiative Centres, water projects and the Income Generating Activities (IGAs) came to a near standstill because of lack of funds to facilitate the close supervision and monitoring by the implementing officers at the district level.

At the beginning of 1996 some of the implementing departments sought funds from elsewhere to continue with the implementation of CSD activities. During the course of 1996 Unicef also resumed its funding of the programme and the priority is first to establish the level of achievement of the objectives and targets stipulated in the GoK/Unicef Master Plan of Operations. The activities which had earlier been initiated will then first be completed before new ones can be started.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
Child Survival and Development Programme District Wide	Co-ordinate and monitor at the district level the implementation of the programme by the various implementing departments in line with the GoK/Unicef Master Plan Of Operation.

Funding Source: GOK/Unicef

Central Bureau of Statistics

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The Department of Statistics (CBS) has actively collected data in the whole district cutting across several sectors. Notable achievements include:-

- The Rapid Assessment Survey conducted early in 1994 in the lowlands whose results led to a successful intervention by UNICEF
- Immunization Coverage Survey
- Welfare Monitoring Survey II
- Gender Work Load Survey

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT PRIORITIES

B: New proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
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Update District
Database
District wide

1

Collect data (Gender sensitive data where applicable) relevant to the district planning process.
Organize, process and tabulate for use by the district sectoral planners and implementors

Justification: Existing databases are outdated and not adequate hence need to be expanded.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Training on
Gender Sensitive
Planning
District wide

2

Sensitize all DEC members on gender concerns
Gender sensitize all data collectors
Train/sensitize LDCs and DVDCs on gender sensitive planning and main-streaming the same
Collect/compile district specific gender sensitive statistics

Justification Very few (less than 10%) DEC members have had gender training. Sub DDCs and LDCs have not yet been sensitized. Existing data bases do not have adequate gender sensitive statistics.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The development investment objectives of the sector are as follows:

- To promote the vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres so as to avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, and market/ trading facilities with the objective of providing incentives for private investments to take place
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policies, manage authority manpower and resources, and carry out design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

Baringo County Council

B. Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period

- Kampi ya Samaki Tourist statistical information and control of boating centre was completed and it is fully operational.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Facilitate transportation of farmers' goods to markets and processing plants.

Target: To open up rural access roads.

Objective: To set aside industrial plots in all urban and local centres in the district.

Target: All local authorities to draw physical plans.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Revenue Office Kamnarok Location Kabartonjo Division	1	Construction of Revenue office Justification: Improve efficiency of council revenue collection in Kabartonjo division Funding Source: GOK
Tenges Modern Market Tenges Division	2	Construction of a modern market Justification: Increase council revenue and assist farmers to market their agricultural produce. Funding Source: GOK
Design Plan for Sewerage in Marigat Marigat Location Marigat Division	3	Design a sewerage plan for Marigat town. Justification: Improve sanitary services to this growing town in both trade and population. Funding Source: GOK
Kabartonjo Modern Market Kamnarok Mosop Location Kabartonjo Division	4	Construction of modern market Justification: Increase council revenue collection and assist farmers to market their produce Funding Source: GOK

Slaughter House Saimo Soi Location Marigat Division	5	Construction of a slaughter house
		<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue collection base and contribute to the hygienic slaughter of animals
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Slaughter Slabs District wide	6	Construction of slaughter slabs
		<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue collection base and contribute to hygienic slaughter of animals
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Design Plan for Kampi ya Samaki Sewerage Soi Location Marigat Division	7	Design a sewerage plan for Kampi ya Samaki
		<u>Justification:</u> Improve sanitary services in Kampi ya Samaki which is a growing tourist attraction spot.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Mochongoi Stock Sales Yard Mochongoi Division	8	Construction of a stock sales yard.
		<u>Justification:</u> Assist pastoralist in remote areas to market their livestock.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Municipal Council of Kabarnet

B. New Project Proposals:

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Sewerage System Kabarnet Town	1	Construct a proper sewerage system for Kabarnet town. <u>Funding Source:</u> Donors
Township Roads Kabarnet Town	2	Bitumenizing & gravelling of roads <u>Justification:</u> The growth of the commercial activities in the town calls for improved roads. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ World Bank
Rental Houses Kabarnet Town	3	Construction of Rental houses <u>Justification:</u> The rapid growth of population in the town calls for more rental houses <u>Funding Source:</u> National Housing Corporation
Bus Park Kabarnet Town	4	Construction to Bitumen standards <u>Justification:</u> To provide parking for matatus and buses at the same time to generate revenue in form of parking fees. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank

Street Lights 5
Kabarnet Town

Put up street lights in the town.

