

BARINGO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1994-96



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 five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

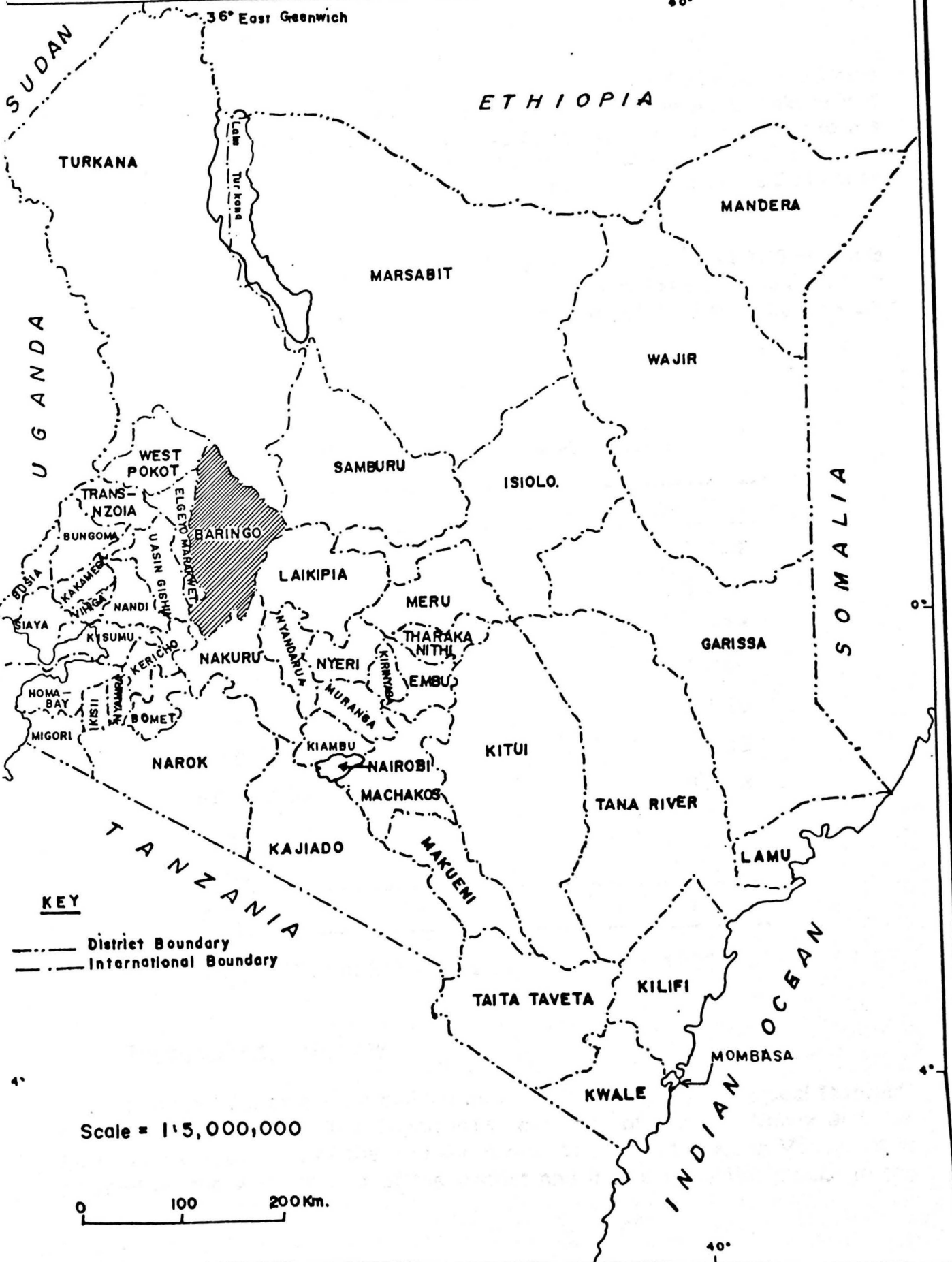
CHAPTER ONE	ix
DISTRICT PROFILE	ix
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	1
Location and Size	1
Topography and Geology	1
Climate	2
ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	5
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS	9
Population Size	9
Population Structure	10
Distribution and Density	11
Migration	14
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL	14
Land and Soils	14
Water Resources	19
Forestry	20
Wildlife	21
Commercial Minerals and Materials	22
Tourists Attractions	22
SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS	22
DDC and Its Sub-Committees	22
District Planning Unit	23
Local Authorities	24
Voluntary Agencies	24
Harambee Movement	25
Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals	25
CHAPTER TWO	27
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	27
MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	29
PRIMARY PRODUCTION	29
Agricultural Production	29
Crop Production Per Division	32
Livestock Products Production Trends	37
Forestry/Agro-Forestry	41
Minerals	42
Commerce, Trade, Manufacturing and Other Services	43
EMPLOYMENT	44
Labour Force	44
Distribution of Labour Force	46
Informal Sector	48
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	48
Health Facilities	48
Education Facilities	53

Roads	57
Water Supplies	58
Electricity	63
Cattle Dips	68
Co-operatives	73
Other Marketing Facilities	75
WELFARE INDICES	77
Incomes	77
Components of Income	78
Agriculture/ Livestock Production	78
OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE	82
Infant Mortality Rates	82
Disease Incidence	83
Nutrition	84
Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes)	85
Family Planning	85
Literacy (Adult Education)	86
Food Availability Data	88
In and Out-Migration in the District	88
Status of Women	88
 CHAPTER THREE	 91
STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	91
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT	93
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD	95
DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	98
Agriculture and Livestock Production	98
Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing	99
Human and Social Resources	99
 CHAPTER FOUR	 101
SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS	101
INTRODUCTION	103
HIV/AIDS	103
HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya	103
Modes of Transmission	104
PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT	105
Reported Cases and Trends	105
SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE	107
Labour-force	107
Bed occupancy	107
Orphans	107
Infant mortality	108
CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS:	108
GOK Policy Statements on AIDS	108
CONSTRAINTS	109

Social behavioural changes	109
Inadequate Resources	110
Manpower	110
Legal and ethical constraints	110
STRATEGIES	111
 CHAPTER FIVE	 113
SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	113
AGRICULTURE	115
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	125
HEALTH	135
CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	141
PUBLIC WORKS	144
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	151
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	161
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE	166
EDUCATION	174
CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	178
HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE	183
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	192
RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY	195
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	199
ENERGY	202
LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT ..	210
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	228
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	241
HIV/AIDS	245

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Baringo is one of the fourteen districts in Rift Valley Province. It borders Turkana and Samburu districts to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the south and Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, and west Pokot to the west. The district is located between longitudes 35° 30' and 36° 30' East and between latitudes 0° 10' South and 1° 40' North. It is cut across by the Equator at the southern tip at Mogotio Town.

The district covers an area of 10,949 sq.km of which about 165 sq.km is surface water. Lake Baringo covers an area of 130 sq km, Lake Bogoria 34 sq.km and Lake Kamnarok 1 sq km. 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)
Mogotio	1,254
Nginyang	3,253
Tenges	373
Marigat	1,346
Eldama Ravine	926
Tangulbei	995
Kabartonjo	1,868
Mochongoi	315
Kabarnet	619
Total	10,949

Source: District Surveyor's Office, Baringo, 1993

Topography and Geology

Baringo District can be divided into the following topographical features: 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 on the western part of the district and it is a fairly flat plain. In the

eastern part of the district, near Lakes Baringo and Bogoria, is the Lobo Plain covered mainly by the lacustrine salt-impregnated silts and deposits.

The Tugen Hills form a conspicuous topographic feature in the district. The altitude varies from 300m to 1,000m above sea level. The trend of the hills is north-south and mainly consists of volcanic rocks. The hills have steep slopes with prominent gullies. On the eastern and western parts of the hills are escarpments. Rivers on the hills flow in very deep gorges.

The floor of the Rift Valley proper owes its origin to the tectonic and volcanic disturbances which have dislocated penneplained surfaces forming separate ridges. The troughs of the rift which have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lakes Baringo and Bogoria. The different periods of activity in the formation of the Rift Valley are represented and reflected by the complexity of the geography of the area. There are several extinct volcanoes, especially in the north, Tiati, Paka Kamugo and Korossi areas.

45% of Baringo District is either too steep (Tugen Hills) or too dry (eastern parts around Lake Baringo and then north eastern parts i.e. Nginyang, Northern Kabartonjo) for crop cultivation. However, in the valleys, alluvial soils, ground water, water concentration, run-off catchment or with additional irrigation, some crop production can be profitably practised. The district has different agro-ecological zones necessitating different agricultural activities as discussed under climate.

Climate

Baringo District is one of the arid and semi-arid districts in the country. However within the district there are some high potential areas neighbouring the hills and the highlands.

Table 1.2

Mean Monthly Rainfall During 1989-1992 (mm)

Month	Stations	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
January	H	63.5	66.20	144.7	35.5	17.8	327.7
	M	32.2	44.5	122.9	57.4	4.4	261.7
	L	13.6	15.4	35.5	15.9	NIL	80.4
February	H	6.4	133.9	104.9	50	10.3	306.5
	M	2.2	122	205.6	7.5	6.1	343.4
	L	4.8	94.5	133.3	8.3	NIL	240.9
March	H	39.2	109.9	105.5	122.6	19.4	396.6
	M	14.6	106.8	79.7	102.1	9.3	312.5
	L	22.6	46.1	55.9	19	NIL	146.5
April	H	140.7	117.8	101.1	126.3	173.5	653.4
	M	230.1	121	168.6	91.7	117.2	728.6
	L	183.9	175.5	160.5	29.7	66.7	616.3
May	H	140.7	117.8	101.1	126.3	173.5	659.4
	M	299.6	73.5	61.1	62.8 82.5	79.5	575.5
	L	115.6	108.2	74.2		55.8	436.3
June	H	93.7	50.7	79.7	157.6	105.3	487
	M	67.3	44.3	11.5	154.3	51.6	429
	L	49.1	33.2	14.1	78.6	68.6	243.6
July	H	258.6	325.6	105.8	135.5	156.8	982.3
	M	223.9	100.7	86.2	136.7	121.4	667.9
	L	185.1	114.9	65.7	71.9	106.6	545.2
August	H	144.1	97.8	74.8	150.4	217.5	684.6522.1
	M	117.7	83.6	664.1	134.4	72.3	442.6
	L	191.7	44.3	32.4	114.8	59.4	
September	H	160.5	94.1	23.9	99.4	107.4	485.3
	M		41.3	22.8	17.3	82.5	243.7
	L	79.8	48.5	11	7.2	71.5	324.8
October	H	86.6					
	H	99.2	115	105.4	41.9	89.4	490.9
	M	34.2	81	54.6	42	100	244.8
November	L	37.9	82	55.2	36.5	81.5	293.1
	H	39.6	100.7	56.9	45.4	88.3	431.6
	M	37.1	81.8	37.5	27.5	70.0	254.7
December	L	28.5	31.1	48.7	19.9	209	
	H	58.2	148.5	56.7	33.5	53.3	350.2
	M	24.3	128.9	30.5	NIL	NIL	483.7
	L	17.8	42.1	23.1	10.4	62	155.4

Source: Annual Reports:- Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Development and Marketing and Ministry of Reclamation, Regional and Water Development - Meteorological data, 1988.

The mean rainfall figures as in Table 1.2 are derived from stations categorized into High Potential Areas(H), Medium Potential Areas (M), and Low Potential Areas (L). Rainfall in the district is fairly reliable with a 50% reliability. The stations from which the rainfall data was derived are: H - Maji Mazuri, Narasha Forest Station, Kabarnet D.C's Office and Kabartonjo Agricultural Station, M-

Kabimoi, Esgeri, Chemogoch and Tenges, L-Perkerra School, Snake Farm, Lobo, Barwesa, Poi Nginyang Dispensary Tangube, Kampi Samaki and Rada.

Baringo District receives two seasons of rainfall; the long rains from the end of March to the beginning of July, and the short rains from the end of September to November. Rainfall varies from 1,000 to 1,500mm in the highlands to 600mm in the north-eastern part of the district. Typically, the rainy season is from March to September with a maximum in May and August and a minimum in January.

The distribution pattern means that major cropping activities are restricted to the highland areas which have adequate rainfall. These areas cover Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo, Tenges and Kabarnet Divisions. The major crops grown include maize, groundnuts, cotton and coffee. The remainder of the district is mainly a rangeland with the rearing of goats, sheep, cows and camels forming the major livestock activities.

Upper Highlands (UH) of the Tugen Hills: This zone has very steep slopes and is very small. It is preserved as a national forest. The zone is very wet and cold and is situated at an altitude of between 2,400m and 2,700m, and receives an average annual rainfall of between 1,200mm and 1,500mm with mean temperatures of 15 to 13 degrees Centigrade. This zone is suitable for wheat, pyrethrum, Oats, maize, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, dairy farming and wool sheep rearing. This area is situated in the south-western parts of the district.

Lower Highland Zone (LH): This zone occupies the most fertile areas around Kabartonjo and Eldama Ravine. It receives an annual average rainfall of between 900mm and 1200mm, has mean temperature range from 16.5 degrees - 18.5 degrees centigrade and is situated at an altitude of 1,960 to 2,100m. This zone is suitable for wheat, maize, finger millet, pyrethrum and dairy farming among other activities.

Upper Midland Zone (UM): This zone occupies an altitude of 1,550m to 2,000m, receives an average annual rainfall of 800 to 1,400mm, and has a mean temperature of 19.2 to 21 degrees centigrade. 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 grow well under with irrigation and during the rainy season.

Lower Midland (LM): This zone is for cotton, sorghum and cowpeas growing. However ranching for beef cattle and goats is the best production activity. This area occupies the lowland between Tugen Hills and the eastern Laikipia highlands and stretches northwards to Nginyang and Kapedo. This zone is found between altitude 880m and 1,000m with an average annual rainfall of 300mm to 1200mm. Fishing is prominent in Lake Baringo within the same zone.

The mean annual maximum temperature is between 25% and 30% in the south and central parts and 30% in the north, rising occasionally to over 35% C. The hottest months are from January to March. The mean annual minimum temperature varies from 10% to 18% but can drop as low as 10°C particularly in the Tugen Hills.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

The district is divided into nine divisions namely: Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Tenges, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Marigat, Mochongoi, Tangelbei and Nginyang. These are further divided into 56 locations and 148 sub-locations.

Table 1.3

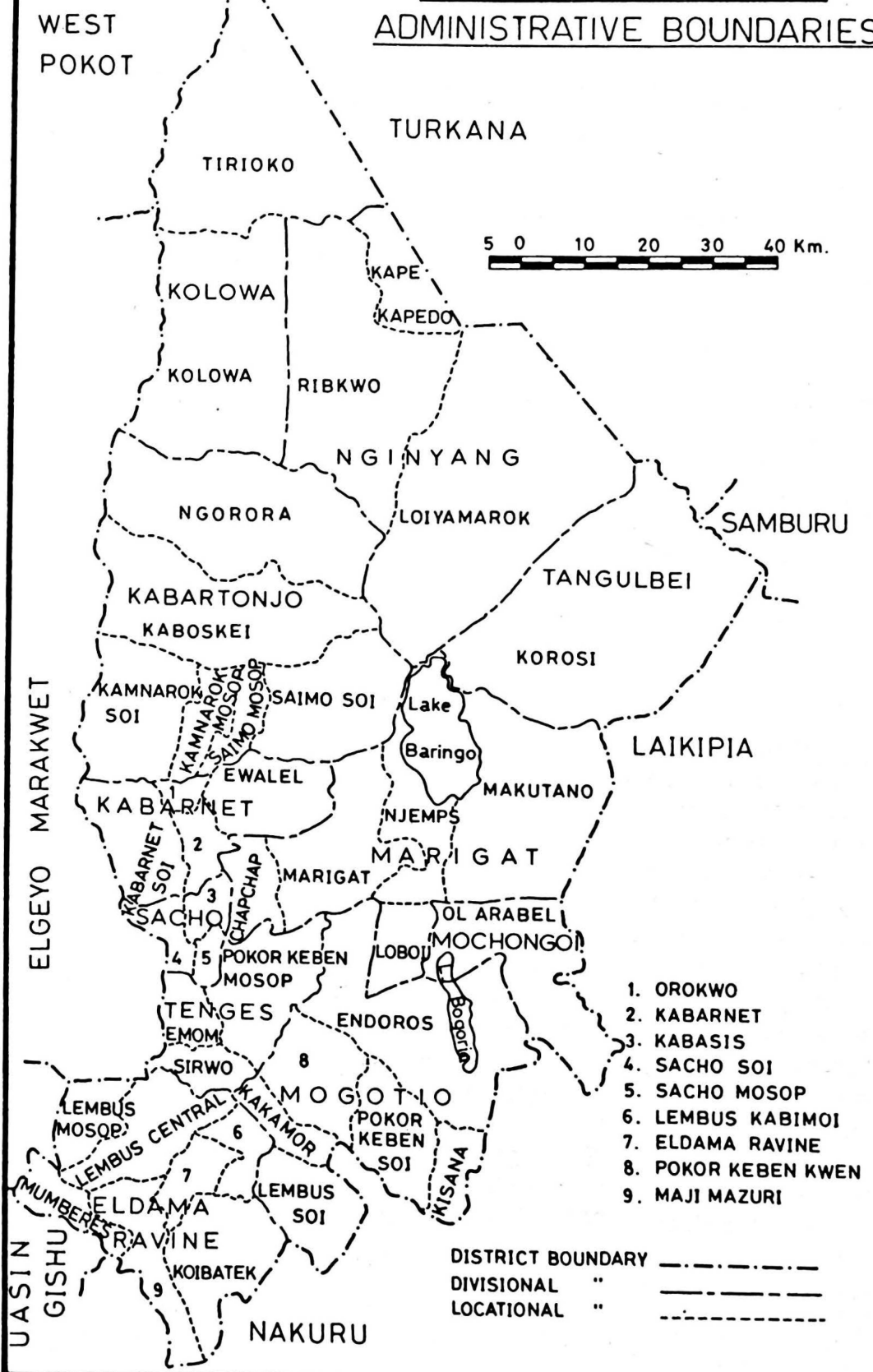
Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Mogotio	7	16
Nginyang	5	14
Marigat	6	13
Tenges	5	10
Eldame Ravine	5	15
Tangelbei	2	4
Kabartonjo	12	39
Mochongoi	2	4
Kabarnet	12	33
Total	56	148

Source: District Personnel Officer, 1993.

Political Units: In Baringo District, the local authorities consist of Kabarnet Municipality, Eldama Ravine Town Council and Baringo County Council with 6, 6 and 44 wards respectively as shown on Table 1.4

BARINGO DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



1. OROKWO
2. KABARNET
3. KABASIS
4. SACHO SOI
5. SACHO MOSOP
6. LEMBUS KABIMOJ
7. EL DAMA RAVINE
8. POKOR KEBEN KWEN
9. MAJI MAZURI

DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 DIVISIONAL "
 LOCALATIONAL "

Table 1.4

Political Units

Local Authority Type	No. of Wards
Kabarnet Municipality	6
Eldama Ravine Town Council	6
Baringo County Council	44
Total	56

Source: District Commissioner, Baringo

Parliamentary Constituencies: The district is divided into 4 parliamentary constituencies. Baringo Central Constituency consists of Kabarnet, Marigat, Tenges and Mochongoi Divisions; Baringo South has Eldama Ravine and Mogotio Divisions; Baringo North has Kabartonjo Division while Baringo East occupies Nginyang and Tangelbei Divisions.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Population Size

The population of Baringo District as per 1969 population census was 161,741 persons. This population increased to 203,792 by the year 1979 indicating an increment of 42,051 persons within a ten year period and making the annual population growth rate for the district to be approximately 2.59%. This population shot up to 289,686 as per 1989 population projections, giving an approximate annual growth rate of 3.58%, comprising of 145,409 females and 144,277 males. Currently, the annual population growth rate of the district is approximated at 3.1%. This is on assumption that there is a decline in both fertility and mortality rates. With this annual growth rate the population of the district is estimated to be 337,459 in 1994. However, due to the small number of family planning outlets available in the district the decline in fertility may not be as great as expected. By the year 1996, the population of the district is projected to be 358,706 persons. The Central Bureau of Statistics maintains that on average, one household has five people. Using 1989 population projections and this average, it implies that there were approximately 57,937 households in 1989 and by 1996 this should rise to approximately 71,741 households.

Table 1.4

Political Units

Local Authority Type	No. of Wards
Kabarnet Municipality	6
Eldama Ravine Town Council	6
Baringo County Council	44
Total	56

Source: District Commissioner, Baringo

Parliamentary Constituencies: The district is divided into 4 parliamentary constituencies. Baringo Central Constituency consists of Kabarnet, Marigat, Tenges and Mochongoi Divisions; Baringo South has Eldama Ravine and Mogotio Divisions; Baringo North has Kabartonjo Division while Baringo East occupies Nginyang and Tanguelbei Divisions.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Population Size

The population of Baringo District as per 1969 population census was 161,741 persons. This population increased to 203,792 by the year 1979 indicating an increment of 42,051 persons within a ten year period and making the annual population growth rate for the district to be approximately 2.59%. This population shot up to 289,686 as per 1989 population projections, giving an approximate annual growth rate of 3.58%, comprising of 145,409 females and 144,277 males. Currently, the annual population growth rate of the district is approximated at 3.1%. This is on assumption that there is a decline in both fertility and mortality rates. With this annual growth rate the population of the district is estimated to be 337,459 in 1994. However, due to the small number of family planning outlets available in the district the decline in fertility may not be as great as expected. By the year 1996, the population of the district is projected to be 358,706 persons. The Central Bureau of Statistics maintains that on average, one household has five people. Using 1989 population projections and this average, it implies that there were approximately 57,937 households in 1989 and by 1996 this should rise to approximately 71,741 households.

Table 1.5

Population Projections

Age-Cohorts	1979	1989	1994	1996
0-4	37,712	53,609	62,450	66,382
5-9	33,267	47,290	55,089	58,557
10-14	27,847	39,586	46,114	49,018
15-19	23,354	33,198	38,673	41,108
20-24	16,830	23,924	27,861	23,560
25-29	14,229	20,225	23,560	25,044
30-34	10,931	15,538	18,100	19,240
35-39	8,080	11,485	13,379	14,221
40-44	6,792	9,654	11,246	11,954
45-49	6,118	8,696	10,130	10,768
50-54	4,713	6,699	7,804	8,295
55-59	3,947	5,610	6,535	6,947
60-64	3,133	4,453	5,187	5,514
65-69	2,363	3,358	3,913	4,159
70-74	1,657	2,354	2,742	2,915
75+	2,819	4,006	4,667	4,960
Total	203,792	289,686	337,459	358,706

Source: District Population Office - Baringo, 1993.
Base year - 1979 Population Census.

Population Structure

The population structure of the district exhibits a very youthful population. Of the total population of 203,792 people in 1979, 48.5% or 98,826 of them were children aged between 0-14 years. Using 1979 as the base year and obtaining projections for 1989, 1994 and 1996 respectively, this ratio of 48.5% of children aged 0-14 years will be maintained. The scenario above is similar to the group national picture where about 50% of the total population is in this age group.

In 1979, the number of people engaged above 59 years, that is, dependents, was 9972. This constituted 4.9% of the total population. Therefore total dependants constitute 53.4% of the total population for there were only 94,994 people constituting the labour force. This indicates that for every 100 people in the labour force, there were 106.8, say 107, dependants. Therefore the dependency ratio was 1:1.07. This ratio has been and is bound to be carried over to the years up to the end of the plan period. Factors such as child labour, school dropouts and lack of security in employment opportunities are likely to lead to a scenario where the working population has, in fact, a higher proportion of the population to support.