Justification: This will improve on security during the night.

Funding Source: World Bank

Fire Station 6
Kabarnet Town

Purchase of fire fighting equipment

Justification: The town needs to be properly equipped with fire fighting equipment in case of a fire out break

Funding Source: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives:

National Museums of Kenya:

- Collect and preserve cultural, scientific and technological materials of the nations
- Identify, protect and maintain sites and monuments of pre-historic importance as required by the Antiques and Monuments Act.

Prisons Department:

- Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health
- Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation.

Children's Services:

- Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities carried out at the district level
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated.

Probation and After Care Services:

- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation, and ensure that they do not revert to crime
- Continue conducting after-care of offenders from penal institutions.



Prisons Department

Table 3.5 gives the data of the males who were confined at the Kabarnet Remand Home from 1989 to 1995.

Review of the Previous Plan Period:

Table 3.5

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1. Convicted Prisoners	243	150	142	149	130	139	137
2. Awaiting Trial	161	236	133	170	112	259	264
Total	404	386	275	319	242	396	401

Source: Prisons Department, Kabarnet, 1996

Over the 1989 to 1995 period the women inmates were almost the same number as the men and all were sent to Nakuru women's prison because there are no facilities for women in the District.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Remand Prison Kabarnet Town Kabarnet Division	1	To construct a modern remand prison including offices and staff houses <u>Justification:</u> The current facility is a semi-permanent structure which was put up by the colonial Government in 1928. It has therefore outlived its usefulness while the population of inmates has increased over the years. The new facility will also cut down on the cost of transporting convicted prisoners to Nakuru prison a distance of 140 KM away. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Children's Department

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period:

The Table below gives a summary of the number of cases of the various categories of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (C.E.D.C) handled by the Children's department in Baringo between 1993 - 1994 period.

Table 3.6

Number of Cases by Sex

C.E.D.C Categories	Male	Female	Total	% - Age
Destitute	399	245	644	24.4
Orphans	227	153	380	14.4
Handicapped	218	140	358	13.6
Neglected	193	154	347	13.2
School Drop-outs	129	111	240	9.1
Deserted	126	90	216	8.2
Child Mother or Pregnancies	-	197	197	7.5
Child workers	101	31	132	5.0
Juvenile Delinquents	94	27	121	4.6
Grand Total	1487	1149	2636	100%

Source: Children's Department - Baringo, 1996.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
District Children's Advisory Committee District Hqs	Mobilize and create awareness among the relevant GoK and NGO heads at the district level on issue pertaining to C.E.D.C

Funding Source: GOK/Unicef/NGOs

B. New Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation Centre Kabarnet and Marigat Divisions	1	Construction of rehabilitation centres for street children in Marigat and Kabarnet towns.

Justification: There is need for some
rehabilitation centres to be put up in
the district because of the
increasing number of street children
in towns such as Kabarnet,
Kabartonjo and Marigat. At present
the district makes use of
rehabilitation centres outside the
district.

Funding Source: GOK/
NGOs/Donors

Divisional Children's Advisory Committees
Marigat, Muchongoi, East Baringo, Sacho, Tenges, Kipsaraman and Bartabwa Divisions

2

Mobilize and create awareness among divisional departmental heads and NGOs on issues pertaining to C.E.D.C

Justification: Empowerment of lower level committees will help in dealing effectively with C.E.D.C cases as early as possible.

Funding Source: GOK/Unicef

Training of D.C.A.C Members District Hqs

3

Train members of the D.C.A.C on their role and duties.

Justification: Members of the D.C.A.C need to be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge that is required in dealing with C.E.D.C cases.

Funding Source: GOK/Unicef

Probation and After Care Services Department

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period:

Table below shows the trend of the probation cases handled by the department's Kabarnet station between 1994 and 1996:

Table 3.7

Cases Handled 1994-96

Year	1994	1995	1996	Total
1. Criminal Cases	36	49	54	139
2. After Care Cases	3	5	8	16
Total	39	54	62	155

Source: Probation Department, Kabarnet, 1996

During the 1994 - 1996 plan period, a total of 155 cases were referred to the department by the court. The probationers visited in Baringo complied with the probation order well. The few who did not comply were taken back to court for warning or to be dealt with for breach of the orders.