Table 1.6 gives the population projections of selected age groups. In 1989, the primary school going children were 69,410 (34,541 female and 34,869 male) with the number of male children having a slight edge over that of females. This age comprised 25% of the total population. By 1996, there will be approximately 85,955 children in this age group. There were in 1989, 26,203 children in the age cohort 14-17 year, the secondary school going age. These will increase to approximately 32,444 by the year 1996.

Table 1.6 also gives the number of people in the age group 15-49 years. The number of females in this age group will increase to about 82,342 by the year 1996 from 66,498 in 1979. This age group represents the number of women in the productive age group.

Table 1.6

Population Projection on Selected Age Groups

Age Group		1989		1994		1996	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13	(Primary)	34,541	34,869	40,237	40,619	42,778	43,177
14-17	(Secondary)	12,637	13,564	14,722	15,001	15,648	16,796
15-59	(Labour Force)	68,919	66,119	80,285	77,022	85,340	81,872
14-49	(Female)	66,498	-	77,465	-	82,342	-

Source: District Population Office - Baringo 1993.
Base year: 1979 Population Census.

Distribution and Density

Given the population projection figures for 1989, the density of the district's population was estimated at 26 persons per square kilometre.

The distribution, however, correlates with the land potential. The densely populated areas are the high and medium potential zones of Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Eldama Ravine and Tenges Divisions which have potential for agricultural production. These are areas where 67% of the district's total population live. The low and marginal areas of Marigat, Mogotio, Nginyang, Tangelbel and Mochongoi Divisions are sparsely populated and accommodate about 34% of the population. In these low and marginal areas the population tend to be concentrated along water points and grazing areas.

Table 1.7

District Population Projections by Divisions

Divisions	1989	1993	1994	1996
Mogotio	32,884	37,155	38,307	40,719
Nginyang	23,655	26,727	27,556	29,291
Marigat	25,268	28,550	29,435	31,288
Tenges	13,282	15,008	15,472	16,447
E/Ravine	66,108	74,694	77,010	81,859
Tangelbel	9,593	10,839	11,175	11,879
Kabartonjo	64,132	72,462	74,708	79,412
Mochongoi	4,997	5,477	5,821	6,188
Kabarnet	49,767	56,232	57,974	61,624
Total	289,686	327,313	337,459	358,706

Source: District Development Plan 1989-93 and District Statistical Office - Baringo

NB. 1979 taken as base year for projections of 1989, 1993, 1994 and 1996 Population estimates.

In the district, the highest population density is found in Kabarnet Division followed by E/Ravine Division with 94 and 83 persons per sq.km in 1994 respectively. The lowest density is in Nginyang Division with 8 persons per sq.km in 1994, as indicated in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division (persons per sq.km)

Division	Area Sq.Km	1989	1994	1996
Mogotio	1,254	26	31	32
Nginyang	3,253	7	8	9
Marigat	1,346	19	22	23
Tenges	373	36	41	44
E/Ravine	926	71	83	88
Tangulbei	995	10	11	12
Kabartonjo	1,868	34	40	43
Mochongoi	315	16	18	20
Kabarnet	619	80	94	100
Total	10,949			

Source: District Population Office, Baringo, 1993.

Assumption: That area remains same for the next three years

Table 1.9

District Population Projections In Urban and Major MarketCentres 1989, 1993, 1996

Name	1989	1993	1996
Kabarnet Municipality	8,600	9,717	10,649
E/Ravine Urban Council	5,400	6,102	6,687
Marigat	2,700	3,051	3,345
Mogotio	2,800	3,164	3,467

Source: 1979 Census and District Statistical Office, Baringo, 1993.

It is expected that during the 1994-96 plan period, the population in major market centres and urban areas will increase tremendously in view of the on-going infrastructural developments. The most notable contribution to this population growth will be from rural-urban migration.

In the 1989 population projections, Kabarnet Municipality had the highest population with 8,600 persons, followed by E/Ravine, Mogotio and Marigat with 5,400, 2,800 and 2,700 persons respectively.

Migration

The district's population growth has mainly been as a result of the natural growth within individual divisions. There has not been any significant out migrations from one division to another, neither has there been substantial migration into particular areas. The only noticeable movement was of people moving to the major urban centres to look for employment in the formal and informal sectors particularly in Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio.

The other noticeable movements are in the low potential divisions of Nginyang, Tangulbei, Marigat and Mochongoi. This is because the communities here lead a nomadic type of life and move from place to place in search of pasture and water for their animals. This is however a seasonal type of movement as it occurs only during the dry season.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Land and Soils

The district can be divided into two major zones; the highlands and the lowlands. The higher elevations of the district are in the modified tropical zone with soils that are generally well drained and fertile. This zone contains the high potential area for agricultural and improved livestock development. On the Tugen Hills, coffee (the district's major cash crop) is grown on a small scale while food crops like cereals, fruit trees and horticultural crops are also cultivated. These agricultural activities are combined with elaborate soil conservation measures. In the south-western part, there is large-scale farming of cereals and horticultural crops, while the Kerio Valley has potential for cotton production.

The lowlands are in a semi-arid climate zone. They have complex soils with various textures and drainage conditions which have developed alluvial deposits. Some of these soils are saline. A large area is characterised by shallow stony soils with rock outcrops and lava boulders. This zone is essentially rangeland and apart from scattered isolated pockets of dry subsistence agriculture and small-scale irrigation farming around Marigat, the major socio-economic activities centre around livestock and bee-keeping.

Although much has been done, a large part of the district's potential is yet to be developed. 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 growth, therefore the development of irrigated cultivation and introduction of drought resistant crops are the only options here. The otherwise fertile soils can be utilized to their maximum potential.

Table 1.10

Land Use Patterns

45% too steep or too dry for agriculture	(inner lowland and lower midland ranching zones) except in alluvial valley soils with ground water suitable for irrigation. Livestock-sorghum and millet can be grown.
35% semi-arid very 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.
12% semi-arid weak performance in agro-humid seasons	Coffee and Dairy zone, marginal due to moisture altitude and soils, gulley erosion on western slopes
1.5% (south west corner)	

Source: District Agricultural Office, Baringo, 1993.

Table 1.11

Land and Soils

Classification	Kabarnet/ Kabartonjo	E/Ravine/ Mogotio	Mochongoi/ Marigat	Nginyang/ Tangulbei	Total	%
High Potential	15,000	79,000	16,740	-	11,114	10.1
Medium	9,910	95,000	-	-	104,910	9.1
Marginal	32,000	55,000	48,000	-	135,000	12.1
Rangeland	203,790	71,000	72,060	335,100	742,150	66.8

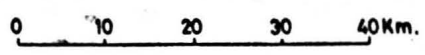
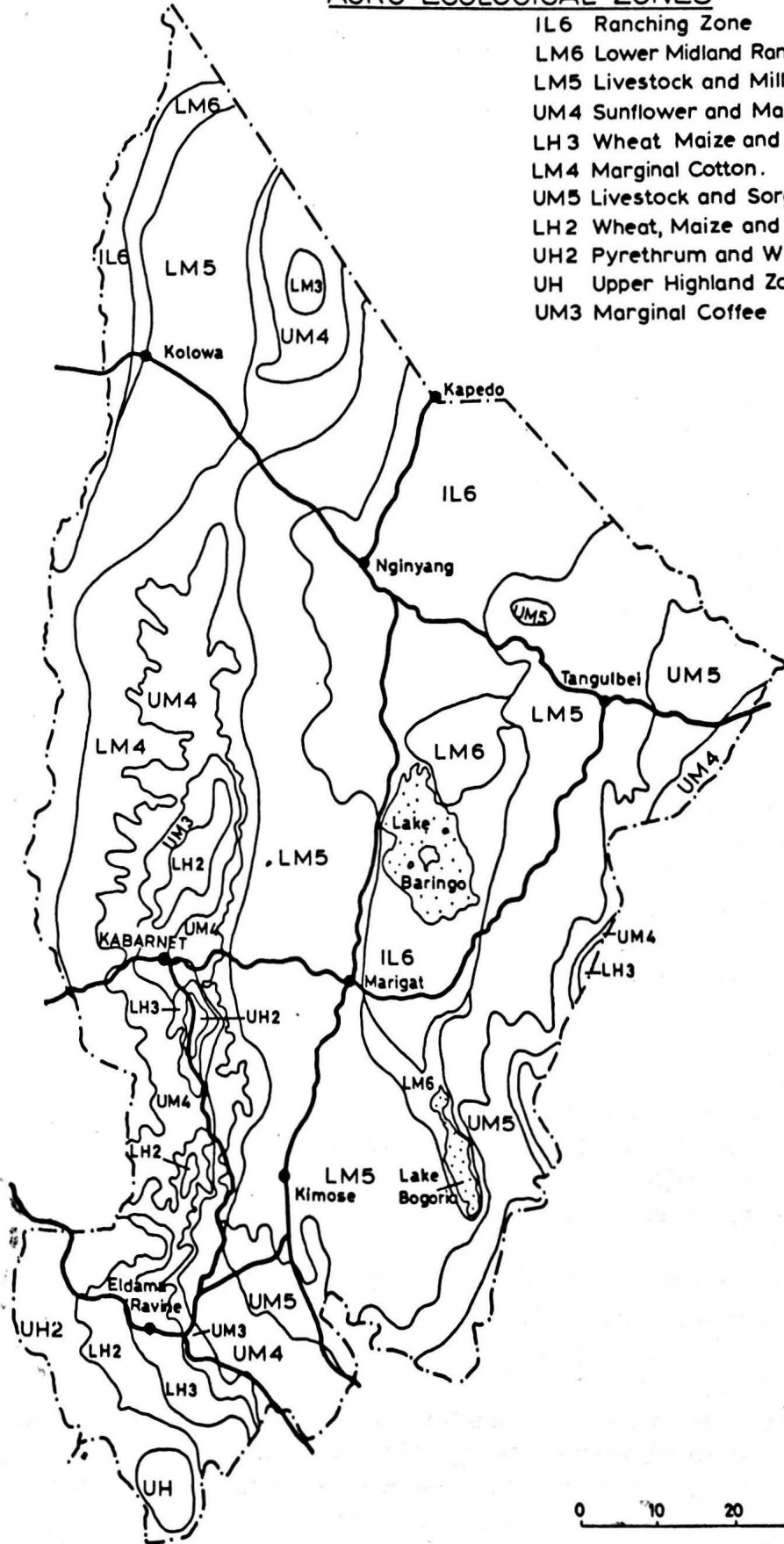
Source: District Agricultural Office, Baringo, 1993.

Table 1.11 gives a general overview of the land potential of Baringo District. The district, as indicated on this table has quite a large area which is rangeland with only 10.1% of the land being high potential.

The high potential areas mainly fall in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Eldama Ravine and Mochongoi Divisions. In these areas, there is intensive farming whereby cash crops such as coffee, pyrethrum and wheat are grown.

BARINGO DISTRICT AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES

- IL6 Rancing Zone
- LM6 Lower Midland Rancing Zone
- LM5 Livestock and Millet
- UM4 Sunflower and Maize
- LH3 Wheat Maize and Barley
- LM4 Marginal Cotton.
- UM5 Livestock and Sorghum
- LH2 Wheat, Maize and Pyrethrum
- UH2 Pyrethrum and Wheat
- UH Upper Highland Zone
- UM3 Marginal Coffee



Dairying is a major activity with some farmers venturing into zero grazing. Due to its suitability for agriculture, human population is high and this leads to a danger of environmental degradation which threatens to ruin all the farmers efforts, bearing in mind that the area is hilly with undulating slopes. This has called for concerted efforts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing which has done good work on soil and water conservation in the catchment areas. In this region intensification of agriculture is of paramount importance and there is need to increase the hectarage of high value cash crops such as pyrethrum and coffee and food crops such as Irish potatoes.

The medium potential areas also have rainfed cropping though crop yields are lower. These areas constitute 9.1% of the district and cover the plains of Ravine, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Tenges Divisions. Emphasis is laid on traditional crops e.g. sorghum and millet together with other pulses which are fast maturing. Parts of Kerio Valley fall in this category and, likewise, these areas have to be considered carefully as far as soil and water conservation are concerned.

The low potential marginal land is unsuitable for arable agriculture, but is utilized where irrigation is possible. It is otherwise good as rangeland and is found in parts of Kabarnet, Marigat and Ravine Divisions.

The rangelands form 66.8% of the district land mass which is 742,150 hectares with the following compositions: Kabarnet/Kabartonjo 203,790 hectares, Eldama Ravine 71,200 hectares, Marigat 72,060 hectares and Nginyang/Tangulbei 395,100 hectares.

This indicates the need to put more land under irrigation, and efforts are made for individual farmers or groups making use of their naturally occurring small streams to start small scale irrigation units with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Controlled and planned grazing is crucial for the rangeland and there is need to maximize on the little rainfall during the year.

Water Resources

Baringo being an ASAL district, has the provision of water for human, livestock and even for irrigation ranking very high as a necessary requirement for the general development of the district. Hence for the district, the best strategy for development would be one that looks critically at the water issue.

Lake Baringo is the largest source of water in the district. Despite the poor quality, the water can be used for irrigation if special attention is paid to crop selection, drainage, and leaching.

The major rivers in the district are the Kerio, Pekerra and Molo together with their tributaries. Kerio River, flowing along the faultline, is perennial and draws its waters from the Nabloi and Ainabloi Rivers, from streams draining the northern end

of Lembus Forest and from short seasonal streams on the western flanks of the Tugen Hills. The latter are only perennial on their upper reaches but lose water underground and by evaporation before reaching the main river.

The Perkerra River is formed by the union of several radial streams from the Lembus forest highland. The river has several tributaries. Irrigation is carried out around Marigat using Perkerra river waters. The Molo River drains from the Mau Hills near Molo and Elburgon through its own head-waters and those of the tributaries. Other rivers are seasonal. They flow with great force down the slopes only during rainy the seasons, and though shortlived, they are very devastating to roads, bridges and irrigation schemes.

Without a developed distribution system, the river water is only available to people living along the river courses. There is ample potential of developing surface water for domestic use and livestock watering on a small-scale. This could include development of river run-off intakes and weir dams in the perennial rivers and small streams respectively while in the seasonal rivers, sub-surface dams and sand filled dams built in the beds may provide the required storage capacity. Medium scale irrigation without regulation can be considered only for Rivers Perkerra, Molo and Subukia.

Ground water on the other hand occurs in weathered or fractured volcanic and basement rocks, in sediments interbedded between volcanic rocks and in sediments which were deposited by rivers and lakes upon the volcanic rocks.

The high potential areas having wells with yields of good quality water from a depth not exceeding 100m below the surface are found in the elevated parts of southern and eastern Baringo and in the south eastern parts of the district. In the latter area, very high yielding boreholes may however produce water with a high fluoride concentration. High yielding bore holes can also be sank in the foothills of the Eastern Tugen Hills, but the fluoride concentration is high.

Since in many parts of Baringo District, the ground is the only permanent source of water, the choice is between no water or water with a high fluoride concentration.

Forestry

The forest resources in the district are the most important assets in the provision of basic needs, conservation, and improvement of physical conditions of the district. They supply essential wood products, employment opportunities revenue collection base and control of soil erosion, and conserve the of water catchment areas.

Baringo District has 65,280.4 hectares of forests which are gazetted. The established plantations cover an area of 13,940 ha. while the rest is natural forests. The distribution of forests within the district is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.12

Gazetted Forest Area (Ha.) by Division

Division	Area (Ha)
E/Ravine	42,315.7
Kabartonjo	4,397.4
Tenges	9,270.0
Muchongoi	9,297.3
Total	65,280.4

Source: District Forest Officer, Baringo, 1993.

The forest sector provides employment especially in E/Ravine and Kabartonjo Divisions where most of the saw mills are located. The district supplies wood products to the other districts.

From 1988 to 1993 revenue collected from this sector amounted to Shs. 20 million, employing approximately 12,000 people.

Wildlife

Wildlife plays a significant role in the development of Baringo District. There are two gazetted game reserves, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok and one proposed at Tirioko in East Pokot which is in its initial stages of development.

Since its gazettelement in 1973, Lake Bogoria has been providing revenue to the local authority. In August, 1992, there was a total collection of Kshs. 441,826 from the gates and the members of staff totalling to about 52 are mainly from within the district. Adjacent to the reserve is the Lake Bogoria Hotel with 93 beds, 18 cottages and with a staff strength of over 25 personnel also from within the district. The hotel is the major market for the local farmers' produce.

The fencing of the two game reserves and building of gates has further boosted the exploitation of their potential. With aggressive publicity and improvement of communication network, especially to Kamnarok, the tourism industry could prove to be a major income earner and provider of employment opportunities in this district.

Around Lake Baringo are 5 fully operational tourist facilities; that is the Safari Club, Island Camp, Saruni Camp and Robert's Camp. These are good markets for the local farmers besides providing employment.

There are problems of wildlife causing damage to property, grazing competition and injuries/death to human beings. The areas mainly affected are Lake Baringo by hippos and crocodiles, Lake Kamnarok by elephants and East Pokot by lions.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

There are few valuable minerals which have been discovered in the district. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Perkerra, Flourite deposits have been cited in the basement and volcanic rocks in the Tiati Hills area, and carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the southern part of the district. Of late, quarrying has gained importance in the district especially in Tenges Division where building stones and sand balasts are being exploited. These quarries are producing high quality building materials. They produce enough materials for the building and construction sector in this district and surplus is exported to the neighbouring districts. Although data of the number of employees in these quarries is not available they provide a good number of employment opportunities to the people living around the area.

Tourists Attractions

Apart from the diverse animal species and birds in the district, Baringo provides a magnificent scenic beauty to the visitors who pay a substantial amount of money in form of foreign exchange in gate fees, accommodation and for handicrafts and curios.

There are several tourist attractions in Baringo District which include Lake Bogoria Game Reserve which is rich in different wildlife species. Lake Baringo plays a major role as a tourist attraction in the district. In 1992 peak season, Lake Bogoria received 2,144 local visitors, 1506 foreigners, 1291 children and 348 organized groups. These visitors were mainly interested in hot water springs, flamingoes, greater Kudu and a variety of other animals.

Baringo District has got several hotels and lodges with a total capacity of 299 beds and 18 cottages. Roberts Camp is mainly used for tented safaris and Lake Kamnarok will establish similar facilities during the plan period.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

DDC and Its Sub-Committees

Baringo DDC has been satisfactorily operational since the introduction of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. As the highest Development Committee in the district, the DDC has within the last plan period managed to streamline and activate the operations and functions of the other development

committees like the DVDC, LDC and SLDC. During the 1994-1996 plan period, the DDC will continue to mobilize all the available scarce resources to enhance faster development in the district.

District Executive Committee: The District Executive Committee in Baringo District 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 development projects in the district. Whereas the committee is composed of highly qualified technical staff (Heads of Departments) there is need to provide adequate transport to alleviate monitoring and supervision constraints.

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. It is envisaged that within the 1994-1996 plan period, these committees will be revitalised through training and posting of additional qualified staff to the divisions.

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 1994-96 plan period to enable them play 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. In Baringo District all the technical officers who comprise the District Planning Unit (District Development Officer, Assistant District Development Officer, District Statistical Officer, District Physical Planning Officer, ASAL Programme Officer, District Quantity Surveyor and a District Architect) are all available.

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. It is envisaged that within the plan period 1994-96, the DPU (which has been meeting only when the need arose) will be meeting more regularly and infact will be the driving force in ensuring timely implementation of project and programmes proposed in this Development Plan.

One of the main components of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development in Baringo District is the establishment of a DIDC whose main purpose is to provide essential development information to the DDC and the DPU. Baringo DIDC was established in 1989 and as of now has acquired substantial documents and relevant materials mainly from the Office of the Vice President and the Ministry of Planning and National Development, collections from Government Departments and other institutions in the district and through assistance from UNICEF.

The staffing of the DIDC is adequate as it comprises of one trained library assistant, two clerical officers and one subordinate staff. The present DIDC facility is adequate for the time being but will have to be expanded within the plan period as more and more documents and materials are acquired.

Local Authorities

Local authorities undertake all forms of development activities within their areas of jurisdiction. In Baringo District there are three Local Authorities viz, Baringo County Council, Kabarnet Municipal Council and Eldama Ravine Town Council.

Local authorities acquire their development funds from various sources mainly, revenue collection, rates, rents and service charge.

Within the last plan period Baringo County Council undertook the construction of Marigat Modern Market, Mogotio Slaughter House, and Lake Bogoria National Reserve Gate and improvement of various roads including Pemwai-Seretunin Road.

Kabarnet Municipal Council apart from undertaking other development activities within the Municipality managed to complete the construction of a modern Town Hall within the 1989-93 plan period.

Voluntary Agencies

There are various NGOs and other voluntary agencies involved in development activities in Baringo District. These include World Vision, UNICEF, CARE Kenya, Action Aid, Kenya Water for Health Organization, Christian Churches - Catholic, C.P.K., A.I.C. and S.D.A. and Canadian Hunger Foundation. Development activities undertaken by these agencies vary both in nature and

magnitude. UNICEF for instance, which introduced Child Survival and Development (CSD) programme in the district in 1983 operates in 18 focus areas where health and sanitation services, food production and nutrition and early childhood education activities are being undertaken.

The DDC co-ordinates the activities of all these voluntary agencies. This is important as it avoids duplication and restricts their operations to the tenets of District Focus Strategy for Rural Development.

Harambee Movement

Harambee movement in Baringo District contributed greatly towards economic and social development in the district within the last plan period (1989-93). In 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992 and first three months of 1993, the harambee contributions made amounted to Kshs.33m, Kshs.10m, Kshs.9.9m, Kshs.13.6m, Kshs.1.3m respectively.

The money raised was used to fund various types of projects, the main ones being, construction of primary and secondary schools, cattle dips, water projects and dispensaries, assistance to women group projects and award of bursaries to needy students. With the kind of organizational ability and resource endowment that exists in the district it is expected that the harambee movement in the district will gain strength and more projects will be funded within the 1994-96 plan period.

Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals

Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA): Baringo District is covered by Kerio Valley Development Authority which is undertaking various development activities in the district. Activities which were undertaken within the last plan period include: construction of Bartabwa and Koriema Dams, construction of Chemeron Irrigation Project, strategic crop development and catchment and river profile studies.

Activities which will be undertaken within the 1994-96 plan period include; construction of access roads and water pans, honey marketing, livestock multiplication and marketing, ballast manufacturing, marketing and crocodile farming.

The Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS): KWS was established in the district during the last plan period. It is vested with the responsibility of conservation, maintenance and management of wildlife resources. Over the 1994-96 plan period, KWS will, among other activities, supply water to the community living around Lake Bogoria.

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 living standards of the rural population. In Baringo District, electricity has been extended to most divisional administrative centres, major trading centres and public institutions. The electricity grid has been extended along Kabarnet Township, Kabartonjo, Marigat, Tenges and Eldama Ravine routes.

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. In Baringo District, NCPB has 5 depots and 4 stores situated in various divisions. The depots have a total capacity of 400,000 bags.

Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB): KCB has two (2) branches situated in Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet Divisions. It also operates mobile bank units in Kabartonjo, Tenges and Marigat. The bank's services include operating of accounts, provision of loans, overdrafts, telegraphic transfers, etc.

National Bank of Kenya (NCB): The National Bank of Kenya operates a branch in Mogotio Division. It provides various services to its customers e.g. provision of loans, overdrafts, telegraphic transfers, opening of accounts, etc.

Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC): AFC has two branches in the district which are situated at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet. These two branches serve the whole district and provide financial support for agricultural development in the district.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC): In Baringo, 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 9 post offices in various divisions and 11 sub post offices (Agencies) in 5 divisions. Over the 1994-96 plan period, KPTC will establish one (1) post office at Tonongo (E/Raviné Division) and 8 sub post offices (Agencies). It will also connect some manual exchanges automatic S.T.Ds.

Post Bank: Post Bank's operations and activities are performed through the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation's branches at Mogotio, Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine.

CHAPTER TWO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The major economic activities pursued in Baringo District are small scale farming, livestock production and pastoralism. Mixed farming, where both livestock keeping and small scale agricultural farming are practised are in the high and medium potential areas of the district in parts of Kabartonjo, Kabarnet and Tenges Divisions and most of Eldama Ravine Division. In the remaining parts of the district, which are arid and semi-arid especially Nginyang, Tagulbei, Marigat and Mogotio Divisions, pastoralism predominates.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Major primary production activities have been discussed above under livestock and crop production. Other primary production activities include fisheries, forestry and agro-forestry.

Agricultural Production

The leading crop either as a food or cash crop has been maize. The total output of maize was 44,049 tons in 1989, 22,764 tons in 1990 and 29,748 tons in 1992. Using 1989 as a base year, maize production decreased to 22,764 tons in 1990 which represented a 48.07% decrease. In 1992 production slightly increased to 29,747 tons, but still registered a decrease of 32.4% as compared to 1989.

Table 2.1

Cash Crop and Food Crops Production Trends 1989, 1990 & 1992

Crop	1989			1991			1992		
	Target (Ha)	Planted (Tons)	Yields (Tons)	Target (Ha)	Planted (Ha)	Yields (Tons)	Target (Ha)	Planted (Ha)	Yield (Tons)
Coffee	7,500	7,773	5,597.0	10,040	5,890	4,066.0	8,575	7,913	4,273.0
Pyrethrum	300	360	205.9	450	-	-	650	500	239.5
Cotton	546	378	506.7	886	768	896.0	1,700	1,010	808.0
Wheat	1,600	1,575	3695	2,000	559	504.0	610	118	245.1
Maize	17,000	15,295	44,049.0	20,608	134,443	22,764.0	19,300	15,024	29,747.5
Beans	7,500	7,773	5,597.0	10,040	5,890	4,466.0	8,575	7,913	4,273.0
F.Millet	2,000	1,740	1,566.0	2,736	1,585	1,887.0	3,050	2,736	1,220.0
Cassava	217	78	1,000.0	157	108	1,500.0	200	191	2,470.0
I.Potatoes	546	354	3,538.0	886	519	5,989.0	-	-	-

Source: District Agricultural Office Baringo, 1993

According to the DAO's office, poor maize output in 1990 was caused by poor rainfall distribution and the drop in maize hectareage. In 1992 according to the same office, poor output was mostly caused by total crop failure due to poor rainfall.

The second crop with a higher yield was coffee. In 1989, coffee yield was 5597 tons. In 1990, the output reduced to 4066 tons, a decrease of 1513 tons or 27%. One of the reasons for the decline was a decrease in the hectarage from 7773 ha. in 1989 to 5890, or a decrease of 24%.

In 1992, the output again increased to 4,273 tons. The hectarage planted also increased from 5890 ha in 1990 to 7913 ha. in 1992, an increase of 34.0 %. Although there was this increase, the output did not increase proportionally, but by a paltry 5%. According to the DAO's office, this decrease was occasioned by poor crop husbandry due to the high costs of inputs and unfavourable international coffee prices.

The third important crop in terms of output was beans. In 1990, the hectarage planted was 5890, a decrease of 24% compared to the previous hectarage under the crop. The yields on the other hand decreased from 5597 tons to 4466 tons, or by 20%. In 1992 the hectarage planted increased to 7913 ha., compared to 5890 ha. in 1990. This is an increase of 34.3%. The yields however decreased from 4466 tons to 4273 tons in the same year or a decrease of 4.3%. The decline in production was caused by the prolonged drought in 1992 which affected flowering. The short rains also came too early and this spoilt the crop in the field. Some green beans were also consumed before harvesting due to food shortages.

The fourth crop in terms of output was cassava. In 1989, the 78 ha. which were planted yielded, 1,000 tons. In 1990, the hectarage increased to 108 ha. or an increase of 38.5%. The output increased from 1000 tons in 1989 to 1500 tons in 1990 and to 2470 tons in 1992. The phenomenal increase in cassava production is attributed to cassava bulking sites at Baringo Farmers Training College and planting of high yielding varieties at Pekerra.

The fifth crop in terms of output was finger-millet. In 1990, 1740 ha. was planted which yielded 1566 tons. In 1990, the hectarage reduced to 1585 ha. This yielded an output 1887 tons or an increase of 20.5% over the 1989 season. In 1992, the hectarage planted increased to 2736 ha., up from 1585 ha. in 1990. This represented an increase of 12.6%. The output however decreased from 1887 tons to 1220 tons, a percentage decrease of 35.3%. The fluctuation in finger-millet output is explained by competition from maize, poor husbandry practices and traditional method of shifting cultivation.

Cotton production has not been impressive despite the existence of a ginnery in Kerio Valley. In 1989, 378 ha. of cotton was planted. This yielded an output of 507 tons. In 1990, the hectarage planted was increased to 768 ha. representing a percentage increase of 51.5%. Output at the same time increased from 507 tons in 1989 to 896 tons in 1990, representing an increase of 77.0 %.

In 1992, hectarage planted with cotton increased from 768 ha. in 1990 to 1010 ha in 1992. This represented an increase of 31.5 %. During the same period, output decreased from 896 tons to 808 tons, a decrease of 9%.

Poor cotton production according to the DAO's office is caused by lack of sufficient machinery for land preparation, and inadequate labour for weeding and plucking.

The other two crops according to DAO, whose outputs are insignificant are wheat and pyrethrum. Poor wheat output is attributed to lack of machinery for small holders and tough conditions for credit from Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Decline in wheat production can be seen from the steady decline in hectareage. In 1989, the hectareage was 1575 ha. This declined to 559 ha. in 1990, and declined even further to 118 ha. in 1992. The corresponding output for these years were 3695 tons, 5047 tons and finally merely 118 tons.

The planted hectareage under pyrethrum has been increasing though yields have been decreasing. In 1989 the hectareage was 360 ha. and this increased to 500 ha. in 1992. Output for the three years were as follows: In 1989, the yield was 206 tons, in 1990, 248 tons and finally in 1992, 240 tons were realized. There is no ready explanation for the low production, but it is likely due to poor marketing. Table 2.2 gives a breakdown of farm activities on divisional basis.

Table 2.2

Cash Crops & Food Crops Distribution Per Division

Division	Total Area	Farm Area	Rural HH 1993	Rural H/H per sq. Km.	Food Produce	Cash Crops	%HH with Cash Crops	No. of Members Producer Co-ops
Kabarnet	619	371	8,100	13	Maize, beans, finger millet	coffee, beans, pyrethrum	30	2880
E/Ravine	926	741	1,100	1	maize, beans, potatoes	coffee, pyrethrum, horticulture	40	5778
Tenges	373	187	2,213	6	maize, beans	coffee, groundnuts, pyrethrum	20	437
Kabartonjo	1846	1401	10,689	5.7	maize, beans, finger millet	coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, Horticulture	20	375
Marigat	1346	704	4211	3.0	Maize, beans	horticulture, cotton	10	1153
Nginyang	3253	325	3,942	1.2	finger millet, sorghum, maize	None	10	0
Tangulbei	995	109	1598	1.6	maize, sorghum, finger millet	None	0	641
Mogotio	1254	752	5481	4.7	maize, finger millet	horticulture, sisal, cotton, coffee	12	0
Mochongoi	315	156	831	2.6	maize, beans, irish-potatoes	horticulture, wheat, pyrethrum	2	0

Source: District Agricultural Office, 1993.

Crop Production Per Division:

Table 2.2 shows the cash and food crops production distribution per Division. It shows that coffee is grown throughout the district except Tangulbei, Muchongoi, Marigat and Nginyang Divisions. Pyrethrum cultivation is dominant in Eldama Ravine and Kabartonjo Divisions. Maize and beans are grown district wide, while millet sorghum and cassava are popular in the rangelands of the district.

Kabartonjo Division: The division had the highest number of households which was estimated at 8100 in 1993 and constituted 28.0% of the total households. The density of households per square kilometer was third highest in the district after Kabarnet and Tenges Divisions.

The food crops grown in the division are maize, beans and finger-millet. The cash crops are coffee, cotton, pyrethrum and horticulture. 20% of the households grew cash crops. The co-operative activities in the district were not as active as could be expected. There were only 375 members of producer co-operatives as compared to a total of 11,264 members in the whole district which constituted only 3.3% of total membership of producer co-operatives in the district.

Kabarnet Division: From Table 2.2, Kabarnet Division had the second largest number of households estimated at 8100 in 1993 or 21% of the total households in the district. The density of households per square kilometer was 13, which was the highest in the district.

The food crops grown in the division are maize, beans and finger millet, while the cash crops are coffee beans and pyrethrum. The percentage of household engaged in the production of these cash crops were 30%, the second highest proportion next to Eldama Ravine.

The division also had the second largest number of members of producer co-operative societies which stood at 2880, or 25.6% of this type of membership in the district.

Mogotio Division: From Table 2.2., Mogotio Division had the third largest number of households estimated at 5841 in 1993, or 15.2% of total households in the district. The density of households per square kilometer stood at 4.7, the fourth highest in the district.

The cash crops grown in the district are horticultural crops, sisal, cotton and coffee. 12% of the households in the division were engaged in cash crop production.

The food crops grown are maize and finger-millet. Members of producer co-operatives stood at 641, or 5.6% of the total membership in the district.

Marigat Division: The division held the fourth highest number of households which stood at 4211, or 11.0% of the total households in the district in 1993. The food crops grown in the district are maize, beans and horticulture.

The cash crops produced are horticultural crops, sisal, cotton and coffee. The percentage of household members who belong to producer co-operatives constituted 10.2% of the total membership of co-operatives in the district.

Nginyang Division: This division is basically a livestock pastoralist area, where some nomadism is still practised. In terms of households, it was estimated to have 3942 households or 10.2% of the total households in the district. The density of households per square kilometer was 1.2.

The food crops grown in the division are finger-millet, sorghum and maize. There are no cash crops or any crop-based producer co-operatives.

Tenges Division: The division was estimated to have 2213 households with a density of 6 households per square kilometer in 1993. This makes the division second only to Kabarnet in terms of density. The number of households in the division is 5.7% of the district total population.

The area is of medium potential, and the food-crops grown are maize and beans. These are supplemented by coffee, groundnuts and pyrethrum as cash crops. The percentage of rural households with high value cash crops stood at 20.0%. The membership of crop-based producer co-operatives stood at 437, or 3.9% of the district's total membership of such co-operatives.

Tangulbei Division: Like Nginyang, most of Tangulbei is arid, and some nomadic pastoralism is practised. The division has 1598 households, with a density of 1.6 households per square kilometer. The division has 4.1% households of the district total.

Despite the division's aridity, it grows a few drought resistant food crops like finger-millet, sorghum and also some maize. No cash crops are grown and there are no crop-based producer co-operatives.

Eldama Ravine: Eldama Ravine has the highest agricultural potential in the district, but has only 1100 households which constitute only 2.9% of the district's total. It also has 1 household per square kilometer which is the lowest in the district.

The food crops grown in the division are maize, beans and potatoes. The cash crops are coffee, pyrethrum and horticulture. 40% of the households own cash-crops. There are 5778 members of crop-based producer co-operatives which constitutes 51.3% of total membership of this type of co-operative in the district.

Muchongoi Division: This division was created in 1990. It is the smallest in the district in terms of area, population and household number. In 1993, it was estimated to have 831 households, which constituted 2.2% of the district's total. The density of its households per square kilometer was 3.

The food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes. The cash crops grown are horticultural crops, wheat and pyrethrum. The percentage of households with cash crops is 2.%. The division had no members in crop-based producer co-operative.

Livestock Production: Under livestock production, two categories of production will be considered trends in livestock population between 1989 and 1993, and trends in output of livestock production (see Table 2.3)

Table 2.3

Trends in Livestock Population

Livestock Category	1989	1993
Dairy Cattle	81,709	103,660
Beef Cattle	202,000	246,100
Goats	700,400	827,900
Sheep	220,000	266,500
Poultry (Exotic)	33,900	27,150
Poultry (Indigenous)	266,100	266,650
Beehives	37,002	63,050
Camels	5,800	8,296
Donkeys	4,300	4,532
Pigs	257	32
Rabbits	700	305

Source: Department of Livestock Production, 1993.

Dairy Cows: The population of dairy cows increased from 81,709 in 1989 to 103,660 in 1993. This represented a percentage increase of 30.5% over the five year period. According to the Department of Livestock Production, dairy cows constitute 29% of the cattle population in the district.

The population of cattle increased in general between 1989 and 1993. There was however, a decline in 1992 caused by drought. The diverse weather affected pasture production. Most of the dairy cattle are kept in high potential divisions of Eldama Ravine, Kabarnet and Mogotio.

Beef Cattle: Beef cattle are reared in all the nine divisions of the district. The population of beef cattle in 1989 was 202,000. This increased to 246,100 in 1993 representing a percentage increase of 21.8%. The production has been increasing steadily between 1989 and 1993. Similarly, as a result of the drought in 1992, production registered a decline.

Goats: The population of goats in 1989 was 700,400. This increased to 827,900 in 1993 representing a percentage increase of 18.2%. In 1992, there were a total of 3,616,350 livestock units, out of this total, goats constituted 22.9%. This indicates that goats are the predominant livestock reared in the district and are kept by almost all households.

Sheep: The sheep population in 1989 was 220,000. This increased to 266,500 in 1993 or a percentage increase of 21.1%. It should be noted that the indigenous population of Baringo have a preference of goats over sheep. This, perhaps explains the low population of sheep over goats.

Poultry: The population of exotic poultry was 33,900 in 1989, but declined to 27,150 in 1993. This increased marginally to 266,650 in 1993, or an increase of 0.20%. The population of indigenous poultry was 266,100 in 1989.

The exotic poultry was kept for producing eggs. As the eggs market got flooded especially from 1991, most farmers stopped keeping exotic poultry. This, according to the Livestock Production Department, mainly explains the decrease in exotic poultry production and eggs.

Camels: In 1989, the camel population was 5,800. This figure increased to 8,296, (43%) in 1993. This is encouraging as camel meat and milk could help to improve food security situation in the district.

Donkeys: The donkey population in 1989 stood at 4,300. This increased to 4,532, or an increase 5.1%. The production of these beasts of burden should be encouraged as they could be trained to plough. This could also increase food production in the district given the high costing of hiring machinery.

Pigs: The population of pigs in 1989 which was 257, reduced to 32 in 1993, or by 88%, is probably due to the high increase in costs of inputs and poor marketing.

Rabbits: The population of rabbits reduced from 700 in 1989 to 305 in 1993, a percentage decrease of 56.4%. It is however, acknowledged that the indigenous population has never been keen on rearing rabbits and the few which were kept were by school children. The downwards trend is not encouraging, as rabbits constitute a cheap alternative source of proteins.

Beehives: The number of beehives increased from 37,000 in 1989 to 63,000 in 1993. This represented a percentage increase of 70%. Honey production however reduced from 76 tons in 1993 to 51 tons in 1993, a decrease of 32.9%. The poor output is attributed to poor marketing and inadequate refineries.

Livestock Products Production Trends

In livestock products productions trends, the analysis will focus on the production of milk, beef, goat meat, mutton, poultry, honey, eggs, wax, sheep and goat skin and hides between 1989 and 1993 (See Table 2.4).

Table 2.4

Livestock Production Trends, 1989-93 In Kilograms and Tons

Livestock Products	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Milk (Million Kgs)	6.1	6.0	6.30	5.50	6.1
Beef (Million Kgs)	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.4
Goat Meat (in Kgs)	320,663	173,663	242,280	259,148	266,922
Sheep Mutton (In kgs)	106,887	57,847	80,760	86,382	88,973
Honey (Tons)	76	68	71	49	51
Eggs (Tons)	43	81	86	64	62
Wax (Kgs)	5.5	4	5	3.5	3.6
Sheep Skin, Wool (No)	93,812	80,845	61,452	76,487	78,782
Goat Skin (No)	114,670	114,817	83,542	109,962	113,261
Hides	41,925	53,080	33,766	40,594	41,812

Source: Baringo Livestock Development Annual Reports, 1993.

Milk: In 1989, the district produced 6.1 million kgs of milk. The same output was maintained in 1993. In 1992, production decreased because of drought. Production could be increased if marketing was improved.

Beef: The district produced 1.1 million kgs of beef in 1989. This output increased to 3.4 million kgs. in 1993, or a percentage increase of 309%. Production has increased steadily during the five year period despite the drought of 1992.

Goat Meat: In 1989, 320,663 kgs. of goat meat was produced. This increased to 266,922 kgs, in 1993, or a percentage increase of 16.8%. Goat meat is very important in the district as 70% of the population depend on it as a source of protein.

Mutton: The production of mutton was 106,887 kgs. in 1989. Production decreased to 88,973 kgs in 1993, a percentage decrease of 16.8%. The reduced production may not be surprising as the indigenous population prefer goat meat to mutton.

Honey: The district produced 76 tons of honey in 1989. Production decreased to 51 tons, or by 32.9.%. Decrease in production was caused by poor marketing as will be explained in Chapter Three while discussing constraints.

Eggs: In 1989, 43 tons of eggs were produced. In 1993, production increased to 62 tons or an increase of 41.2%. Although production increased, it would have increased by a bigger percentage if there was a better marketing infrastructure.

Hides and Skins: Hides and skins in this context refers to goat and sheep skins as well as wool (for skins), whereas hides refer to cattle. In 1989, there were 250, 407 hides and skins produced. This reduced to 233,855 in 1989 representing a percentage decrease of 6.6%. The number of hides depend upon the number of livestock slaughtered.

Livestock Distribution by Division: This section will address itself to the distribution of livestock by division, focusing mainly on types of livestock reared, major livestock products produced and households with high value livestock (see Table 2.5).

Table 2.5

Livestock and Livestock Products Distribution by Divisions

Division	Area in Square Km.	HH Per Sq. Km.	Main Livestock Reared	Major Livestock Products	%HH With High Value Cattle
Kabarnet	619	102	Cattle, sheep goats, poultry.	Milk, shoatmeat hides & skin, eggs beef.	40%
Kabartonjo	1868	44	cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, bees.	Milk, beef shoatmeat, eggs, hides & skins.	30%
E/Ravine	926	91	cattle, sheep, poultry, goats.	milk, wool eggs.	50%
Mogotio	1254	34	cattle, sheep, goats, poultry.	milk, beef, shoatmeat, eggs.	40%
Tenges	373	44	cattle, sheep, meat, poultry.	milk, shoatmeat hides & skins beef eggs	30%
Muchongoi	315	18	cattle, sheep, goats.	milk, beef, shoatmeat, honey.	20%
Marigat	1346	26	cattle, sheep, bees, goats, donkeys.	beef, shoatmeat, honey.	30%
Nginyang	3553	9	cattle, sheep, goats, bees, camels donkey.	beef, milk, shoatsmeat, honey hides & skins.	40%
Tangulbei	995	12	cattle, sheep, goats, bees, camels, donkeys.	beef, milk, shoatmeat, honey hides & skin.	40%

Source: Baringo MOLD Animal Reports, 1993.

Kabarnet: The main type of livestock reared in this division are cattle, sheep and poultry. Livestock products generated from these are milk, mutton, beef, eggs and hides and skins. The percentage of households with high value livestock is 40%. Kabarnet is one of the high potential divisions in the district.

Kabartonjo: The situation in Kabartonjo is identical to Kabarnet. The only difference is that, in this division, honey is also produced and only 30% of the households own high value livestock.

Eldama Ravine: Eldama Ravine, which is a settlement scheme is an almost wholly high potential area. Its livestock, and livestock products are almost similar to the other divisions. The outstanding distinction of the division as compared to the others is that 50% of its households own high value livestock.

Mogotio: Its's livestock and livestock products are similar to the other divisions. A fair proportion of the households, i.e 40% own high value livestock.

Tenges: Livestock and livestock products are similar to the other divisions. The division is middle potential area unlike Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet Divisions. 30% of the households own high value livestock.

Muchongoi: Muchongoi is a new division which was created in 1991. It is small in size and its inhabitants mostly used to work in the forests. It is no wonder, therefore, that only 20% of its inhabitants own high value livestock. Otherwise, the main livestock reared and their products are similar to the other divisions.

Marigat: This is mostly a pastoral area. Most of the residents rear cattle and goats. Some have donkeys and camels. There is also substantial honey production. About 30% of the households own high value livestock.

Nginyang: Nginyang's situation is similar to Marigat. The slight difference is that only 40% of the households own high value livestock.

Tangulbei: This division is identical to Nginyang.

Other Primary Production Activities

Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the most important economic contributors of the district. During the last five (5) years, fisheries has produced about 1082 tonnes of fish, valued at Ksh. 7m. In 1992, 249 tonnes of fish valued at kshs. 2m. were caught. This activity involved 210 fishermen and amounted to an average annual income of Kshs. 9,690.

Lake Baringo provides nearly 99% of the fish caught in the district. The status of fishing in the lake continued to change with huge fish African protopterus aethiopicus performing well in production.

Tilapia is being overfished and thus is showing a decline in its production. Labeo cyclidricus has declined by over 90%. It is thought that this fish may become extinct in the lake.

The decline in fish production is due to over exploitation of the resources by the local fishermen, sedimentation of the lake by the soil which is eroded and transported to the lake in form of silt particles, damming and arresting of anti-erosion gulleys of the surface water resource, water turbidity and decrease in water volume.

Forestry/Agro-Forestry

Commercial timber production is one of the major activities in primary production. The district has 65,265.4 hectares of gazetted forests. Out of these, 39,940 hectares consist of natural forests.

Timber exploitation takes place in Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo, Tenges and Muchongoi. About 12,000 people in the district are directly or indirectly employed in the sector.

The production has been decreasing steadily. In 1991, 29,536 (m³) was produced, this decreased to 16,130 (m³), or a decrease of 45.3%. In 1993, production decreased further to 13,223 (m³), a decrease of 55.2% using 1991 as a base year (see Table 2.6).

Table 2.6

Timber Production (1991-1993)

	1991	1992	1993
Volume Harvested (M ³)	29,536	16,130	13,223

Source: Ministry of Environment & National Resources, Baringo, 1993.

Agro-forestry is simply a sustainable land-use system, whereby there is deliberate combination of trees, crops and forest plants (woody perennials), agricultural crops and/or livestock on the same land unit simultaneously or in time sequence. Trees and agricultural crops/animals co-exist symbiotically or sometimes rather independently. There are three agro-forestry systems in the district:

These quarries produce high quality building materials, which adequately supply the building and construction sector in the district and generate enough surplus for export to the neighbouring districts. Although data of the number of employees in these quarries is not available, they provide a good number of employment opportunities to the people living around the area.

Commerce, Trade, Manufacturing and Other Services

The commerce and trade sub-sector is very important in Baringo District in the field of production and distribution of consumer goods. This sector helps to satisfy the basic needs of population either directly or indirectly through the supply of goods and services. It is also linked to other sectors such as agriculture, livestock production, building and construction. The growth of this sector is mainly concentrated in areas where infrastructure facilities have been developed. Most of the business premises are found in Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo, Marigat, Mogotio and other trading centres which are connected with classified roads.

From 1988 to 1992 the number of trade licences issued increased from 1,307 to 2,500. The revenue collected from these licences from 1988 to 1992 increased from Kenya pounds 22,131.17 to 52,333.85. This gives a clear indication that the sector has recorded tremendous growth and that the number of people deriving employment from it have increased during the last plan period.

During the 1989-1993 period, the Trade Development Joint Loans Board disbursed loans totalling Kenya Pounds 118,700 to 181 traders in the district, as compared to Kenya Pounds 86,500 to 159 traders during the 1984-88 plan period. Out of this amount, Kenya Pounds 3,894 was received from the Central Government and Kenya Pounds 500 from Local Government as grants. The grants were intended to boost the Kenya Pounds 95,129.15 collected as loan repayment.

The major manufacturing activities in Baringo District are timber industries and metal fabrication particularly saw milling and metal works. These activities are spread throughout the district with the highest being in Eldama Ravine, Kabarnet, Maji Mazuri, Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions.

Timber and metal fabrication industries contribute in providing employment opportunities and generate revenue to the government. There are a number of posho mills in the district, some are bought individually and some through loans from K.I.E. In order to promote manufacturing activities in the district, Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) will continue advancing loans to manufacturers. From 1989 to 1992 KIE advanced a total of Kshs. 1.3m to small scale industrialists.

EMPLOYMENT

The previous section addressed itself to the economic activities people engaged themselves in Baringo District. These activities were in agriculture and livestock production, fisheries, forestry, commerce, trade and manufacturing. This section will discuss employment generated by these sectors and also give a quantitative summary of labour force and its distribution, conditions of employment, unemployment and other issues.

Labour Force

Labour force is generally the population in the age cohort 15-59. Within this age cohort, a participation rate of 92% is always assumed. This is because some people in this age group are either sick or disabled and cannot participate in economic production. The selection of 15-59 years should not be interpreted rigidly as there are those above and below this age cohort who are economically active.

In Baringo District, the potential labour force for 1993, 1994 and 1996 was projected to be 149,779, 157,288 and 161,137 respectively. The projected population of the district has been increasing at a rate of 3.10%.

Given that pastoralism is predominant in the divisions of Nginyang', Tangulbei, and in the arid area of the other divisions, many under 15 participate in employment as herdsboys.

Table 2.7

Employment Profile of the District

	% of Total Labour-force	1993	1994	1996
Labour-force	100.0	149,778	157,288	161,137
<u>Agricultural Labour</u>				
Small Farm	58.9	88,219	92,643	94,910
Pastoral	26.7	39,990	41,996	43,024
Migrant/Sea- sonal	1.5	2,247	2,359	2,417
<u>Other Rural Self- Employment</u>				
Fishing	-	-	-	-
Pastoral	-	-	-	-
Timber	-	-	-	-
<u>Wage Employment</u>				
Small towns	-	-	-	-
Public Sector	7.5	11,233	11,796	12,085
Private Sector	2.5	3,744	3,930	4,028
<u>Urban Self Employment</u>				
Commercial/B. usiness Informal Sector	2.9	4,343	4,561	4,672

Source: 1989-93 Baringo District Development Plan, Page 22-23. Projections based on the rates given on the same source, Statistical Abstract, 1991.

Distribution of Labour Force

Small Farm Sector: The biggest proportion of the labour force is in the small farm sector. The small farm sector includes small scale agriculture and rearing of cattle and small stock. Livestock rearing in this context excludes those involved in pastoralism.

The sector accounted for 58.9% of the total labour force. If this proportion is maintained throughout the plan period, then those involved will be 88,219 in 1993, 92,643 in 1994 and 94,910 in 1996. Most of these people are found in high and medium potential divisions of Eldama Ravine, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges and Marigat.

Pastoralism: Those engaged in pastoralism account for the 26.7% of total labour force of 39,990 in 1993. If this, proportion is kept constant, employment or those involved in pastoralism are projected to be 41,996 in 1994 and 43,024 in 1996. The divisions where pastoralism predominates are Tangelbei, Nginyang and some parts of Marigat, Mogotio, Tenges, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo Divisions.

Migrant Seasonal Labour: Migrant seasonal labour constitutes about 1.5% of the total labour force. These were estimated at 2247 in 1993 and projected to grow from 2359 in 1994 to 2417 in 1996. These workers are mostly engaged in small farm activities like harvesting of cash crops and in construction works.

Other Rural Self-Employment: This group constitutes those working in fishing, mining and timber industries. The statistics in this sector were not readily available, but most of them would be accounted for in the private sector. In estimating employment, it should be realized that some people engage in multiple activities like farming, retailing, while at the same time they could be employed in the public sector. In this analysis, caution has been taken to minimize possibility of double counting.

Wage Employment: Wage employment is divided into three sectors - namely, small towns, public and private sectors. The public sector is the largest employer, accounting for 7.5% of total labour force or 11,233 people in 1993.

The public sector includes employees in Government departments, parastatals, local authorities and Teachers Service Commission. Public sector employment increased tremendously between 1984 and 1985 following implementation of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy. This was due to deployment of additional personnel by Government departments and parastatals to the district.

A reverse situation is expected to happen during the plan period. The Government is in the process of reducing employment in the civil service, in tune with the Structural Adjustment Programme requirements. This may stunt the rate of growth in some public sectors.

Information on small towns in Baringo is scanty and therefore insignificant. The only town appearing in the Statistical Abstract of 1991 is Eldama Ravine. According to this source, Eldama Ravine had 1,140 people in wage employment in 1989. In 1990, this figure had increased to 1,184, an increase of 44 people or 3.8%. Employment in Eldama Ravine has been included under public and private sector employment.

Urban Self Employment: This group constituted 2.9 % of the labour force and was estimated to be 4343 in 1993. It is projected to grow to 4561 in 1994 and 4672 in 1996. The composition is mainly made up of small scale businesses and informal sector operators in urban and market centres.

Conditions of Employment

It was noted above that 58.9 % of the labour force are engaged in small scale farming. This means that most of the workers are busy during land preparation, weeding and harvesting. Those engaged in their own farms are under-employed during the off-peak seasons. Those employed are laid off during these periods.

Pastoralism is a perennial activity, but the intensity of work increases depending on the seasons. During dry seasons, pastoralists are forced to migrate to distant places in search of pasture. Pastoralism in itself is a hazardous occupation. It entails being exposed to the burning heat in the day, and sleeping in the open at night. The danger of being attacked by wildlife is permanent.

In wage employment, remuneration may not be attractive. The situation has been compounded by inflation which has reduced the purchasing power of most of the workers.

Housing, and social services are mostly wanting in many urban and town councils. People in wage employment in Baringo District have to bear with these inadequacies. The 'Jua Kali' artisans are forced to work in open places for want of sheds hence the name of "Jua Kali" (Hot Sun). Most centres where they operate lack essential infrastructure as electricity, credit, markets for their products etc. In pastoral areas of child labour is high.

Informal Sector

Informal sector activities in Baringo District exist where infrastructural facilities are found. It is becoming important in creating job opportunities for those entering the labour force where there are no other employment chances. The informal sector activities include tailoring, metal fabrication, shoe making, furniture works, automobile repair, welding and others. These informal sector activities are individually owned and on average employ five people per establishment. To promote this sector in the district, 'Jua Kali' sheds have been constructed in Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. Baringo County Council has allocated land for construction of Jua Kali sheds in Marigat and Mogotio trading centers. There is an increase in 'Jua Kali' activities especially those producing farm implements e.g. jembes, water cans etc. These are sold at affordable prices.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Health Facilities

Baringo District has one government hospital, Kabarnet District Hospital, and two mission hospitals at Eldama Ravine and Kapedo. There are 87 health centers and dispensaries. These facilities are concentrated in the high and medium potential areas where there is comparatively high population density compared with the rangelands. In the marginal and dry areas the government and missionaries have played a great role in providing health facilities and services. Provision of health facilities in the rangelands has not kept pace with the demand due to lack of crucial basic infrastructural facilities. UNICEF, through the Child Survival and Development Programme, has tried to promote immunization in this district.

With the increased population growth rate in the last plan period, the development and expansion of health facilities has not kept pace with the population increase leading to over-utilization of the facilities. Kabarnet District Hospital is over-utilized and this is clearly evidenced by the inpatients' sharing of beds. There is need therefore to establish more health centers especially in Tangulbei, Eldama Ravine, Mochongoi and Tenges Divisions.

The trend of increase in the number of health facilities in Baringo District is presented in Table 2.8 by type:

Table 2.8

Health Facilities per Divisions (1989-1993)

Year	Kabarnet Division			Kabartonjo Division			Marigat Division		
	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.
1989	1	2	9	-	1	17	-	2	3
1990	1	2	9	-	2	19	-	2	3
1991	1	2	9	-	2	20	-	2	3
1992	1	2	9	-	2	21	-	2	3

Year	Nginyang Division			Tangulbei Division			Mogotio Division		
	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.
1989	1	1	4	-	-	5	-	2	4
1990	1	1	4	-	-	5	-	2	4
1991	1	2	4	-	-	5	-	2	4
1992	1	2	4	-	-	5	-	2	4

Year	E/Ravine Division			Tenges Division			Muchongoi Division		
	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.
1989	1	1	6	-	2	1	-	-	1
1990	1	1	6	-	2	1	-	-	1
1991	1	1	8	-	2	3	-	-	1
1992	1	1	10	-	2	3	-	1	1

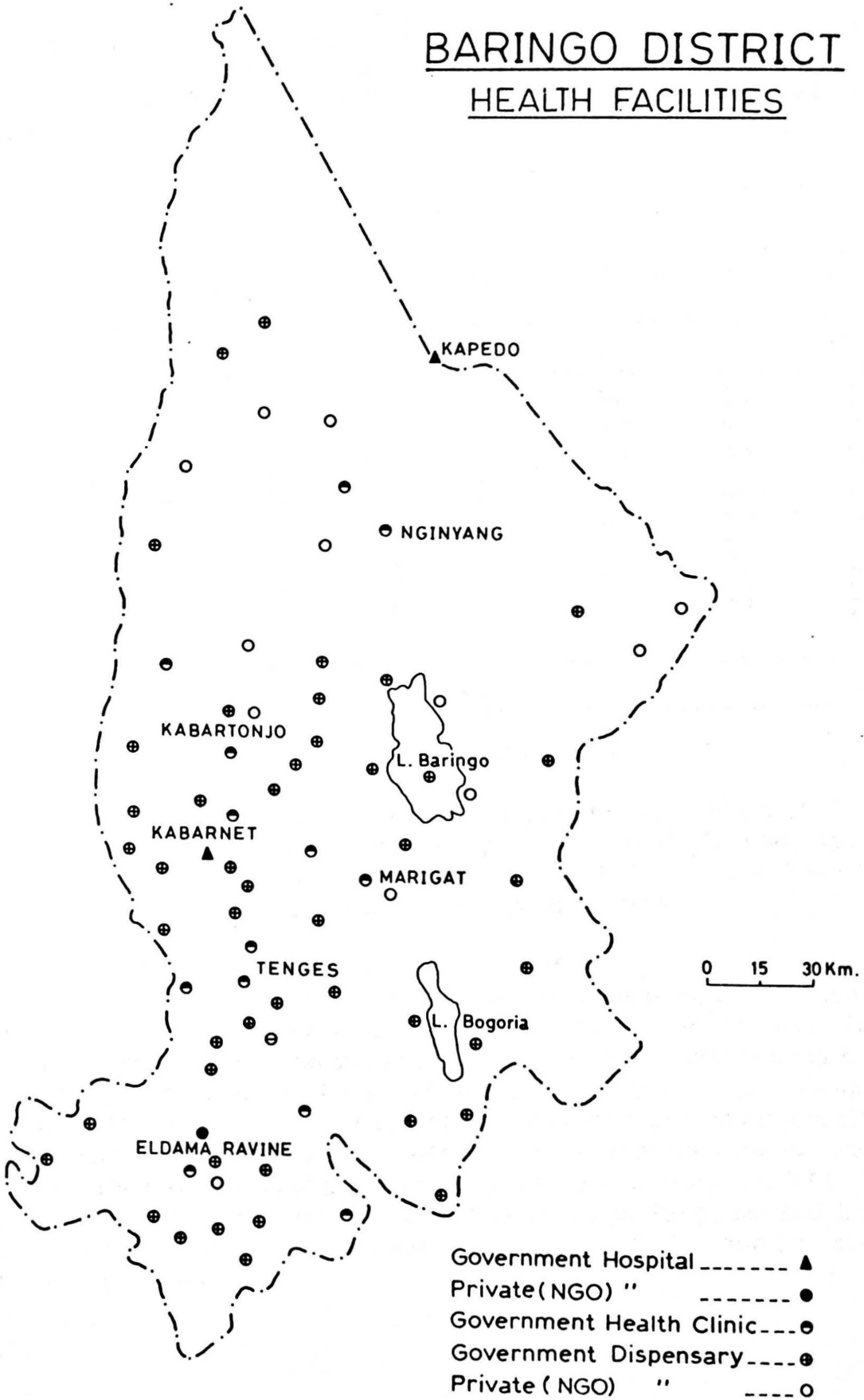
Hosp: Hospital

H/C: Health Centre

Disp: Dispensary

Source: MOH, Baringo, 1993.

BARINGO DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



Education Facilities

Pre-primary Schools: Baringo District had 435 pre-primary schools in 1992. These schools are well distributed in all the divisions but there is still need for more. Table 2.9 shows the trend of increase in the number of pre-primary schools per division in the 1987-1993 period.

Table 2.9

Pre-Primary Schools Trend per Division (1987-93)

Division	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kabarnet	39	57	75	80	94	94	101
Kabartonjo	54	57	54	81	78	95	95
E/Ravine	59	59	59	77	89	82	82
Marigat	36	43	42	38	32	33	33
Mogotio	41	50	58	72	66	58	58
Tenges	23	19	28	28	27	28	28
Nginyang	21	30	17	16	27	21	21
Mochongoi	-	-	11	21	22	24	22
Tangulbei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	273	315	344	413	435	435	440

Source: District Education Office, Baringo Office, 1993.

According to Table 2.9, the number of pre-primary schools in Baringo District, between 1987 and 1993, increased by 67.17% from 273 to 440 schools. The highest growth of pre-primary schools was in Kabarnet and Kabartonjo Divisions, while the lowest growth was in Nginyang Division.

Primary Schools: The District has a total of 445 primary schools. The highest concentration of these schools is in high and medium potential areas with 74%, while the dry and marginal areas have 26% of the primary schools. This is attributed to high population density in Kabartonjo, Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine Divisions all of which are in high and medium potential areas. Tangulbei, Mochongoi and Nginyang Divisions have the lowest number of primary schools and are also sparsely populated areas where most of the inhabitants are engaged in pastoralism. The growth rate of primary schools in the district was 23.6%. The highest growth rate was recorded in the Eldama Ravine Divisions. Table 2.10 shows the

Table 2.10

Primary School Facilities per Division (1987-93)

Division	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kabarnet	84	85	87	91	91	91	95
Kabartonjo	113	116	118	124	124	124	124
E/Ravine	30	31	32	32	32	33	33
Marigat	45	47	48	55	55	55	55
Mogotio	13	14	14	15	15	15	15
Tenges	46	62	62	61	67	66	66
Nginyang	23	24	29	20	29	29	29
Mochongoi	-	-	19	19	19	19	19
Tangulbei	5	5	5	9	9	9	9
Total	359	384	414	426	441	441	445

Source: District Education Office, Baringo, 1993.

The establishment of primary schools in Baringo District between 1987 and 1993 indicates an upward trend from 359 to 445 primary schools, reflecting a 3.6% growth rate.

Secondary Schools: The district has a total of 42 secondary schools which are also concentrated in the high and medium potential areas.

In Mochongoi and Tangulbei Divisions, there are no secondary schools although there are 28 primary schools. This forces pupils graduating from primary schools in the divisions to move to other divisions in search of secondary school education. There is need, therefore, to open new secondary schools in these two divisions in the course of the plan period. Table 2.11 shows the distribution of secondary schools per division.

Table 2.11

Secondary School Facilities per Division

Division	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kabarnet	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Kabartonjo	8	8	10	11	11	11	11
Tenges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mogotio	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Nginyang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E/Ravine	8	10	12	13	13	13	13
Marigat	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Mochongoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangulbei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31	33	38	41	42	42	42

Source: District Education Office, Baringo, 1993.

With reference to the establishments of secondary schools in Baringo District between 1987 and 1993, E/Ravine Division witnessed the highest growths rate (5 new secondary schools). No secondary school has been established so far in Mochongoi and Tangulbei Divisions as they are newly created Divisions.

Youth Polytechnics: The district has a total of 9 youth polytechnics either maintained by the Government or on self-help basis. Kabarnet Division has 4 polytechnics and the others have one each except Tangulbei, Marigat and Tenges Divisions. (see Table 2.12).

Table 2.12

The Distribution and Maintenance of Youth Polytechnics in Baringo District

Division	Youth Polytechnic	GOK or Self-Help	Year Started	Utilization	Reasons
Kabarnet	a) Baringo Y.P	GOK	1975	Normal	Within Kabarnet Township
	b) Kituro Y.P	GOK	1975	Normal	Boarding boys/girls
	c) Ochii Y.P	GOK	1980	Normal	Boarding potential area
	d) Marigat Y.P	Self-Help	1987	Normal	Within Marigat township
Mogotio	Mogotio Y.P	GOK	1973	Normal	Boarding/potential area
E/Ravine	Kabimoi	GOK	1985	Under Utilised	Day scholars/low Community attitude
Nginyang	Nginyang Y.P	GOK	1983	Under Utilised	Boarding/Low community Attitude
			1987	Under Utilised	Day scholars/low Community attitude
Kabartonjo	Kabartonjo	Self-Help	1987	Under Utilised	Day scholars/low Community attitude
			1987	Under Utilised	Day scholars/low Community attitude
Mochongoi	Maji moto Y.P	Self-Help			

Source: District Technical Training, Research & Technology Office, Baringo, 1993.

Table 1.13

Youth Polytechnics Enrolment

Division	Kabarnet	Mogotio	E/Ravine	Nginyang	Kabartonjo	Mochongo i	Total
1989	250	120	50	45	25	20	510
1993	310	200	30	60	15	10	625

Source: District Technical Training, Research & Technology Office, Baringo, 1993.

No new youth polytechnic was established during the last Plan period. The following new courses were started in the indicated youth polytechnics from 1992:

At Mogotio Youth Polytechnic secretarial studies, electrical installation and artisan certificate courses were started while at Baringo Youth Polytechnic, secretarial studies and artisan certificate courses were introduced. The other youth polytechnics continued to offer trade testing certificate courses.

The Medical Training Centre (MTC): The Kabarnet Medical Training Centre has admitted a total of 226 students for certificate courses between January 1991 and September, 1993. Of these 103 were males and 123 were females. It has a teaching staff of 15 and non teaching staff of 21.

It is projected that the institution will admit an additional 60 students in September, 1994. Of these, 30 will undertake nursing while the other 30 will study Public Health. Twenty four (24) of the nursing students will be females while six (6) will be males. Of the Public Health students, twenty four (24) will be males and the rest (6) will be females.

This facility is over-utilized and currently, it is faced with insufficient accommodation facilities for students and in clinical areas. It also lacks office facilities and demonstration rooms. The institution also has a shortage of tutorial and supportive staff as well as teaching equipment.

Moi Teachers College: The college is a teachers' training institution. It, however, needs to be expanded particularly the tuition block and more staff houses. The college has 12 streams and 43 members of the teaching staff. There were 251 and 211 students in 1991/92 and 1992/93 respectively. In 1993/94 academic year, the college enrolled 225 students. The 1991/92 enrolment was higher than for the other two years because at the time there were students for P3 training in addition to those for P1 and P2. The other two academic years did not register students for P3 training.

Roads

Baringo district has a total of 1,517.5 kilometres of classified roads of which 342.7 kilometres have been tarmacked. The road network connects the divisional headquarters with the district headquarters, but due to the terrain of this district the road network has not yet reached many vital institutions. The growth of this sector in the last development plan period was encouraging but more needs to be done in the next 3 year plan period in order to open up areas not well served with the facility currently. Table 2.14 below shows the class of road and surface type as of April 1st 1993.

Table 2.14

Road Length of all Classified Roads by Surface Type

Class of Roads	Class	Surface Bitumen	Type Gravel	Earth	Total Km
International Trunk Roads	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Trunk Roads	B	88.4	118.0	0.0	206.4
Primary Roads	C	125.7	30.0	39.0	194.7
Secondary Roads	D	74.0	266.7	0.0	340.7
Minor Roads + SPR	E	54.6	159.4	661.7	875.7
Total		342.7	574.1	100.1	1,617.5

Source: District Works Office, Baringo, 1993.

Water Supplies

Water shortage is prevalent throughout the district . The most affected areas are the rangelands where families travel long distances in search of water. The sources of water are not adequate and there is need to preserve and conserve water sources and catchment areas. Lack of adequate water in the marginal and dry areas, especially during prolonged dry spells, has accelerated loss of livestock in those areas. The incidence of water borne diseases is also high due to lack of potable water.

Table 2.15 shows the number of water facilities, by division that are maintained by either institution, GOK, community or county council.

BARINGO DISTRICT

ROADS

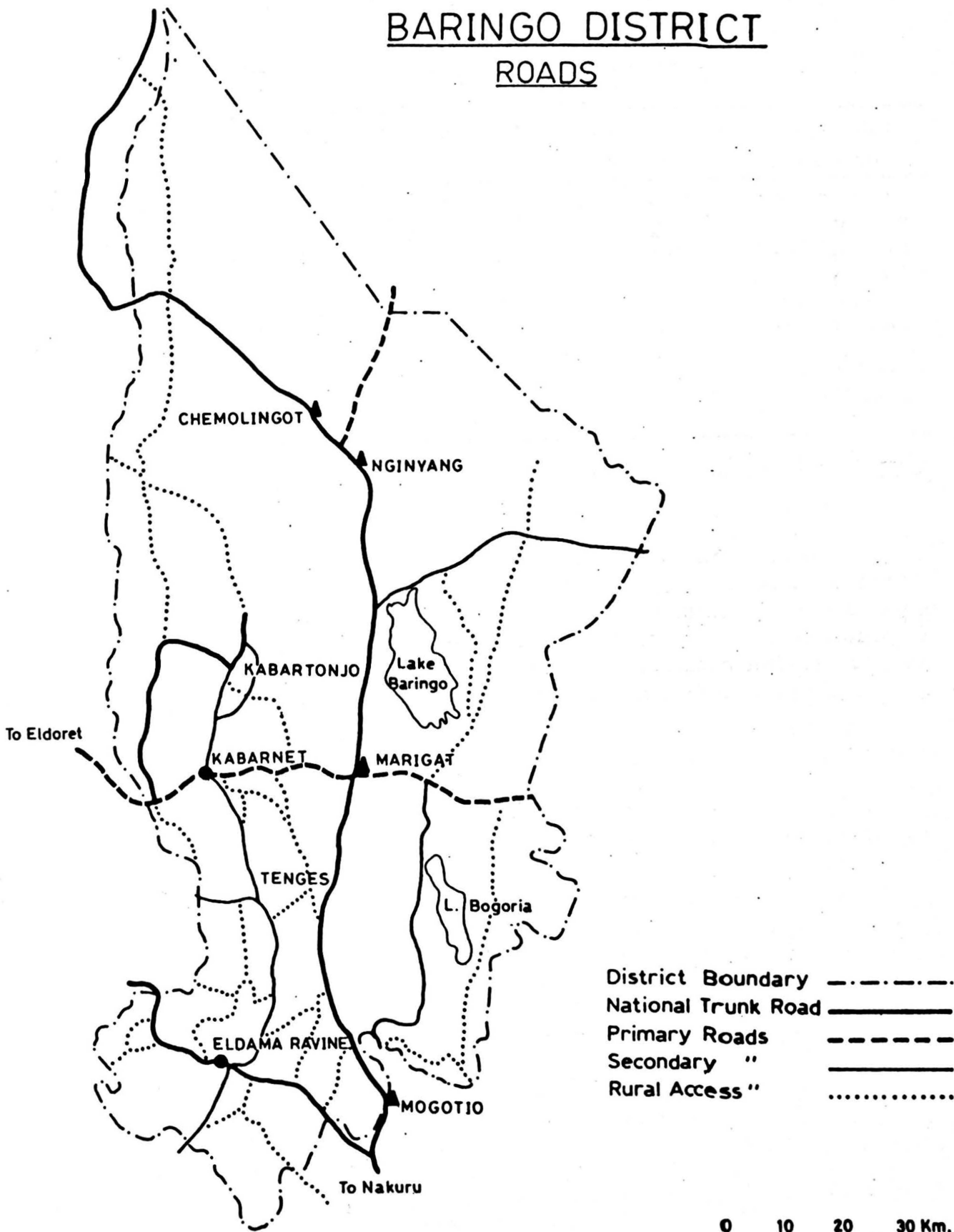


Table. 2.15

Maintenance of Water Facilities by Division

Division	Institutional	GOK	Community (Self-Help)	County Council
Kabarnet	2	7	4	0
Mogotio	0	7	2	3
Marigat	1	4	0	0
Kabartonjo	1	6	4	0
Tenges	2	3	0	0
E/Ravine	2	1	3	1
Nginyang	0	2	0	0
Tangulbei	0	1	1	0
Muchongoi	-	1	-	-

Source: Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development Office, Kabarnet.