With the high rate of urban development and increase in population, crime rate is expected to increase and consequently courts will issue more probation orders for rehabilitation of offenders within their home locations.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Vehicle transport (East Baringo sub- district and Kabarnet hqs)	1	Purchase a motorcycle and a Land Rover <u>Justification:</u> The only vehicle in the department is old and cannot adequately cover the whole district including the East Baringo sub- district when making urgent court enquiries and supervising probationers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Construction of Show stand (Kabarnet town/ Kabarnet division)	2	Construct a stand for the department at the Kabarnet show ground <u>Justification:</u> The stand will enable the department to effectively participate during the annual show where the role of probation and after care services will be publicized. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Awareness Campaign On Crime Prevention (District wide)	3	Educate the public on crime prevention at various fora <u>Justification:</u> In order to reduce the number of probation cases there is need to undertake measures that prevent crime. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

Policy Objectives:

To build farmers capacity within project area in order to increase food & self sufficiency through adaption of appropriate technology and sustainable farming techniques geared towards environmental conservation.

To empower the community to understand and appreciate the importance of education by sending children to school, taking an active role, providing moral and material support to facilitate their education.

To improve the health standard of the community through implementation of holistic integrated health and primary health care.

To facilitate the community to acquire knowledge and skill necessary to run small scale business enterprise.

To maintain good relationship between the child and sponsor by way of correspondence.

To integrate evangelism with community physical needs in ensuring that people respond to the word of God with an aim of attaining holistic change in their lives.

Increase access to safe drinking water and to increase accessibility to water for livestock by constructing ground catchments (Pans/Dams) in rangelands and assist institutions in the construction of roof catchment.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Metipmoso Demonstration Farm Kabarnet Division	Livestock upgrading programme. Crop production improvement programme. Environmental protection programme. Introduction of appropriate farming technology programme. Energy conservation programme. Business entrepreneurship development programme. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision.
2. Micro Enterprise Development Kabarnet Division	Provide revolving loans to small scale business women , men, groups and artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/ Community
3. Chesongo Water Project Kabarnet Division	Construction of the weir. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/world Vision/GOK/UNICEF
4. Kamengech Spring Protection Kabarnet Division	Spring protection (fencing, tree planting, weir construction). <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/world Vision/UNICEF
5. Kibob Spring Protection Kabarnet Division	Spring protection. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision
6. Kinyach Water Project Barwessa Division	Purchase of water pump engine. Laying of 3 inch pipes to Kinyach water tank. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision

7. Churo Spring Protection
Tangulbei
Division
Spring protection through provision. of fencing materials.
Desilting of the spring.
Complete 1 NO. cattle trough.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
8. Metipmoso Farm
Borehole
Kabarnet Division
Drilling of a borehole.
Purchase of the water pump engine.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
9. Chebaran Primary
School
Marigat Division
Construct roof catchment.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
10. Salabani Primary
School
Marigat Division
Construction of 50 m³ water tank.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
11. Sangarau Primary
School
Tenges Division.
Construct 2 No. classroom through the provision of building materials.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
12. Feeding
Programme
Nginyang Division
Supplement the feeding programme for 13 Pre-schools in Nginyang division.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision
13. Chemolingot Primary
School
Nginyang Division
Plastering of 2 No. laboratory and science block.
Purchase of text books.
Funding Source: Community/World Vision

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14. Chesirimion Primary School
Nginyang Division | Roofing of 2 No. classrooms.
Plastering and floor cementing of 2 No. classrooms.
Provision of roof catchment materials. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 15. Kipnai Primary School
Kolowa Division | Purchase of text books. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 16. Sokotei Primary School
Marigat Division | Construct 1 No. classroom through the provision of building materials. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 17. Sintaan Primary School
Marigat Division | Construction of 2 No. classroom. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 18. Longewan Pre-School
Marigat Division | Construct 1 No. classroom. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 19. Kasilangwa Primary School
Tangulbei Division | Construct 3 No. classrooms. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 20. Loigumgum Primary School
Marigat Division | Construct 2 No. VIP latrines. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 21. Kimaigut Primary School
Marigat Division | Construct 2 No. VIP latrines. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |
| 22. Barsemoi Dispensary
Marigat Division | Complete the internal plastering, floor cementing, fixing of door/window frames and doors. |
| | <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/World Vision |

23. Chesirimion Dispensary
Nginyang Division
- Completion of the dispensary block.
Purchase 1 no. kentank of 4600 litres.
Purchase of furniture equipment.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
24. Kalabata Dispensary
Barwessa Division
- Provide building materials for a staff house.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
25. Salawa Health Centre
Kabarnet Division
- Purchase of laboratory equipments.
Drug subsidy.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
26. Amaya Cattle Dip
Tangulbei Division
- Assist with the building materials.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
27. Churo Cattle Dip
Tangulbei Division
- Completion of the dip through the provision of
building materials.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
28. Meisori Cattle Dip
Marigat Division
- Provision of building materials for completion.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
29. Metipmoso Farm Guest
House
Kabarnet Division
- Complete construction of 1 No. unit Guest
House.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
30. Eron Cattle Dip
Kabarnet Division
- Facilitate Eron Women Group to construct 1
No. cattle Dip as an income generating
activity.
- Funding Source: Community/World Vision**
-