In Nginyang, Mochongoi, Tangulbei and Mogotio Divisions, provision of water facilities during the 1989-93 plan period did not improve much. Most of the people do not have access to safe drinking water. For example, in Mogotio and Marigat towns shortages of water are frequent due to constant breakdown of aging pumping machines and the ever rising costs of operation and maintenance. Table 2.16 indicates the utilization of water facilities in Baringo district.

Table 2.16

Utilization of Water Facilities

Water Projects	Number	Operational	No. of People Served	Not Operational
Rural	63	60	157,834	3
Urban	2	2	10,656	Nil
Local Authorities	4	4	3,320	Nil
Harambee	1	1	1,494	Nil
(self-help)	13	12	21,346	Nil
NGO's	4	4	4,787	Nil
Institutional	5	4	13,432	1

Source: Department of Water Development, Baringo, 1993.

The figures in Table 2.16 reflects a high level of utilization of the existing water facilities, and this is indicative of the effective demand for them as well as a justification for providing additional water supply schemes in areas where water shortage is most acute.

Some of the water projects in Kabartonjo, Kabarnet, Tenges and E/Ravine divisions, have been affected by the rising costs of implementation and lack of commitment on the part of the community. Qualified personnel to man the water supplies is lacking, and this has led to under-utilization of available water resources. The only major dam constructed to completion in the 1989-93 plan period was Bartabwa Dam implemented by K.V.D.A and the only pending works on the project is the distribution network.

The intensity of use of water facilities in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Marigat, Tangelbei and Mochongoi Divisions is low as most of the water supplies are partially operational. Over-utilization in Tenges, Muchongoi and Nginyang Divisions is due to the limited number of water supply facilities.

Electricity

Electricity has been extended to all divisional administrative centres in Baringo District except in Nginyang and Koloa. The main trading centres, public institutions such as schools, health centres and hospitals, public amenities such as water pumps and individual commercial installations like posho mills, saw mills, have been provided with electricity.

Domestic consumers in the immediate vicinity of trading centres also have access to electricity.

Table 2.17 presents the level of utilization of electricity in the areas where supply lines have been constructed and hooked to the national grid.

BARINGO DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY

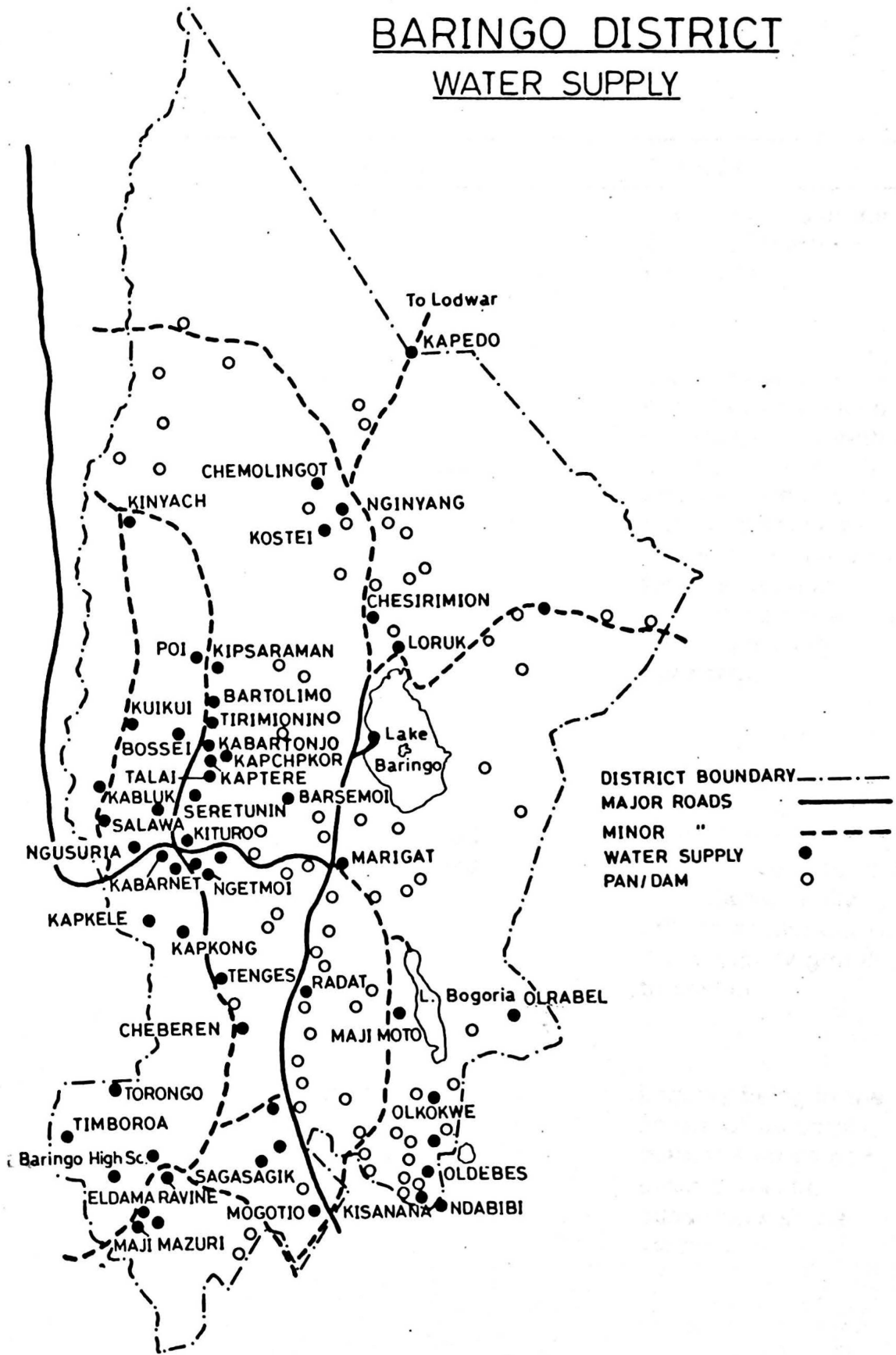


Table 2.17

Utilization of Electricity

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

E/Ravine Route

E/Ravine	Fully utilized	Locality being in the centres and surrounding consumers. We have full utilization at E/Ravine since this is rapidly growing township.
Sabatia	Normal	
Kabimoi	Under utilized	
Maji Mazuri	Under utilized	

Source: District Development Office, Kabarnet, 1993.

According to Table 2.17 the level of utilization of electricity is normal in most of the centres, except at Kabartonjo, Marigat and Eldama Ravine where there is relatively higher level of utilization. However, under utilization exists in four centres along the Marigat Route.

The provision of electricity has promoted substantial growth in milk cooling plants, and other small scale industries as well as the growth of 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 areas to be proposed for the rural Electrification Programme will be approved by the District Development Committee.

Cattle Dips

Baringo District had a total of 180 functional dips by 1993. Dipping during the 1989-93 plan period recorded a declining rate. This was attributed to cultural beliefs that animals are resistant to tick-borne diseases and to the high cost of running cattle dips, following the removal of the Government subsidy. Table 2.18 shows dipping facilities maintained by GOK, self-help groups and private owners in 1989-92 period.

Table 2.18

Dip Facilities in Baringo 1989-92

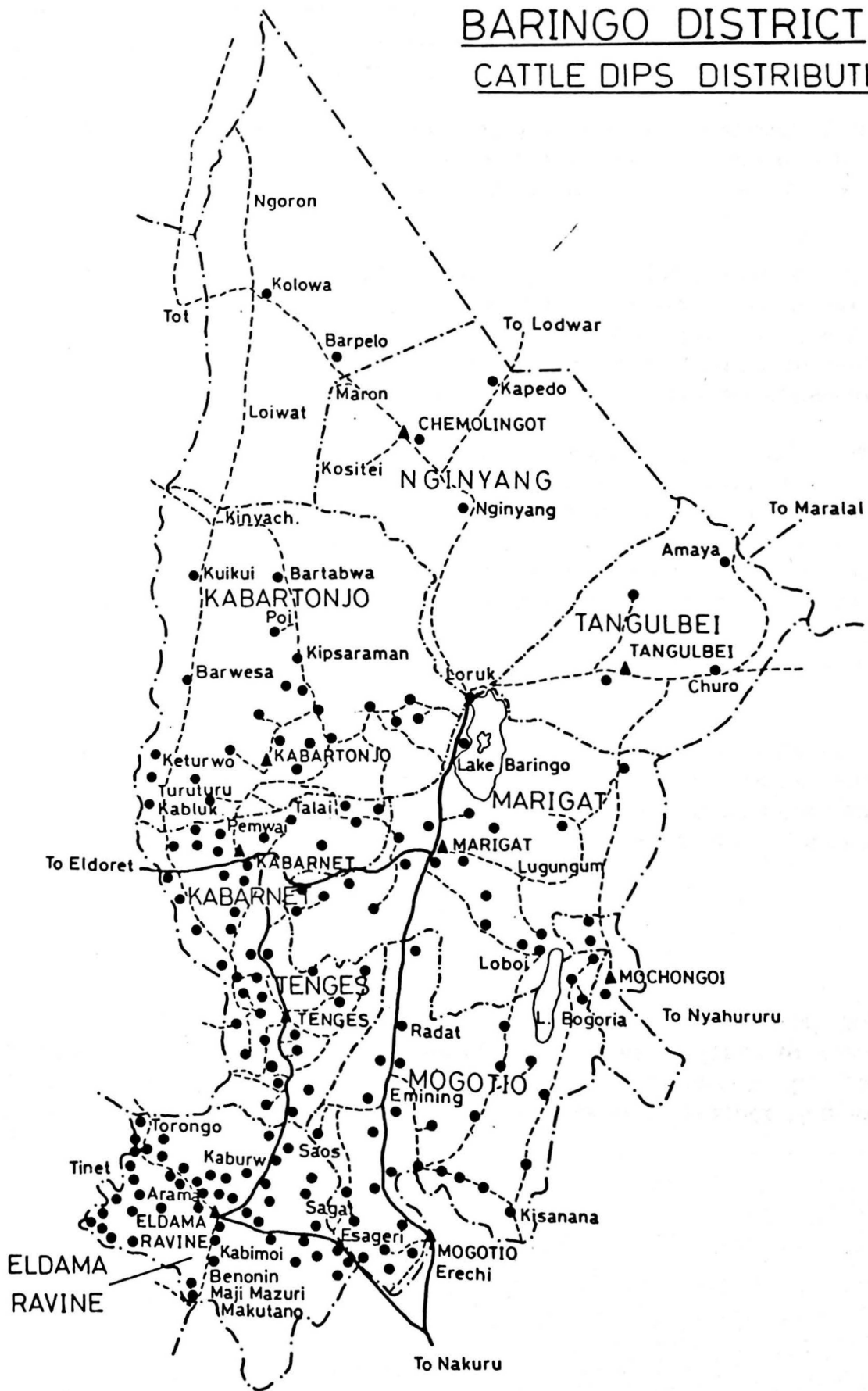
Division	1989			1990			1991			1992		
	GOK	Self-help	Private	GOK	Self-help	Private	GOK	Self-help	Private	GOK	Self-help	Private
E/Ravine	50	-	3	53	-	3	53	-	3	53	-	4
Mogotio	30	-	2	33	-	2	34	-	2	35	-	2
Kabarnet	21	-	2	22	-	3	24	-	3	25	-	3
Kabartonjo	21	-	-	22	1	-	23	1	-	23	1	-
Tenges	10	-	-	11	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-
Marigat	13	-	1	15	-	1	15	-	1	15	-	1
Nginyang	3	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
Mochogoi	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
Tangulbei	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	1
Total	153	-	8	165	1	9	172	1	10	175	1	11

Source: District Livestock Development Officer, 1993.

Table 2.18 shows that a large number of dips in Baringo District were established and operated by the Government. For example, of the 183 cattle dips recorded in 1991, 172 (nearly 94%) were Government owned. Furthermore, the table indicates that there is a high concentration of cattle dips in four divisions, Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo, where more than three quarters of these facilities are located.

BARINGO DISTRICT

CATTLE DIPS DISTRIBUTION



Mogotio Division has the majority of the over utilized dips due to the over high population of grade or cross-breed animals. The average number of animals served by a single dip ranges between 800 and 000 head of cattle. There is also excellent dipping response on the part of the farmers.

In E/Ravine Division dips are normally utilized, with the exception of some few dips in Sabatia Settlement Scheme that are over utilized due to the high population of dairy animals. The division also has a high number of dips which are well distributed.

There is an uneven distribution of cattle dips in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Tenges Divisions. Although the utilization of most of these dips is above average, there are some which are under utilized. The number of animals per dip ranges from 200 to 1000. The dipping response has been reduced by the high cost of acaricide. However, in the district as a whole dairy cattle are comparatively few.

In Nginyang and Tangelbei Divisions, dips are under-utilized. Out of the 9 dips in the two, divisions, only two Churo and Barpello, are occasionally utilized. This is due to poor dipping response on the part of the farmers. The animals are predominantly indigenous which are comparatively more resistant to tick-borne diseases. Due to recurrent drought and the resultant migration of livestock in search of pasture and water, the use of the dips will remain poor in the foreseeable future.

In Marigat Division the situation is not different from the above. However, the population of animals per dip is sufficient.

In the newly created Mochongoi Division, the three dips available are sufficient but as the population of farmers increases there will be need for one additional which should be located at Kapkichin. Additional dips are also required in Mogotio and E\Ravine Divisions, especially in the areas where the existing dips serve more than 2000 registered cattle.

Co-operatives

The co-operative movement in Baringo District promotes, guides and supervises the activities of all types of co-operative societies to ensure viable development and to improve the members' economic well-being. Table 2.19 shows the operation of the co-operative societies in the District by division from 1989-1992.

Table 2.19

The Co-operative Movement (1989-92) per Division

Year	Kabarnet		E/Ravine			Kabartonjo		Mogotio	Marigat	Tenges					
	No-share	Dairy	Coffee	Dairy	Coffee	Pyrethrum	Dairy	Coffee	Dairy	Fish	Hides and Skin	Honey	Dairy	Coffee	Ground Nuts
1989	t'over	2	2	12	1	10	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		169555	169555	5152054	4303325	5152054	-	58090	251892	175220	74845	11500	120	120	254079
		348769	290019	21794843	809490	3207435	-	654948	971780	1133317	7770211	33600	-	132037	3131162
1991	No share	2	2	12	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
		688250	688250	5152054	430325	5152054	-	28090	251892	-	74845	11500	15535	15535	254079
	t'over	1798228	1197826	20915995	319683	4479300	-	952892	641445	-	7770211	-	299023	338521	590397
1992	No share	2	2	16	-	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
	t'over	688250	688250	5152054	430325	5152054	58090	28090	251892	175220	74845	11500	15535	15535	-
		1798228	2835778	25740958	36147	6665112	587490	587290	1144610	369635	6234582	dormant	381968	358679	-

Source: District Cooperative Office Baringo, 1993.

The dairy activities increased in 1991/92 due to the introduction of the livestock development programme (Co-operative) which improved milk production, storage and marketing services coupled with steady rainfall during that period.

There was general stagnation in membership/share capital as there were neither new members joining nor registered members leaving. However, quite a good number of the present members are inactive.

There are fifteen savings and credit cooperative societies in Baringo District with a total share capital of Kshs.70,147,049 and annual turnover of Kshs 6.727,690.

Other Marketing Facilities

The National Cereals and Produce Board has 5 branches in Baringo District. These branches are located in centres depending on their potentiality. The distribution of depots and stores is shown in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20

National Cereals and Produce Board Facilities

Depot Name	Division	Capacity (Bags)
Kabarnet	Kabarnet	100,000
E/Ravine	E/Ravine	100,000
Marigat	Marigat	100,000
Kimalel	Marigat	50,000
Tenges	Tenges	50,000
<u>Stores</u>		
Nginyang	Nginyang	50,000
Bartolimo	Kabartonjo	2,000
Sirwa	Tenges	2,000
Kapteberwo	Kabartonjo	2,000
Total		456,000

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board, Baringo.

Baringo District is well served with livestock auction facilities. However, Nginyang and Marigat Divisions have few of these facilities compared with other divisions, despite the fact that the two divisions have the largest ranching areas in the district. Auction facilities in the marginal and dry areas are mainly used by dealers in small stock while those in the medium and high potential areas are used by cattle dealers.

Banks and Credit Facilities: Baringo District is characterized by the presence of the major commercial banks and financial institutions which offer tailored services to the community through opening of accounts, giving of loans, overdrafts, money link, issue of travellers cheques, telegraphic transfer of funds, etc. Table 2.21 presents the distribution of the existing financial institutions in the district, by division, routes of mobile banks and remarks on the level of utilization of the facilities.

Table 2.21

Distribution of Banking Facilities

Name	Division	Routes	Remarks
Kenya Commercial Ltd.	E/Ravine Kabarnet	Kabartonjo) Tenges) Marigat) bank units	Under mobile bank units Twice per week
Standard Bank Ltd.	Kabarnet		Fully Utilized
National Bank of Kenya Ltd.	Mogotio		Fully Utilized
Barclays Bank Ltd.	E/Ravine		Fully Utilized
Cost Bank	Mogotio Kabarnet E/Ravine		Operations through Kenya Post and Telecommunic ations
Agricultural Finance Cooperation	E/Ravine Kabarnet	District Wide	Over-utilized (source of agricultural development funds).
PRIDE (NGO)	E/Ravine		Provide loans to small scale enterprises.

Source: District Development Office

Marigat and Maji Mazuri do not have banking facilities, save Post Office Savings Bank which only accepts savings deposits.

WELFARE INDICES

Incomes

The ways in which people earn their living are directly related to the land potential zones and accessibility to income generating opportunities, i.e land, location of commerce and industry, the development of infrastructure and provision of services.

Although the incomes in the non-agriculture wage sector have been constantly rising since 1990, income for the agriculture and livestock sectors still account for the largest part of the district's total income. These also include earnings from the co-operative sector whose major activities involve marketing of agricultural and livestock produce.

Agricultural activities in the district are generally for subsistence, especially in the marginal dry areas which occupy the largest part of the district. A large share of incomes from this sector is derived from food crops, particularly maize which accounts for over 80% of the total income, as well as cash crops.

Consequently, distribution of income is biased towards the high and medium potential areas which are suitable for agricultural activities. These include Tugen Hills, the south western corner of the district and parts of the upper Kerio Valley.

In Nginyang, Tangelbei and in parts of Marigat Division, the sole source of livelihood for the nomadic people is their livestock. The periodic drought causes loss of livestock, and as a result, the incomes from the livestock sector are generally very low in these areas.

Due to concentration of the formal and informal enterprises in the urban areas and rural market centres, the income from this sector are usually concentrated around the major trading centres especially Kabarnet, E/Ravine, Mogotio, Marigat and Kabartonjo.

Components of Income

Agriculture/ Livestock Production

Maize: Between 1988 and 1992 the total maize production in Baringo District was 178,862.5 tons valued at Kshs.575.5 million. The trend of production is shown in Table 2.22, which indicates that real earnings from maize production decreased due to declining yields.

Table 2.22

Value of Maize Production 1988-92

Year	Total Production (Ton)	Value (Kshs) Million
1988	51,975.0	116.0
1989	44,049.0	118.0
1990	22,764.0	79.3
1991	30,327.0	108.5
1992	29,747.5	153.7
Total	178,862.5	575.5

Source: District Agriculture Office - Baringo

Pyrethrum: The district's total pyrethrum production during the period 1988 to 1992 was 71,115.1 tons valued at Kshs. 45.8 million as shown in Table 2.23.

Table 2.23

Earnings from Pyrethrum 1988-93

Year	Total Production (Tons)	Value (Kshs) Million
1988	114.00	3.7
1989	205.90	6.8
1990	248.11	10.9
1991	277.82	11.0
1992	239.48	13.4
Total	1,115.31	45.8

Source: District Agriculture Office in Baringo, 1993.

Unlike maize production, pyrethrum production increased steadily in the 1988-92 period and reached a record high of 277.82 tons in 1991. In 1992, however, the yield declined to 239.48 tons. The increase in production resulted in rising incomes from this crop. During the 1988-92 period, earnings from pyrethrum rose from Kshs.3.7 million in 1988 to Kshs 13.4 million in 1992.

Coffee: During the period 1988 to 1992 the total district coffee production was 544.05 tons valued at Kshs. 15.7 million. (see table 2.24).

Table 2.24

Earnings from Coffee Production (1988-92)

Year	Total Production (Ton)	Value (Kshs) Million
1988/89	140.0	2.5
1989/90	177.05	4.8
1990/91	105.00	3.8
1991/92	122.00	4.6
Total	544.05	15.7

Source: District Agricultural Office in Baringo, 1993.

Finger Millet: The district total finger millet production was 7,746 tons during the 1988-92 plan period valued at Kshs. 47.7 million.

Table 2.25

Earnings from Finger Millet (1988-92)

Year	Total Production (Tons)	Value (Kshs) Million
	1,106.00	3.5
1988	1,566.00	10.4
1989	1,887.00	12.6
1990	1,967.00	13.1
1991	1,220.00	8.1
Total	7,746.00	47.7

Source: District Agricultural Office, Baringo, 1993.

Table 2.26

Livestock Production, Income Trends 1989-92

Enterprise	Products	Kshs (m)				
		1989	1990	1991	1992	Totals
Dairy	Milk	22.8	25.6	27.6	34.5	110.5
Beef	Meat	18.0	34.6	48.1	48.7	149.4
	Hides	5.6	9.0	4.5	5.3	24.4
Goats	Meat	-	5.0	10.3	11.0	26.3
	Skins	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.7	12.6
Sheep	Mutton	2.5	1.3	3.7	5.0	12.5
	Skins	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	4.2
	Wool	6.0	6.7	7.0	8.0	27.7
Poultry (Indigenous Exotic)	Eggs	1.4	2.2	1.7	3.0	8.3
	Meat	-	-	-	-	0.0
	Eggs	3.2	6.0	7.0	3.0	19.2
Beekeeping	Honey	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	5.1
	Wax	0.3	0.26	0.3	0.2	1.06

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Development and Marketing Annual Reports, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992.

Dairy: During the 1989-92 period, the district experienced an upward trend in milk incomes from Kshs. 22.8 million to Kshs. 34.5 million. This was as a result of improved artificial insemination programme.

Beef: The district earned Kshs. 18.0 million and Kshs. 5.6m from beef and hides respectively in 1989, and Kshs. 48.7m and Kshs 5.3m in 1992 for the same products, indicating an increased level of incomes due to improved extension services and reliable pastures.

Sheep/Goats: The district earned a total Kshs. 83.3 million from goats/sheep products during the last plan period (1989-93).

This was a result improved off-take through improved breeds for crossing indigenous sheep/goats and training farmers to adopt modern sheep and goat husbandry practices.

Poultry: During the plan period, the district registered uneven trend of incomes accruing to farmers with a total value of Kshs. 26.7 million. The decline was due to lack of reliable markets for eggs and the high increase in the prices of poultry feed.

Beekeeping: The district earned Kshs. 6.16 million from honey and wax during the 1989 - 93 plan period. The trend shows constant income levels. This was mainly due to poor weather and marketing facilities.

Wage Earnings: Baringo District will continue to derive most of its income from agriculture and livestock over the 1994-96 plan period, although earnings from the public sector is also a significant source of income. The district's earnings shows an upward trend, increasing from K£8,688 in 1988 to K£15,984 in 1990.

Table 2.27

District Earnings (1986-90) (K Pounds.000)

Year	Earnings
1986	8,688.6
1987	11,449.1
1988	15,856.8
1989	15,429.1
1990	15,984.8
Total	67,408.4

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1991.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in Baringo District in 1991 was 80 per 1,000 live births. This is slightly above the country's average infant mortality rate estimated at 70 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the plan period, the Ministry of Health and other related agencies involved in primary health care will make efforts to reduce the level of infant mortality to the national level.

Disease Incidence

The major diseases in Baringo District are malaria, respiratory diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, skin diseases, intestinal worms and joint disorders. Table 2.28 shows the 1992 figures for the ten most common diseases in the district.

Table 2.28

Top Ten Diseases, 1992

Disease	Number of Cases
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (U.R.T.I).	214,092
Malaria	189,321
Skin Diseases (including ulcers)	79,576
Intestinal Worms	37,4496
Diarrhoeal Diseases	30,946
Rheumatism (Joint pains)	27,305
Eye Infections	23,395
Ear Infections	19,877
Accidents (including burns and fractures)	16,322
Urinary Tract Infections (U.T.I.)	13,190

Source: Medical Officer of Health (MOH), Baringo, 1993

Baringo is a high endemic malarial zone and it need to institute preventive measures for better control of the disease. However, malaria is more prevalent in the lowland regions whereas Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (U.R.T.I.) is more common in the highlands and medium potential areas.

Apart from the ten diseases mentioned above, there are others which are also common in the district eg. bilharzia and anaemia. There was also an outbreak of yellow fever in Tenges Division in 1992/93. The trend of diseases in the district during the last five years did not improve at all, despite the fact that there was an increase in the provision of health facilities. Table 2.29 shows the trends of the four (4) most common diseases in Baringo District.

Table 2.29

District Disease Incidence (1988-92)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Diarrhoeal	10,511	12,679	16,132	21,818	30,946	92,086
Malaria	34,109	56,649	72,227	117,548	189,321	469,854
U.T.I.	4,283	5,773	10,026	15,736	13,190	49,008
U.R.T.I.	77,372	77,372	104,278	176,330	214,092	649,4444

Source: Medical Officer of Health (MOH)

From Table the trend of diarrhoeal diseases was increasing during the last five years. In 1988, there were 10,511 cases of diarrhoeal diseases and this increased throughout the five years to 30,946 cases in 1996. The other three diseases ie. malaria, UTI, URTI also had increasing number of cases during the last five years.

Nutrition

According to district records on hospital and clinic admissions and from frontline field extension staff of government departments, the nutrition status in Baringo District has not changed over the last three years. The incidence of malnutrition is, however, more evident in the marginal and dry areas of the district where the food availability situation is characterised by a perennial deficit.

The percentage distribution of cases of underweight children due to low nutritional levels in the district is as follows:

Underweight Per Division

Kabarnet Division	7%
Tenges Division	6%
Mogotio Division	4%
E/Ravine Division	3%
Marigat Division	13%
Nginyang Division	13%
Kabartonjo Division	6%

Note: E/Ravine appears to have the lowest because of poor reporting and NGOs in the area report to their head office directly.

Nutrition is an outcome of a complex interaction of many factors. The three key factors are diseases, poor child care and food intake. Diseases such as measles lead to lack of appetite, poor nutritional absorption and loss of ingested food through diarrhoea.

Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes)

The legal protection of the child in Kenya is scattered over numerous statutes. These statutes are further complicated by traditional customs and Children's Department under the Ministry of Culture and Social Services is responsible for the protection, care of the disadvantaged, underprivileged children within the age group of 0-18 years. Disadvantaged and underprivileged children are those whose basic needs such as food, shelter, medical care, education and parental love are not met due to various reasons including abandonment, orphanhood, divorce and inability of parents to care for their children. As a result these children are regarded as Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances.

This is a multidimensional, complex social issue whose incidence is spreading in the district as the population increases. Unless the situation changes, an increasing number of children will have to grow up under extremely difficult conditions.

In the district's rapid social, economic, cultural and political transformation has resulted in numerous negative changes disrupting the family and its traditional support systems as well as weakening the community organizations. The most outstanding among the negative changes are poverty

Categories of CEDC: There are various groups of children who constitute CEDCs. One particular child may be found in more than one of the following; destitutes, orphans/displaced, neglected, abandoned, handicapped, childworkers (maids, ayahs, herdsboys) child mothers (school girl or teenage pregnancies), school dropouts, juvenile delinquents, drug addicts, drug traffickers and AIDS orphans.

All these children often undergo various forms of abuse and exploitation which interferes with their normal growth and development. CEDC is a big national issue and no district is spared of its emerging magnitude hence the need for concerted efforts to arrest the situation in the district.

Family Planning

The number of clients to family planning services was 1,400 by 1992. However, the family planning acceptors were only 30% of those targeted. The percentage of mothers who were using contraceptives stood at 30% compared with 60% for the nation. The low use of modern family planning methods can be explained by the fact that initial introduction of family planning targeted only women, leading to the development of negative attitude of men towards family

planning. In some cases, family planning methods have had some side effects such as, infection associated with IUDs and their effectiveness.

Child spacing is improving due to family planning awareness as well as inflation. Most families have 5 to 6 children of 2 years spacing. Mothers who received ante-natal care were 1,600 in (1992) while those who received post natal care were 700. Table 2.30 shows family planning distribution per division.

Table 2.30

Family Planning distribution per Division (1987-1992)

Division	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Kabarnet	-	-	252	525	366	870	360	1043	229	772	476	134
Kabartonjo	-	-	72	342	103	496	131	539	77	325	20	27
Marigat	-	-	63	196	104	34	109	419	72	250	94	81
Nginyang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	45	26	12
Mogotio	-	-	15	81	11	97	21	91	20	51	16	89
Tangulbei	-	-	-	-	27	46	4	17	-	-	-	-
E/Ravine	-	-	327	1071	227	951	425	1964	159	739	278	112

Source: MOH: Ministry of Health, Kabarnet, 1993.

Note: There are no Family Planning services in Mochongoi.

Literacy (Adult Education)

The literacy levels of a population is one of the indicators of the population's potential for socio-economic development. This is because literacy enables those who have received it to consume a wide body of ideas and often acts towards the fulfillment of some of the aspirations triggered by such ideas. Table 2.31 carries information on the literacy levels of a house survey under the Household Welfare Monitoring and Evaluation survey of Baringo District which was conducted in July, 1991.

Table 2.31

Household Literacy Levels by Divisions (%)

Division	Number	Literate(%)*
Nginyang	102	16.7
Marigat	333	56.5
Kabartonjo	523	62.5
Kabarnet	133	57.9
E/Ravine	225	82.2
Tenges	230	65.7
Mogotio	87	39.1

Source: GOK/UNICEF: A Household Welfare Monitoring and Evaluation Survey of Baringo District.

- * These are those aged 10 years and above who can read and write in any one language.

Individuals who are at least 10 years and who should be in either standard 4 or 5 are expected to be able to read and write. For Baringo District, Table 2.31 shows that Eldama Ravine Division has the highest level of literacy. Tenges, Kabarnet and Marigat Division have good literacy levels, but the situation of literacy is noticeably poor in Nginyang and Mogotio Divisions. Nonetheless there has been a reduction of the illiteracy rate from 59.9% in 1988 to 45.6% in 1991 according to the Kenya Rural Literacy Survey, 1988.

With regard to participation however, there are more males than females enrolled in adult education classes in Baringo District.

Food Availability Data

Maize recorded a declining production trend during the last plan period. This was caused mainly by poor weather conditions. The deficit was met through inter-district importation by the people in the district and especially those in the rangelands. As Table 2.31 shows, production of all food crops declined between 1988 and 1992.

Table 2.32

Trends in Food Production 1988-92 (Tonnes)

Crop	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Maize	51975	4409	22764	30237	29747
Beans	4600	5597	4666	4650	42273
Finger millet	2106	1566	1887	1967	1220
Cassava	1076	1000	1500	1800	2470
Wheat	3224	3695	504	505	245

Source: District Agricultural Office - Baringo, 1993.

In and Out-Migration in the District

As indicated in Chapter One, the movement of people in the district has mainly been within the district. This involves mainly people going to the major centres to look for employment in the formal and informal sectors, and also the movement of pastoralists in search of pasture and water for their animals. The little out-migration that may take place in the district, mainly involves the few learned people who go to the major towns in the country in search of employment. This means that the effect of out migration on the livelihood of the people in Baringo District is negligible. If anything, such movements have been beneficial to the district, since those who move to the major towns and eventually get employed later repatriate some of their earnings to the district.

Status of Women

Female Heads of Households: In Baringo District, women have less access to certain services and resources than men, who are also heads of households. Equitable access to resources needed and income generating opportunities by women is a necessary condition that must prevail for women to realise their full potential. Although they have some access to informal credit, this is typically restricted to small amounts. Moreover, because of difficulties in obtaining credit from the formal sector, female heads of households are often unable to make use of improved inputs which would enhance productivity. Even in cases where women are aware of the benefits of modern agricultural methods, they may be

unable to exploit them. However, there is no available data on the number of female heads of households and the women rural poor in the district.

Economic Activities: Women groups in the district have been engaged in development activities right down to the village level. Typical activities include farming, milling maize, processing honey, keeping livestock, making handicrafts, providing water and maintaining rental properties.

Most women groups receive assistance from NGOs, development agencies and voluntary organizations. This assistance is in terms of cash, equipments, training, supplies and technical assistance, but most of the women groups embark on income-generating activities without adequate training, credit facilities, technologies or extension services, which leads to their demise. The distribution of major women group activities in Baringo is as shown in Tables 2.33.

Women groups in Baringo District experience management problems in running their affairs. These range from lack of trained personnel, transport and storage, to lack of funds, inefficient and ineffective leadership and lack of good marketing outlets.

Literacy: The literacy levels of males and female rose to 52.7% and 48.3% in 1990, respectively. Female literacy improved remarkably by about 20% over in the last 8 years.

Table 2.33

Women Economic Activities

Activities	Kabartonjo	Nginyang	Marigat	Tenges	Mogotio	E/Ravine	Kabarnet	Mochongoi	Tangulbei	Total	% Total
Farming Crops	20	1	6	12	10	16	10	2	1	8	21.4
Handicraft	11	1	1	2	1	4	42	1	0	63	17.7
Farming Livestock	14	0	16	5	8	6	6	3	0	58	16.6
Merry go Round	0	0	0	0	17	4	5	2	0	28	8.0
Members Contr.	2	0	3	7	0	3	6	0	1	21	6.9
Construction	2	2	0	0	1	11	2	0	0	18	5.4
Sales/shops	2	1	1	0	2	1	6	0	2	15	4.3
Other	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	14	4.0
Posho Mills	2	0	1	2	1	5	2	0	1	14	3.7
Water	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	2.3
Real Estate	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1.7
Fishing/Sales	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.1
Educational	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.6
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Not stated	2	2	9	0	1	0	4	1	8	19	6.0
Total	61	11	42	30	42	54	91	11	8	350	100.0

Source: Census of Women Groups 1991 (Women's Bureau)

CHAPTER THREE
STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

Baringo is one of the 24 districts of Kenya classified under Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), out of the total 50 districts. The majority of the population is pastoralist, although there are a few small scale farmers. The major constraints to development in the district are inadequate water, low production and productivity of livestock and crops, poor marketing facilities, environmental degradation, poor communications, inadequate health and educational facilities.

Inadequate Water Resources: The first constraint to development in Baringo District like most ASAL districts, is inadequate water for human, livestock and irrigation needs. The problem is basically caused by low rainfall and high evaporation. It is also compounded by destruction of water catchment areas by the residents. Inadequate supply means that women and children spend a lot of time looking for water, time which could be used in other productive work. A lot of time is also spent by livestock owners moving with their herds looking for water and causes the animals to lose weight. The divisions which are hardest hit by inadequate water supplies are Nginyang, Tangulbei and Marigat.

For the existing supplies and sources, there is also a problem of contamination. Contaminated water results in water-borne diseases. The major cause of contamination is livestock urine and droppings on water meant for human consumption.

Low Production of Livestock and its Products: The second major constraint is low production of livestock, beef, mutton, poultry and honey.

In cattle, low productivity is caused by keeping traditional herds which take a long time to mature; are light in weight (hence produce less beef), and finally, produce less milk. The same reasoning goes for sheep and goats. The breeds currently kept produce less meat and milk. There is room for improving the grades within the district. 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 resident some income.

Low Production of Crops: The third constraint is low production of crops. The district has 82,000 ha. of high potential land found in some parts of Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges and Eldama Ravine Divisions . Only 25,000 ha. or 30.5% of this potential has been exploited. Production of both food and cash crops can be increased by extending cultivation of crops to these productive areas.

The district also has approximately 104,910 ha. of medium potential land covering the plains of Eldama Ravine, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo and Tenges. Out of this, only 10,490 ha. or 10% of this potential is being exploited. This untapped

potential can be used to increase production of rain-fed crops.

The marginal areas are also currently not being properly utilized. The potential exists for cultivation of drought resistant crops like sorghum, finger millet, groundnuts and green grams. None of the crops are currently being grown on any significant levels. Currently, productivity of land under cultivation can be increased by the use of modern crop husbandry practices such as increasing the use of fertilizers etc.

Poor Communication System: The fourth constraint is the poor communication system existing in the district. The road network in the district is poor and haphazard as it passes institutional facilities like schools, health facilities and trading centres. This can be improved by constructing more access roads particularly in the productive areas of the district. During the rainy seasons, some roads are impassable, causing havoc for travellers and for marketing of farm produce.

Electricity should be extended to Mochongoi, Tangulbei and Nginyang Divisions as should STDs facilities. These essential facilities are missing in these divisions.

Environmental Degradation: Environmental degradation in Baringo is caused by overgrazing, indiscriminate cutting of trees for fuel, non-protection of water catchment areas and poor farming practices. The topography of the district accelerates soil erosion as it is hilly in most places. When it rains, most of the soils are swept into Lake Baringo which now has a problem of silting.

Most farmers seem to be unaware of the importance of environmental conservation, and hardly take conservation measures seriously. Some of the land is not adjudicated and this encourages shifting cultivation, with serious consequences on the environment.

Environmental pollution could also become a problem if not checked. Recently, a large number of flamingoes died in Lake Bogoria. This may have been caused by pollution of the lake.

Inadequate Provision of Education and Health Services: The educational performance of the district in National Examinations has started to show a downward trend. This district is also below the national average when it comes to literacy levels.

The downward trend in national exams has been mainly due to the inadequacy of physical facilities like laboratories necessary for the 8.4.4 curriculum. Due to the harsh environment, there is also under-staffing in some institutions as some teachers are reluctant to be posted in schools far from roads and other infrastructures.

There is also possible lack of close supervision due to poor communication

system. All these factors have contributed to the downward trend in the educational performance of the district.

There has been a tremendous increase in the construction of new health institutions since the last plan period. However, most of the health facilities are not fully functional because of lack of drugs and personnel. During the dry spells in Tangulbei, Nginyang, some parts of Marigat, and Kabartonjo Divisions, residents temporarily migrate in search of pasture which causes the existing health facilities to be under-utilized.

Some health institutions cannot be reached because of the poor communication network. There also seems to be over reliance on curative rather than preventive health care. The above factors have led to poor provision of education and health services to the people of the district.

Poor Marketing Facilities: There are poor market outlets for crops, livestock and livestock products. For cash crops, poor marketing is exhibited through the weak co-operatives existing in the district. Farmers cannot get proper inputs at affordable prices and on time, while lack of ready markets for their output, inadequate storage facilities and transportation all work together against the development of the agricultural sector.

In livestock production, marketing is hampered by inadequate auction and holding grounds especially in the divisions of Tangulbei, Nginyang, Marigat and some parts of Tenges and Kabartonjo.

Production of milk is hampered by inadequate collection centres and milk coolers. These problems are caused by mismanaged co-operatives, which are supposed to assist farmers with inputs and marketing.

The Land Tenure System: 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 which further means that development is difficult. This also means that the farmers do not have title deeds which they could use to secure loans.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

The following development strategies are expected to help solve or minimize the effects of the constraints mentioned above.

Increase Accessibility to Water: The first step that should be taken to increase accessibility of water will be to protect water catchment areas especially shallow wells, springs, dams and pans. For the currently existing under-utilized water schemes, the piping systems should be rehabilitated and extended to serve more people before new schemes are embarked on.

Simple and affordable technologies like roof and rock catchment, shallow wells, construction of pans and dams will also be encouraged.

The rural communities who are the ultimate beneficiaries will be mobilized to participate in water schemes through 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.

Increase Livestock Production: To increase livestock production the following strategies will be followed. 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 pastoralists on better livestock management practices.

Baringo County Council and the Department of Livestock will construct more auction yards and holding grounds especially in Nginyang, Tangulbei and Marigat Divisions and in the Kerio Valley to improve livestock marketing. To increase milk production, all services such as Artificial Insemination (A.I.) should be expanded, and milk collection centres to be established especially in the Tugen Hills. Farmers are to be encouraged to grow fodder and use affordable but modern methods of range management. Land adjudication will be intensified 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 intensified to encourage farmers to use modern beehives and honey refining facilities.

Increase Production of Crops: Food and cash crop production will be increased through intensification of soil and water conservation measures, expanding and intensifying extension services to increase cash and food crops production like cotton, coffee, pyrethrum, wheat, maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans and to educate farmers on modern farming techniques.

The Department of Agriculture will also introduce drought resistant seeds in arid and semi-arid areas with the assistance of KARI station at Marigat, promote small scale irrigation schemes and dry farming in marginal areas and improve payments to cotton farmers.

Improve the Communication System: Strategies for improving communication will involve the participation of the community in construction of rural access roads, regular maintenance of roads to make them passable during rainy seasons, and extension of the Rural Access Road Programme to the underserved areas as already explained in Chapter Two, provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme to underserved areas as also indicated in Chapter Two and provision of telephone facilities to deserving divisions and market centres.

Improve Environmental Management: Proper environmental management will be achieved through the following strategies: reduction of overgrazing, education of farmers on proper range management, soil conservation upstream, reduction of cultivation on hillslopes, growth of fodder, intensification and expansion of agro-forestry, controlled cutting of trees for charcoal and finally complete adjudication of land to encourage personal responsibility of range management.

Increase Provision of Education and Health Services: To improve educational services to the communities, the following strategies will be applied: intensification of self-help activities to complete Std. 8 classrooms, workshops and science laboratories in all divisions, increase inspectorate teams so as to intensify the monitoring and supervision of teachers', establish boarding primary schools in marginal and arid areas where nomadism is rampant, construct decent teachers houses with reasonable facilities to increase teachers retention in these schools and finally, to improve the communication network to these schools.

To improve the health services and the general health of the communities, the following strategies will be embarked on: improve utilization of existing health facilities by equipping and providing adequate staff, intensify village health committees to facilitate effective Primary Health Care (PHC), Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services (MCH/FP), improve mobile teams to areas with no health facilities and finally to intensify extension services on sanitation.

Improve Marketing: Marketing will be improved through the following strategies: the government or members of cooperatives should set up agro-based industries in the district for cash crops like cotton, coffee, pyrethrum and milk. Cooperatives which exist will be assisted to improve their management, to provide farmers with farm inputs and implements like seeds, fertilizers, ploughs and jembes. The co-operatives will also assist farmers with the sale, transportation and storage of produce. The same co-operative sector will have to set up more milk collection and cooling centres.

° For livestock marketing, Baringo County Council, in conjunction with Livestock Department, will set up holding grounds and auction yards. The department will also set-up honey refineries and more collection centres in the district.

DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Agriculture and Livestock Production

Objective: Increase production and productivity of cotton, milk and honey.

Targets: Increase fodder hectarage from 2,000 ha. to 4,000 ha. and pasture from present 10,000 ha. to 15,000 ha. Train 600 farmers at FTC, 2,500 farmers through field days. Construct three honey refineries. Train 50 dairy farmers per year, and establish 2 fodder demonstration plots per year.

Objective: Increase stock off-take by improving stock marketing facilities.

Targets: Construct 2 holding grounds and 2 auction yards in Nginyang and Tangulbei Divisions. Open-up 100 km of new earth roads each in the same division. Rehabilitate the holding ground at Mogotio and Chemogoch.

Objective: Improve environmental management.

Targets: Train 25,000 farmers, terrace 17,500 farms, control 700 gullies, rehabilitate 1,000 ha. and produce 4 million tree seedlings and 54,000 fruit trees and plant 728 hectares with trees.

Objective: Improve quality of hides and skins to generate income for the farmers.

Targets: Construct demonstration bandas.

Objective: Improve bee-keeping in the district.

Targets: Educate farmers on modern harvesting methods. Open up more collection centres and demonstration apiaries.

Objective: Control tick-borne diseases.

Targets: Each division to construct one dip each year to 210 operational dips by the end of the plan period.

Objective: Adjudicate land in the district.

Targets: Tile deeds for Equator Settlement Scheme to be issued during the plan period; register 21 adjudication sections.

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Objective: Increase the business establishments in the district

Targets: Train small scale entrepreneurs in the district. Improve loan recovery so that funds become available for further lending. 200 small scale traders to benefit during the plan period. Allocate plots for informal sector activities and Jua Kali sheds

Objective: Encourage the establishment of agro-based and other industries in the district.

Targets: Construct a honey refinery in Kabarnet. Establish a tanning factory and a stone crushing plant.

Human and Social Resources

Objective: Reduce infant mortality rates.

Targets: Train 1,000 Traditional Birth Attendants in the district during the plan period. Establish 30 growth monitoring centres, at the rate of 3 per division.

Objective : Increase enrolment rate in schools and improve education standards in the district.

Target: Construct 6 boarding primary schools in Tangulbei, Nginyang and Mochongoi Divisions. Conduct campaigns for increased enrolment in primary schools for both boys and girls in these divisions as well as in Baringo North and Mogotio. Equip workshops and home science rooms and laboratories, train 450 pre-school teachers. Establish 12 model pre-schools at least one in each of the 12 educational divisions; increase tutors in the Teacher Advisory Centres to 43.

Objective: Provide vocational training for the youth in the district

Targets: Open the Moi Baringo Technical Training Institute and expand existing polytechnics, construct 3 new polytechnics; enrolment in youth polytechnics to increase .

Objective: Increase community participation in development projects.

Targets: Conduct 10 seminars and 2 educational tours per year for project leaders; conduct 2 seminars for group leaders on project management.

Objective: Improve the welfare of the disabled persons in the district as well as the poorer sections of the community.

Targets: Expand the Kabarnet Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, reactivate community based rehabilitation seminars from sub-location to divisional levels; recruit voluntary rehabilitation workers and register more disabled persons. Expand and provide additional facilities at Marigat Family Life Training Centre.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. It's main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National AIDS Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to AIDS control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National AIDS Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the cases ever gets reported to the National AIDS Control

Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDS, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

Modes of Transmission

Sexual Transmission: The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

Blood Transfusion: Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child): Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

Transmission through unsterile surgical and skin-piercing instruments: Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This

reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT

Reported Cases and Trends

Table 4.1

Trend of AIDS Disease in Baringo District

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Kabarnet	1	1	4	8	4	18
E/Ravine	0	3	25	35	18	81
Tenges	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mogotio	0	0	0	8	5	13
Kabartonjo	0	0	0	1	0	1
Marigat	1	0	1	2	0	4
Nginyang	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	2	4	31	53	30	121

Source: MOH, Baringo, 1993.

The tables 41 shows the trend of HIV/AIDSs disease in Baringo District. The first two cases of AIDS were reported in 1989. These cases were reported in Kabarnet and Marigat Divisions. From 1989 to 1993 the spread rate has increased. By 1993 121 cases of AIDS patients had been reported in the district. Eldama Ravine which is a sub-district had the highest number of AIDS cases, followed by Kabarnet and Mogotio Divisions. These divisions have the highest number of the active population age groups i.e. the labour force. Mogotio has a high labour force working in the sisal estates while Marigat is an active town due to tourist activities around Lakes Baringo and Bogoria.

Socio-cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease in Baringo District

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures. Some of these are linked to demographic factors like age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization while others are linked to the cultural institutions of

marriage, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the socio-cultural values and practices include:-

- Initiation rites and traditional surgical practices like circumcision and teeth removal.
- Marital practices like polygamy, wife sharing, widow and widower remarriage, child marriage etc.
- Other factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS are commercial sex, pre-marital and extra marital sex, ear piercing and migration among male workers.

Traditional Circumcision: Traditional Circumcision is still practised in Baringo District and it might not be easy to discourage this practice in the plan period. The district HIV/AIDS Committee will intensify the campaign to encourage the use of one knife for one boy. The HIV/AIDS committee has advocated that when those traditional circumcision ceremonies are taking place, there should be a representative from the Ministry of Health to make sure that safe practices are adhered to.

Teeth Removal: This tradition is still practised in Baringo District especially in the lowland areas. It was practised as a life saving feeding approach for the very ill people. This practice is dying slowly with the introduction of modern medical facilities. However, the use of a single sterile instrument for every dental extraction should be enforced as long as this practice remains in the district.

Ear Piercing: This is commonly done as a sign of beauty and is a deeply rooted practice in urban and rural areas. In the district, there is traditional ear piercing and modern ear piercing. Since this traditional method is still widely practised, the instruments used must be sterilized and used for one person at a time. Ear piercing should be done under sterile conditions whether in the village, in the saloons or in the hospitals.

Traditional Scarring (incisions): This is used for herbal treatment. If this mode of treatment is to continue then the instruments used eg. knives, razor blades should be sterilized and used for one person at a time.

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAS): The Traditional Birth Attendants are very important people in the district especially where there are no modern health facilities near by. Since this practice is encouraged and traditional birth attendants trained, then there is need to make sure that gloves are used in order to protect the attendants and the patients. This will be encouraged through the Bamako initiative* all over the district.

Marital Practices: Polygamy, wife sharing, widow and widower remarriage and child marriage are some of the possible practices which help the spread of HIV/AIDS. Although some of these practices are not common there are still

pockets practising them. For instance widow/widower marriages should be refrained from until the cause of death is established. All in all, safer sexual habits should be encouraged among the communities.

Other Factors Responsible for the Spread of HIV/AIDS: Most factors indicate that commercial sex, pre-marital and extra-marital sex and migration among male workers are the main causes of the spread of AIDS in the district. Commercial sex is rampant especially in the major urban centres which are also the places where you find high migration among male workers. The district HIV/AIDS committee has established this fact and has decided that campaigns have to take place immediately.

* This is a community drug store programme under CSD Programme.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE

It is now increasingly recognised that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

Labour-force

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district's economy in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc. Indications suggest that people who contract HIV have incomes 30% higher than the national average. It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well educated work-force is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP.

Bed occupancy

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20-30% of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

Orphans

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large number of AIDS orphans, Kenya's Traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended facilities will no longer be adequate to meet orphan's need for education, health, clothing and nutrition. Baringo District will not be spared in this issue and it is projected that the number of orphans will increase steadily by the year 2000. The district has about 2456 orphans but those are, orphans whose parents have died of various causes.

Infant mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among its victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS:

GOK Policy Statements on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last thirty years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS.

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.
- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.
- That AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. Government will organise and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities.
- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.
- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating spread of the disease. Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.
- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organisations.
- The sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high

risks populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risks populations.

- That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.
- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.
- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.
- That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.
- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.
- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion mandatory.
- That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training health care workers.
- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.
- That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.
- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.

CONSTRAINTS

Social behavioural changes

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioural patterns of individuals. Social

relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their condition is correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the diseases to many other unsuspecting people.

Inadequate Resources

Baringo District is a large district occupying 10, 949 sq. kilometres in area and with a difficult terrain. However, the AIDS Task Force Committee in the district aims at reaching all the people in the district to create awareness. However, this objective may not be realized because of the following constraints:-

- The district has no reliable transport for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS Programme. For the AIDS campaign, a four wheel drive vehicle is required due to the topography of the district.
- Audio visual teaching equipment is needed to assist in dissemination of the messages to the public. This includes:- Portable Generator (electrical), 24 inch television (coloured), video machine player video projector that can be used for enlarging pictures for a larger audience, Slide Projector, 100-200 seater tent to be used in areas where lecture halls are not available. Recurrent funds to service above also required.

Manpower

Currently the district has identified a HIV/AIDS Co-ordinator. Ministry of Health personnel has started the training of Health's workers and staff members from other ministries to re-enforce the Ministry of Health personnel. The campaign is integrated in nature being more Primary Health Care oriented and thus involving various sectors. The district will require funds to train trainers and counsellors. The members of the HIV/AIDS Committees will require to be trained in order to be more effective in the campaign. The committees will be established in line with the requirements of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. The target will be the village level. The community involvement and commitment will be co-ordinated by the District HIV/AIDS Committee.

Legal and ethical constraints

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

- Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing of the victims.
- Conduct of employers vis-a-vis People With AIDS (PWAs) and HIV seropositive persons.

- Screening of blood and blood products for HIV.
- Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.

STRATEGIES

Baringo District Executive Committee has established a District AIDS Committee. This Committee is composed of the following members:-

- District Commissioner - Chairman
- District Medical Officer of Health (MOH)
- District Adult Education Officer
- District Education Officer
- District Social Development Officer
- District Information Officer
- District Children's Officer
- District Development Officer-Secretary
- District Population Officer
- District CSD Coordinator
- World Vision International Representative
- Municipal Council of Baringo
- District Statistical Officer

The District AIDS Committee is already in the process of establishing divisional, locational, sub-locational and village AIDS Committees. The personnel involved will be trained from the divisional to the village level. Members of the District AIDS Committee have been trained for two days, but they will be trained further on how to handle the campaign. Strategies on how to train the sub-committees have been laid down and the district is awaiting funds in order to embark on the project. So far the District has received a lot of assistance from UNICEF through the CSD Programme which has facilitated all the campaigns in one way or the other.

The district has held two workshops of twenty participants each to educate the people on AIDS. The course involved information for training as well as counselling HIV/AIDS infected persons.

The district has been able to reach a few institutions such as schools around Kabarnet, including Kapropita Girls Secondary School, Sacho High School, Pemwai Girls Secondary Schools, Ossein Secondary School, Kasok Secondary School, Baringo Teacher's College, Medical Training Centre and Kituro Secondary School.

A large public baraza was held at Kabarnet Town where a member of the people with AIDS in Kenya gave personal experiences. These will continue to be held even up to village level with the chiefs and assistant chiefs being called upon to call the meeting. The religious leaders will also be involved in the campaign so as to reach a wider audience. NGO's which are willing to be involved and which

can provide valuable resources, will also continue to be involved in the campaign against AIDS.

Orphanage: The district would like to establish an orphanage which will cater for all orphans including those orphans of the people who have died of AIDS. Baringo District does not have an orphanage and the number of orphans is increasing at a high rate hence the need to establish one.

The district is in the process of integrating education on HIV/AIDS in all other programmes especially those involved in Public Health Care/Bamako initiatives, to sensitize the communities on the use of condoms as a means of preventing common sexually transmitted diseases and also prevention of HIV/AIDS.

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE

Objectives

The main objective of the department 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.

Specific objectives of the district include the provision of education and extension services to promote crop production, soil and water conservation and efficient land use. National Extension Project (NEP II) and Baringo Semi Arid and Arid Programme (BSAAP) contributes significantly in the achievements of these objectives.

Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Activities	Kabartorjo	Kabarnet	Mogotio	Marigat	Nginyang	Tenges	Tangulbei	E/Ravine	Mochongai
No. of Farms visits	18,760	24,368	12,772	8,413	212	6,024	3,114	14,684	5,091
No. of Training Sessions for TAS including Fortnightly Training Sessions	96	95	98	60	45	94	40	97	92
No. of Demonstrations	100	88	85	28	15	42	10	92	40
Supervision Visits	580	590	513	614	250	300	212	633	281
No. of Training Sessions for SMS and District SMS	52	54	52	22	22	52	14	53	48
No. of Educational Tours	5	8	4	3	1	5	2	9	1

NATIONAL EXTENSION PROJECT (NEP II)

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Upper Chemeron Catchment	Soil and Water conservation on and off the farms <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Barwessa and Kiboi Irrigation Schemes Kamarok Soi Location Kabartonjo division	Implementation of Irrigation structures (division boxes, drop structures road crossings, weir) in Kiboi irrigation scheme. In the weir of Barwessa Irrigation Schemes <u>Funding Source:</u> Netherlands GOK
3.	National Extension Programme II	Farm visits, farmers/staff training, demonstration field days and tools <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
4.	Women and Energy Project	Tree nursery establishment and installation of fuel economic stoves <u>Funding Source:</u> GTZ
5.	National soil and water conservation project	Soil & water conservation, Agro-forestry, training, procurement of hand tools, terracing etc. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SIDA

6. Fertilizer Promotion
ASAO II in the whole
district

Training of farmers on
fertilizer use stockist + FES
Soil Testing,

7. Encouragement of use
of animal power as an
alternative to tractor
use, spread with the
project areas

Encouraging the use of
animal power, since tractors
are expensive and not easily
available when required

Farmers are willing to be
trained together with their
animals

Funding Source: IDA/GOK

8. Credit Extension
Linkage Project Mogotio
Project
Mogotio/E/Ravine
Divisions

Assisting potential loanees in
preparation of sound farm
plans/budget. Recruitment
of loanees. Loan
supervision/farm visits
Loan recovery/collection

Funding Source: GOK/World
Bank

9. Competition award
scheme.
The whole district

Recruiting and preparation of
competitors (farmers) for the
competition. Procurement of
a ward to the winners

Funding Source: GOK

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>10. Improvement and expansion of existing small scale irrigation schemes
 Kapkuikui Irrigation Scheme
 Lobi Location/Marigat
 Makutani Irrigation Scheme
 Mukutani Location
 Marigat Division
 Logumgum Irrigation Scheme
 Mukutani Location
 Eldume Irrigation Scheme
 Njemps Location
 Marigat Division
 Ngenyin Irrigation Scheme
 Ewalel soil
 Kabarnet Division</p> | <p>Survey and construction of intakes. Construction of in-field structures, i.e division boxes, road crossings, Maintenance of canals and existing structures.</p> |
| <p>11. Planting of drought tolerant and early maturing crop varieties in Koriema, Marigat bridge, Tangulbei, Churo, Makutani, Arabel, Chemolingot, Cheboruswo, Katorin, Eldume, Kaptuikui and Kaptim</p> | <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA</p> <p>On-farm demonstration of various agricultural practices plots spread within the project area and off-farm demonstration plots</p> <p>Demonstration on a project plot on various Agricultural practices and holding field days at certain crop stages</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA</p> |
| <p>12. Soil and water conservation and range reseeding, spread within the project area</p> | <p>Gully control, terracing, cut-off-drains, water pan construction, range re-seeding, maintenance of bulking plots, demonstration plots and riverbank protection</p> |

13. Encouragement of use of animal power as an alternative to tractors use
Loboi-Ngambo
Arabel-Nyimbei
Korossi-catchment

Training of donkey and oxen on ploughing
Training of the people on handling of the animals & ploughing.

Funding Source: GOK/IDA

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kierian Irrigation Scheme Eldume Irrigation/Marigat Ngenyin Irrigation Scheme/Kabarnet Majimoto Irrigation Scheme/Mogotio	1	To come up with technically sound and self-sustaining projects. <u>Justification:</u> The limited water resources makes it extremely difficult to irrigate projects without sound technical backing.
Commodity oriented extension project Kabartonjo, E/Ravine, Kabarnet, Marigat	2	For areas with highly priority crops e.g horticulture. <u>Justification:</u> Need for marketing and infrastructure.
Farm records and enterprise Prioritization project All divisions in the district	3	Important if farmers have to go commercial. <u>Justification:</u> Very urgently needed by farmers.
Focus on out of school youth projects	4	Out of school youth population has increased need to get them into production. <u>Justification:</u> Very urgently needed by farmers.
Focus progration and gender issues	5	Important as almost 90% of the farmers are women farmers.

Nursery propagation and improvement project
All the divisions:

6

To fill in the high demand for planting material especially, horticulture.

PROGRAMME

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD.

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Descriptions of Activities
<p>1. Improvement and expansion of existing small scale irrigation scheme. Kapkuikui Irrigation Scheme (Loboi location/Marigat Division) Makutani Location/Marigat Division. Logumgum irrigation scheme Makutani location/Marigat Division Eldume Irrigation Scheme (Njemps location/Marigat Division) Ngenyin Irrigation Scheme Ewalel Soi/Kabarnet Division)</p>	<p>Survey and construction of intakes, Construction of in-field structures ie division boxes, Road crossings, and Gully crossings. Maintenance of canals and existing structures</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u>GOK/IDA</p>
<p>2. Planting of drought tolerant and early maturing crop varieties, On-farm demonstration plots (spread within the project area) demonstration plots. (Koriema, Marigat bridge Tangelbei, Churo, Arabel, Chemolingot, Mukutani, Cheboruswo, Katorin, Eldume and Kapkuikui</p>	<p>Demonstration on a project plot on various agricultural practices and holding field days at certain crop stages</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA</p>
<p>3. Soil and water conservation and range reseeding (spread within the project area)</p>	<p>Gully control, Terracing Cut-off drains Water pan construction Range re-seeding Maintenance of bulking plots (Demonstration plots) River bank protection</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA</p>

4. Encouragement of use of animal power as an alternative to tractor use,
Loboi-Ngambo
Arabel-Nyimbei
Korossi catchment

Training of Donkeys and Oxen on ploughing
Training of the people on handling of the animals and ploughing

Funding Source: GOK/IDA

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kiserial Irrigation Scheme Makutani Location/Marigat Division Kamoskoi Irrigation Scheme Loboi Location/Marigat Division Ngenyin Irrigation Scheme Ewalel Soi Location Kabarnet Division Embosos Irrigation Scheme Njemps Location/Marigat Division Losekem Irrigation Scheme Marigat Location/Marigat Division	1	Improvement and expansion of existing small scale irrigation scheme. <u>Justification:</u> Irrigation is the only method that ensures any crop production since it is a dry region. Farmers are willing to contribute towards cost sharing. It will improve on the water use efficiency.
On-farm demonstration plots, (spread within the project areas) Off-farm demonstration plots	2	Planting of drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties. <u>Justification:</u> To reduce reliance assistance. Farmers no longer depend entirely on livestock alone.
Soil and water conservation and range reseeded (spread within the project areas)	3	There is need for soil conservation measures since the land is bare and the soils are easily eroded. Increase in vegetable cover which adds to forage for livestock

Encourage to use animal power as an alternative to tractor use, spread within the project areas)

4

Encouraging the use of animal power. Tractors are expensive and not easily available when required. Farmers are willing to trained and also train their animals.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The department of livestock development objectives as outlined in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 are to achieve food security, income generation, employment creation and export expansion. In Baringo District the department will embark on development of rangelands and range resources, livestock disease control and treatment, improved animal husbandry and increased dipping facilities.

The above objectives will be in line with 1980 National Livestock policy document which emphasized keeping livestock in line with the population growth rates. This sector offers the highest income and employment opportunities to the district.

Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

The rate of artificial inseminations continued to decline throughout the plan period. This activity was concentrated in the high potential areas where dairy farming takes place. The number of cattle dips managed by the department continued to increase throughout the plan period. The number of cattle dips managed by the respondents also continued to increase throughout the plan period as all activities were covered. The number of cattle dipped declined from 1989 - 1992 in all the divisions. The number of improved animals supplied to farmers in 1989 to 1992 increased in all the divisions. Milk supplied to the Kenya Cooperative Creameries declined during the plan period. Eldama/Ravine Division led in milk supply to KCC followed by Kabartonjo, Kabarnet and Tenges Divisions.

LIVESTOCK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

Location	Description of Activities
1 Disease control, (District wide)	<p data-bbox="839 362 1319 511">Control of Livestock disease by vaccination, monitoring and control of stock movement, surveillance and screening</p> <p data-bbox="839 554 1229 624">Routine vaccination of all susceptible animals.</p> <p data-bbox="839 668 1290 773">Screening of animals through collection of serum and post vaccination.</p> <p data-bbox="839 816 1325 886">Monitoring and control of stock movement.</p> <p data-bbox="839 930 1300 1000">Education of stock owners on modes of disease control.</p> <p data-bbox="839 1043 1362 1192">Construction of vaccination crushes to facilitate the implementation of disease control activities.</p> <p data-bbox="839 1236 1362 1303"><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank and GOK</p>

2. Tick Control,
(District Wide)

Control of ticks which cause 70% of livestock mortality in the district. Construct 50 additional dips towards attainment of the requirement of 260 dips in the district.

Training/education of dip committees on proper dips to be used.

Purchase of acaricide to provide to newly constructed dips with a revolving fund.

Funding Source: World Bank/GOK Community.

3. Artificial Insemination
District Wide

Continue the provision of high quality and disease free semen.

Construct A.I. crushes

Extend the service to currently non-served areas in Kerio Valley, Tenges, Mogotio and Mochongoi divisions

Funding Source: GOK

4. Hides and Skins
Improvement services

Improve quality of hides and skins to generate more income to farmers.

Provide extension services to hides and skins producers. Construct demonstration bandas (10) during the plan period.

Funding Source: GOK

**5. Rabies Control
(District Wide)**

Control rabies by: immunizing dogs; destroying stray dogs and cats; and preventing/minimizing contact between domestic and wild carnivores by educating dog owners to restrain their pets.

Funding Source: GOK.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

Project Name and Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme (NEP II) Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Tenges, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo Divisions.	Conduct farm visits, farmer training, field days and demonstrations, and staff workshops and training <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
2. National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP) Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Tenges, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo Divisions.	Conduct staff workshops, field days/demonstrations, external and internal tours, farmers residential courses and staff development courses <u>Funding Sources:</u> Netherlands/GOK
3. Livestock Development Programme (LDP) Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Kabarnet, Tenges, Kabartonjo and Mochongoi Divisions	Purchase of bulls and dairy cows for upgrading dairy cattle, construct and rehabilitate dips and crushes, purchase of vet.drugs and equipment, fodder production, conduct farmer residential courses and field days and demonstrations. <u>Funding Source:</u> Finland/GOK

4. Kenya Livestock Development Programme (KLDP/ASAL) Mogotio, Nginyang, Kerio Valley and Kabarnet Divisions.

Mogotio holding ground development, Kibingor (Mogoswok) Beekeeping project, Kerio Valley Small ranching support, Salawa auction yards Construction of Chemolingot Livestock Development Centre, Breeding and multiplication of Galla/Boer goats, sheep breeding has not started

Funding Source: EEC/GOK

5. Child Survival and Development (in 18 sub-locations in the district)

Purchase of Vet. drugs and improvement of small stock

Funding Source: UNICEF/GOK

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

BARINGO SEMI-ARID AND ARID PROGRAMME (ASAL, BSAAP)

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Improvement of breed, All the catchments viz;Arabel-Nyimbei Lobo-Ngambo. Nginyang west, Saimo Soi Endao-Chemeron Tangulbei-Churo	Purchase and distribution of improved breeding sires to selected farmers <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/IDA
2. Improvement of Rangeland. All the six catchments	Purchase and distribution of grass seeds, fencing of bulking plots and seed harvesting. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/IDA
3. Improvement of animal health. All the six catchments	Repair of the existing dips continue carrying out helminthiasis control demonstration. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/IDA
4. Promotion of beekeeping All the six catchments	Purchase and distribution of KTBH (Kenya Top Bar Hives) bee harvesting equipments and setting up an apiary at Chemeron dam. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/IDA
5. Training of All the six catchments	Training of farmers on all aspects of livestock management practices. Train staff on motor cycle riding. Train mainly junior staff on basic livestock management <u>Source of Funds:</u> IDA
6. Construction of prefabricated houses and offices. Lobo Location Nyimbei Location Korossi Division Nginyang Division	Construction of staff houses and offices and electrification of the same where possible <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/IDA

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Improvement of breed Camel Korossi Location Nginyang	1	60 females and 60 male camels to be distributed to 30 farmers. <u>Justification:</u> These divisions already have some camels. There is need of improvement of the indigenous camel to increase milk and meat production
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia disease control (CCPP). All the six catchments	2	200,000 doses will be required for the whole project. <u>Justification:</u> It is a major killer disease of Goats in the project area
Sale yards Kapendassum-Arabel location Kiserian Mukutani Location	3	Construction of sale yards <u>Justification:</u> Kapendassum has a high population of livestock but there is no organized market out-let. Kiserian has already started without the required structures
Tsetse control Ngambo location Loboi location Arabal location	4	Control of tse-tse fly <u>Justification:</u> Farmers are spending a lot of money to treat their animals against trypanosomiasis which is transmitted by the tsetse flies
Training of officers	5	To train livestock officers. <u>Justification:</u> To improve the implementation status of the project

Tsetse fly Control 6 Establishment of at least 4 Tsetse flies camps.
Marigat Construction of offices, laboratories and
Nginyang acquisition of equipments eg. microscopes
Tangulbet and laboratory reagents

Marigat Justification: Tsetseflies are vector of
Makutani trypanosomiasis. The disease is a chronic
Nginyang syndrome that causes severe retardation in
Kerio Valley growth and in some cases lead to death of
cattle, shoats, camels and donkeys.

National 7 Construct poultry houses for
Poultry raising day old cockerel, SUM and
Development pullets, respectively. Buy and raise
(NDP) the cockerels/pullets.

Justification: 95% poultry meat
and eggs currently used at home.
Poultry provides the best quality
and cheapest food for farmers in
high potential areas, and income
from sales.

The current flock is 90%
indigenous in Eldama Ravine,
Tenges, Kabarnet and Kabartonjo

Source of funds: Netherlands

Beekeeping 8 Introduce credit to Beekeepers.
Semi-Arid
areas of the
District

Justification: The project will help
raise incomes and hence standard
of living of beekeepers in semi-arid
areas of the district

Source of funds: GOK

Sheep
Breeding
(Kimose)

9

Provide additional infrastructure (Bomas and Watering reticulation) and introduce sheep at Kimose Sheep and Goats Station.

Low and
Marginal
potential areas
of the district.

Justification: Fast-maturing and genetically superior, sheep could contribute to food security and increase employment and income of families.

Source of Funds: GOK

Livestock-
marketing
Project
Semi-arid areas
of the District.

10

Introduce credit to livestock traders in pastoral areas and provide weigh bridges so that ranchers can maximise profits from sale of livestock.

Justification: Provide food security in rangelands and promote livestock trade through provision of credit

Source of Funds: IDA

HEALTH

Objectives

Ministry of health aims to achieve universal health coverage by year 2000 through consolidating preventive, curative and promotive health services by:-

- Emphasizing primary health care (ie. community based health care) to mobilize the community to actively and voluntarily participate in improving their health standards and maintaining it at a reasonable level.
- Emphasizing adequate coverage of health facilities in the district by field extension personnel.
- Ensuring adequate coverage of health facilities in the district by field extension personnel.
- Ensuring the health services are accessible to all throughout the District.
- Emphasizing maternal child health (MCH) and family planning (FP) services.
- Providing adequately-staffed health facilities (buildings and equipment) to all needy areas.
- Making drugs available to all operating health facilities on a sustainable basis.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

Over the Plan Period one hospital, five health centres, and one dispensary were completed. One hundred and three TBAs were trained.

HEALTH

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITY FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Kabarnet District Hospital Kabarnet Division	Construction of 20 beds ward. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	M.T.C. Kabarnet Kabarnet Division	Construction of hostels, kitchen, tuition and other related components <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Kapkelelwa Kabarnet Division	Construction of Maternity ward. The project has currently stopped due to freezing of funds.
4.	Kiboino Dispensary Kabarnet Division	Renovation works to the existing facility. <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF
5.	Chemolingot Health Centre Nginyang Division	Complete service block for OPD and inpatient department still on-going. Funding still a problem.
6.	Kimalel Dispensary Marigat Division On-going	Opening and equipping of the facility.
7.	Marigat Health Centre Marigat Division On-going	Upgrade to subdistrict hospital.
8.	Mochongoi Dispensary Machongoi Division On-going	Upgrading of Mochongoi to Health Centre.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 9. | Kimalel Dispensary
Marigat Division | To be upgraded to Health Centre. |
| 10. | Mogorwo Health Centre
Tenges Division
On-going | To complete facility and equip for taking over. Construction of the dispensary. |
| 11. | Timboroa Health Centre
Eldama/Ravine Division | Extension works to maternity wing.
Electrification. |
| | | The project temporarily stopped due to funding. To resume 1993/94 financial year. |
| 12. | Marigat DVBC
Marigat Division | Construct and complete DVBD Laboratory. Equip the same. Construction completed. Equipment being procured. |
| | | Maternity block staff housing. |
| | | <u>Funding Source: GOK</u> |
| 13. | Nginyang Health Centre
Nginyang Division | Renovation to the existing facility. Construction of a modern theatre and two wards. |
| | | Facility is being upgraded to a sub-district hospital. |
| 14. | Kiptagich Health Centre
Tenges Division | Facility is being upgraded to a sub-district hospital. |
| | | <u>Funding Source: African Muslims Agency/GOK.</u> |
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description
Chemplabus Health Centre	1	To construct the facility. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Sirmet Dispensary	2	Open dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Tenges Health Centre	3	To equip health centre <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Eldama/Ravine Health Centre	4	Upgrade to sub district hospital <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Mumberes Dispensary	5	
Lopolos Dispensary	6	Upgrade to health centre <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Poror Dispensary	7	Open dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee To complete and open the dispensary. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee

Wasseges and Najiwet Dispensary Mogotio Division	8	Construct Wasseges dispensary (high priority). Construct Noyiwet Dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Kabarnet Division District Hospital	9	Equip and open the two wards, staff housing. Rehabilitation of, generator, kitchen, laundry, mortuary, administration block, existing wards and perimeter fencing. Rehabilitation of: Generator, Kitchen, Laundry and Mortuary. Administration, Existing wards, Perimeter fencing. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Kisok Dispensary Kabarnet Division	10	Construct a dispensary (by community) <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Municipal Dispensary Kabarnet Division	11	Construct a dispensary with the Municipality (by Municipal Council)
Katiberi/Turutur Dispensary Kabartonjo Division	12	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Likwon Dispensary Kabartonjo Division	13	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Kasaka Dispensary Kabartonjo Division	14	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Kalabata/Chepkwesin Kabartonjo Division	14	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee

Ayebo Dispensary Kabartonjo Division	16	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Kipnai Dispensary Nginyang Division	17	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Chesirimionin Dispensary Nginyang Division	18	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Arabei Dispensary Marigat Division	19	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Nyimbei Dispensary Muchongoi Division	20	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Chemplabus Dispensary Tenges Division	21	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee
Arama Dispensary Eldama/Ravine Division	22	Construct a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The major objectives of the Ministry of Cooperative Development are: To ensure that co-operatives are well organized and to protect the financial interests of their members; improve the management of co-operatives through direct supervision of cooperative activities, financial control, investment of cooperative funds, education and loan granting among others.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Livestock Development Programme	<p data-bbox="735 399 1355 624">Carrying out farm inspections to certify the quantity and quality of the fodder. Train the women group leaders on animal husbandry with the assistance of livestock development staff and Ministry of Agriculture Staff.</p> <p data-bbox="735 668 1282 777">Purchase dairy animals and give the selected beneficiaries through their respective groups.</p> <p data-bbox="735 821 1365 1116">Through cost sharing, supply the beneficiaries with materials e.g. Chaff Cutters, Iron sheets and cement. Also supply them with animal feeds e.g. Dairy meal and Pasture and fodder. Also through cost sharing construct water tanks and assist complete on-going ones.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1159 1340 1268">Using LDP tractor, transport the materials, animals and animals feeds to the beneficiaries.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1312 1137 1345">Servicing of the machines.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1389 1195 1426"><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Finland</p>

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Staff Housing (Kabarnet)	1	Construction of staff houses. 1 Cat "D" house and 1 Cat "E" house at the H/Quarters <u>Justification:</u> The DCO is currently staying in a small prefabricated house which is very inadequate therefore the need to build a Cat "D" house. Also almost all the rest of the staff stay in rental houses which are in scare supply in town.
Office and Staff Houses E/quarters Eldama/Ravine Division	2	Construction of office and staff houses. Division, one Cat "E" Staff House <u>Justification:</u> The office in E/Ravine Division is very old and thus calls for a good office as the division is very dynamic in co- operative movement. There is no government house for the staff in the division though there is quite a number of staff requiring a Cat "E" house.

PUBLIC WORKS

Objectives

The Ministry is responsible for planning, designing, constructing and maintaining public roads and buildings. The main objectives of the Ministry are to complete on-going projects and maintain public roads and buildings.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

During the plan period emphasis was laid on construction and improving class B-E roads. Priority was also given to the maintenance of roads and bridges to ensure that the existing facilities provide the desired level of services.

From 1989-1993, a total of 108km of roads were built to bitumen standard, 33km were gravelled, 855.8km were graded, 22 culverts installed and 4 bridges were constructed. During the plan period the Rural Access Roads Programme (RARP) constructed 67.5kms of earth road and 4.8km was gravelled.

PUBLIC WORKS

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

Roads Department

A. On - Going Projects

Project Name/ Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Saos - Tenges road Mogotio, Eldama Ravine Division	Bitumizing the Saos - Tenges road of 4 kms
2. Kabartonjo - Kipsaraman road Kaibarnet/Kabartonjo Division	Bitumizing 3.9km of road
3. C51 Lugumgum - Road Mangut/Muchungui Division	Gravelling 15 kms <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
4. D 364 Mochongoi Road Kabarnet/Kabartonjo Div.	Gravelling 46 Kms <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
5. E/431 Kiptumo - Kiptumo Sirwa Road E/Ravine/Tenges Div.	Gravelling 25.1 Kms <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
6. Salawa Bux Culvert	Construction of box culvert <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
7. Kuikui Bridge Kabartonjo Division	Construction of a Bridge <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Marigat-Mochongoi Road (C51) Mochongoi Division	1	Opening up and gravelling <u>Justification:</u> Connects Baringo and Laikipia Districts. Shorten existing distance by half. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Salawa-Barwessa-Koloa D364/E333 Road Kabarnet Northern Division	2	Gravelling of the Road <u>Justification:</u> Passes through the medium potential K.V. Area in addition to being of security importance. Resealing of the Road <u>Justification:</u> The road traverses high potential areas and requires strengthening.
Arama-Timboroa (E274) (Eldama Ravine/Mumberes Divisions)	4	Rehabilitation to gravel standard. <u>Justification:</u> Passes through forest areas of high potential. Road badly damaged in the forest areas.
Endau Drift (Marigat Division)	5	Construction of a drift <u>Justification:</u> The tarmac is washed off within this section and only a drift can do.

Justification: Road impassable
at the location during heavy
rains.

Rural Access Roads Programme

B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name/Location/Division</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Eldama Ravine Division	1	Gravelling of Rural Access Roads <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Ochii-Lelgut-Mokorwe Road Tenges - Njoronyoka. Tenges Division	2	Construction of a rural Access road <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Mutoton - Molosirwe-Kamarr Road, Mogotio Division	3	Gravelling of the road <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Kasisit-Senetwe Road Kabartonjo Division	4	Construction of a Rural Access road <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Seretunin-Talai Road Kabarnet Division	5	Construction of a Rural Access road <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Muchongoi - Karandi Road Muchongoi Division	6	Gravelling of the road <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>
Perkerra Roads	7	Construction of Rural Access roads in the scheme <u>Source of Funds: GOK</u>

Building and Housing Department

B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name Location/Division</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Construction and equipping of workshop and Stores	1	<p>Purchase tools and establish a full equipped workshop.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Maintenance of government furniture and houses is at a record low. This will make it possible to improve the existing facilities.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£1,000,000.</p>
Construction of Senior Staff Houses (Kabarnet & E/Ravine)	2	<p>Construction of 2 No. Cat "C" houses and 4 No. Cat "D" houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> No houses to rent and no institutional or pool houses.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£400,000</p>
Electrification of Government Buildings (Marigat, Tenges, Mogotio, Tangulbei)	3	<p>Electrification of G.K. buildings in regions now with power and provision of cookers. Provision of security lighting for workshops.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£200,000</p>

Building Information
Centre (Kabarnet
Division)

4

Establish a Building Information Centre.

Justification: "Wananchi" and local contractors need to be exposed to the district's potential and building peculiarity in order to respond to the modern technological advancements for decent affordable shelters.

Funding Source:
GOK/Donors/Community

Cost: K£750,000.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Objectives

The development objective of the Ministry are as follows:

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

County Council of Baringo.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

Division	Description of Activities
Eldama/Ravine	<p><u>Market Infrastructure:</u> Completed the construction of Eldama/Ravine Modern Market.</p> <p>Completed construction of Kapcholo stock sale yard.</p> <p><u>Slaughter Services:</u> Completed main construction work of Eldama/Ravine Slaughter house.</p> <p><u>Housing Services and Offices:</u> Completed and allocated out 25 units of Tenant Purchase Houses at Eldama/Ravine town. Marigat</p>

Mogotio

Market Infrastructure: Completed the construction of Olkokwe & Emining stock sale yards.

Slaughter Services: Completed construction of Muserechi slaughter slab.

Completed the main construction of Mogotio slaughter house.

Marigat

Market Infrastructure: Completed the construction of Marigat modern market.

Completed repair of Marigat stock sale yard.

Kabarnet

Road Services: Carried out maintenance of Pemwai/Seretunin road leading to Baringo Teachers College.

Housing Services & Offices: Completed the construction of the District Agricultural show stand at Kabarnet town.

Kabartonjo

Market Infrastructure: Completed the construction of Yatia, Kuikui, Kapluk and Kipcherere stock sale yards.

Total Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Total Revenue (Ksh)	Total Expenditure (Ksh)
1988	6,876,163.25	7,950,251.60
1989	9,390,000.75	8,437,706.70
1990	9,978,062.20	11,385,910.05
1991	14,282,908.65	13,473,653.75
1992	12,444,578.70	12,936,766.20

The physical plans for the following local/market/rural centres were prepared.

Development Plan:- Bartolimo, Chemnyorgin, Emining, Kispsogon, Kiptagich, Kiserian, Molo Sirwet, Perkerra, Poror, Sabatia, Sagat, (revised), Sagasagik, Saos, Timboiywo, Timboroa.

Part Development Plan:- Mogotio, Muserechi, Salawa, Tenges, Ceberen, Churo, Esageri, Kampi ya Samaki, Kabartonjo, Lobo, Marigat.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BARINGO

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Mogotio Slaughter House Lembuse Soi Location Mogotio Division	Complete the main construction works and install meat rails and cooling system. <u>Funding Source:</u> Local Government Loans Authority (LGLA)

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mogotio Modern Market, Lembuse Soi Location, Mogotio Division	1	Construction of a modern Market <u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue and assist farmers to market their agricultural produce.
Revenue office at Kabartonjo Saio Mosop Location Kabartonjo Division	2	Construction of a revenue office <u>Justification:</u> Improve efficiency of council revenue collection in Kabartonjo Division.
Sewerage project in Marigat Marigat Location Marigat Division	3	Construction of a sewerage system <u>Justification:</u> Improve sanitary service to this growing town in both trade and population.

Slaughter House in Kampi ya Samaki Saimo Soi Location, Marigat Division	4	Construction of a slaughter House	<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue collection and contribute to healthy slaughter of animals.
Slaughter slabs at Timboroa, Kisanana, Kipsaram, Chemolingot and Kabartonjo (District Wide)	5	Construction of slaughters slabs	<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue collection and contribute to healthy slaughter of animals. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kabartonjo Modern Market, Saimo Mosop Location Kabartonjo Division	6	Construction of a Modern Market	<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue and assist farmers to market their agricultural produce.
Modern Market	7	Construction of a Modern Market	<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue and assist farmers to market their agricultural produce.
Timboroa Modern Market. Lembus Mosop Location, E/Ravine Division.	8	Construction of a modern market	<u>Justification:</u> Increase council revenue and assist farmers to market their agricultural produce.

Achievements in 1989-1993 Plan Period

During the plan period the council managed to construct Town Hall and offices with a multipurpose hall and a restaurant. A fire station was constructed with complete service bays and equipment.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Slaughter House	Construction of a slaughter house <u>Funding Source:</u> Municipal Council of Kabarnet
2. Public Toilets	Construction of Public toilets <u>Funding Source:</u> Municipal Council of Kabarnet

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sewerage System	1	<p>To provide proper sanitation in the town to cater for the rapid development of commercial and residential premises.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Donor Agency</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£7,500,000</p>
Township Roads	2	<p>Bitumizing and Gravelling of Town Roads</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The growth of commercial activities in the town calls for improved roads network.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> L.G.L.A loans and service charge fund.</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£1,000,000</p>
Rental Houses	3	<p>Construction of rental houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is an acute shortage of houses in the township as a result of increased population.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> National Housing Corporation</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£1,500,000</p>

Bus Park	4	Construction of a Bus Park
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide suitable parking for matatus and buses at the same time generate revenue to the council.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Municipal Council of Kabarnet.
		<u>Cost:</u> K£250,000
Stadium	5	Construction of a stadium
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide recreational facilities to the residents of the township
		<u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA and service charge fund.
Street Lighting	6	To provide lighting in the streets as security measures.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Service charge fund.
		<u>Cost:</u> K£150,000
Fire Services	7	To equip the fire station with modern machines in readiness to fight fire outbreaks.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> L.G.L.A.
		<u>Cost:</u> K£250,000
Municipal Market	8	To expand the present market so as to accommodate more traders.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Service charge fund.
		<u>Cost:</u> K£200,000

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Council Slaughter House	Construction of a slaughter house To be completed towards end of 1993 <u>Funding Source:</u> USAID
2. Council New Market	Construction of a market. Completed this year and now operational <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/USAID

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Town Council office	1	Construction of offices <u>Justification:</u> No office at the moment. <u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA
Sewerage Scheme	2	Construction of a sewerage system. <u>Justification:</u> The town is expanding without a sewerage system. <u>Funding Source:</u> Government/Donor Agency Provision of street lighting
Street Lighting	3	Provision of street lighting <u>Justification:</u> No. street lights in the town <u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA
Market Extension	4	Extension of Market to Phase III and IV <u>Justification:</u> To cater for the growing population. <u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA.
Maintenance of Township Roads	5	<u>Funding Source:</u> Own source of funding.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Objectives

The major objective of the Ministry are to:-

- Ensure the orderly development of trade
- Promote policy and institutional reforms that allow trade and commerce to play a dynamic role in the generation of economic growth and social development.
- Generate employment opportunities by way of providing business finance, training and other support services.
- Increase GDP contribution by the manufacturing section.
- Promote the emergence of export oriented industries that will increase the reliance on agriculture and tourism to generate foreign exchange.
- Accelerate exploitation of local resources in the production of quality products to meet the demands of local regional and international markets.
- Encourage rural industrialization through provision of adequate industrial services in the district, especially by the District Industrial Development Officers

The major task of the department of internal trade is to promote accelerated development of commercial activities in the district through licensing business, issuing business loans to traders, monitoring distribution and availability of essential commodities, protecting consumers from unorthodox trade activities and training the business community in business management. The department provides commercial information services and settles business rent disputes through the business rent tribunal court.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

Trade licenses Revenue collected: During the plan period 1989-1993, there was an increase in the number of licenses issued and revenue collected as compared to the previous plan period 1984-1988. The number of licenses issued to various businesses increased from 1307 in 1988 to 2500 in 1992-1993. Also the revenue collected increased from K£22131.17 in 1988 to K£52,338.85 in 1992/1993.

Trade License and Revenue collected from 1988-1992/1993

Year	Licenses Issued	% Change	Revenue Collected	% Change
1988	1307	-	22,131.17	-
1989	1512	+15.7	22,302.72	+23.4
1990	2084	+37.8	30,488.70	+11.7
1991	2134	+2.4	46,441.05	+52.3
1992/93	2500	+17.2	52,033.85	+12.7

Amounts of Loans Disbursed and the Number of Beneficiaries by Division

Division	1989 Amount of Loans Disbursed K£	No. of Beneficiaries	1990 Amount of Loans Disbursed K£	No. of Beneficiaries	1991 Amount of Loans Disbursed K£	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Amount of Loans Disbursed K£	Total No. of Beneficiaries
Eldama/ Ravine	9,300	14	5,000	6	9,000	12	23,300	32
Kabernet	9,000	19	10,500	14	8,500	14	28,300	47
Kabartonjo	4,750	9	5,750	8	3,250	5	13,750	22
Marigat	10,950	21	6,250	8	7,000	11	24,200	40
Mogotio	5,750	5	5,250	7	3,750	5	14,750	17
Mochongoi	-	-	-	-	1,250	2	1,250	2
Nginyang	1,150	2	-	-	2,250	4	3,400	6
Tangulbei	-	-	1,750	2	1,250	1	3,000	3
Tenges	2,250	4	3,300	5	2,250	3	7,800	13
Total	43,150	74	37,800	50	38,500	57	119,750	182

Traders' Courses/Seminars and Participants Undertaken in 1989-1993

Division	No. of Seminar	No. of Participants	No. of Seminars	No. of Participants	Total No. of Seminars	Total No. of Participants
Eldama Ravine	--	--	1	40	1	40
Kabarnet	2	97	--	--	2	97
Mogotio	--	40	--	--	1	40
District Wide	1	--	1	40	1	40
Total	3	137	2	80	5	217

Loan Grants and Repayments

Year	Central Government K£	Local Authorities K£	Loan Amount Issued K£	No. of Traders Assisted K£	Loan Repayment K£
1988	9,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,115.56
1989	12,394	500	43,450	74	23,234.60
1990	Nil	Nil	38,250	50	28,000.08
1991	2,500	Nil	37,000	57	21,778.71
1992/ 1993	9,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	23,452.43
Total	33,394	500	118,700	181	118,581.38

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training and Extension (District Wide)	1	<p>The training of traders on sound organization and financial management will enable them to manage their businesses and loans advanced to them by various financial institutions. It will also reduce loan defaulting, making the revolving loan scheme sustainable in the district.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To train at leased 500 traders up to 1996.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Baringo Trade Development Joint Loan Board (District Wide)	2	<p>To advance loans to traders in order to improve and expand their small scale businesses. The loans enable the traders to realise higher incomes particularly after training. Increased profit will bring about business which will generate employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To advance loans to 150 traders by 1996.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK Revolving fund ie. loan repayment.</p>

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are to Promote Tourism Marketing. Increase the contribution of Tourism to the district GDP growth, through increased foreign exchange earnings from the section and maximizing its retention in the economy; Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourist attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the Game Reserves and National Parks; Wildlife development and its management, and environmental protection and conservation.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

Wildlife Management

The Wildlife Department's fundamental goal is to conserve wildlife while at the same time optimizing the returns from wildlife resources taking into account the returns from other forms of land use. During the plan period, Kenya Wildlife Services was established as a new parastatal. It was expected that Lake Kamnarok National Reserve would be opened during the plan period hence giving additional source of revenue and additional employment opportunities for the local people. Lake Bogoria as the major source of revenue to the council could not effectively get back the funds for completion of the on-going projects.

Both lake Bogoria Game Reserve and Lake Baringo play a major role as tourist centres in the district. During the 1989-93 Plan Period, Lake Bogoria Reserve and Lake Baringo received a total of 5389 tourists. These consisted of 2144 local visitors, 1506 foreigners, 1391 children and 348 organised groups.

Total Revenue Collection from Lake Bogoria

Year	Amount (Ksh)
1989	1,279,785
1990	1,785,159
1991	3,278,755
1992	2,676,656
Total	9,020,335

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Lake Bogoria National Reserve	<p>Open up the new gate and connect to the main park road. Complete the construction of the new gate, build a drift and extend the road to the Park's main circuit.</p> <p>It will serve as the effective base for park administration and Revenue collection centre.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Local Government and County Council of Baringo.</p>

B. New Project proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Lake Baringo National Reserve (Marigat)	1	<p>Repair the road and the bridge connecting the disused part of the National Reserve.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Increase recreation area for tourists thus encourage tourism, hence create local employment and also expand revenue collection.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

L.Kamnarok Game Reserve (Kabartonjo)

2

The reserve since gazettement in 1989 has not received any effective development. It requires roads, gates, campsites and staff plus equipment.

Justification: The reserve will be the major tourist attraction area in the Kerio Valley. It will generate additional revenue and employment of the local people.

Funding Source: GOK and Baringo County Council.

Lokis National Reserve (E/Pokot)

3

Establish, gazette and open the National Reserve during the 1994/96 plan period.

Justification: The reserve will support wildlife and attract tourists thus increasing revenue and create employment.

Funding Source: GOK and