B. New Project Proposals

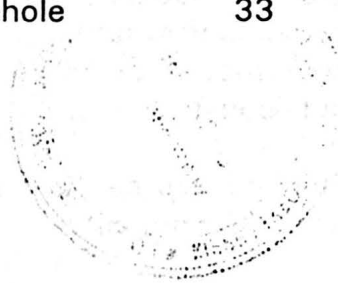
Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Support to Primary School Kabarnet Division	1	Purchase of text books for 9 primary schools. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
School Fees Payment Kabarnet/Sacho Division	2	Assist 96 needy children by paying school fees. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
School Uniform Kabarnet/Sacho Divisions	3	Purchase of school uniforms for 700 sponsored children. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Construction of Primary Schools Kabarnet Division	4	Purchase of building materials for 8 primary schools. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community World Vision
Support to Women Groups	5	Assist 6 women groups involved in diverse income generating activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Support to Farmers Kabarnet, Marigat and Nginyang Divisions	6	Support 400 farmers with certified maize seeds, fruit seeds, grade poultry and onion seedlings. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision

Teberen Dispensary Kabarnet Division	7	Support towards construction of sanitary facilities.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Kasitet Dispensary Kabarnet Division	8	Support the construction of the dispensary block.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Orokwo, Kabasis, Kibonjos, Kiboino and Sacho Water Tanks	9	To construct water tanks.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Kapsigorian, Kibore and Kibob Spring Protection	10	Spring protection through provision of materials.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Small Scale Business Enterprises Kabarnet and Sacho Divisions	11	Support towards spiritual growth and support to small scale business entrepreneurs.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Metipmoso Demonstration Farm	12	Livestock upgrading, crop production improvement, Environmental protection, Energy saving, introduction of appropriate farming techniques and business entrepreneurship development programmes
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision

Salawa Health Centre Kabarnet Division	13	Subsidize drugs, kitchen garden and health care maintenance.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Chesongo Water Project Kabarnet Division	14	Purchase 215 no. 2 inch pipes
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Micro Enterprise Development Marigat and Kabarnet Divisions	15	Provide revolving loans and training to small scale business women/groups
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Churo Dispensary Churo/Tangulbei Divisions	16	Construct one kitchen.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Nginyang Dispensary Nginyang Division	17	Provide solar battery.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Chesirimion Dispensary	18	Supply furniture and construct two pit-latrines.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Kaptombes, Loberer, Rabai Salabani, Kailer, Ngambo Primary Schools	18	Rehabilitation of existing water tanks.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Community/ World Vision
Kosilei Primary School	19	Assist with 30 desks

Chesiriminion Pre-Primary School	20	Assist with 10 desks and text books.
Nginyang Primary School	21	Plastering of four classrooms.
Nakoko Primary School	22	Construct one classroom.
Chesirimionin Primary School	23	Roof 3 classrooms and cement wall and floor. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Farmers Training Kabarnet Division	24	Train 500 farmers on appropriate and modern farming techniques. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Teachers Advisory Centre	24	Provide window frames/ panes to Ngaya TAC. Purchase text books for Churo TAC. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Spring Protection	25	Facilitate 6 communities to carry out spring protection. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Primary Health Care	26	Train a total of 130 CHWs and 90 TBAs in Kabarnet and Marigat divisions. Train Kabasis women group to supervise and manage roof catchment systems. Facilitate the construction of 16 VIP latrines in 8 public institutions. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community

Marigat Primary School	27	Provide text books and materials for the completion of a classroom and dormitory.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Ngambo Primary School	28	Provide windows and door frames for 3 classrooms.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Kamungei Primary School	29	Facilitate the school to construct one classroom.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Chepkoitaya Primary School	30	Provide building materials for the construction of a classroom.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Sabor Primary School	31	Purchase text books for the school.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Lake Bogoria Rockellelle Secondary School	32	Construct a 50 m ³ water tank.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community
Nyaunyau Borehole	33	Rehabilitation
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/Community



School Fees
Karbanet Division

34

Payment of polytechnic fees for 35
students.

Funding Source: World
Vision/Community

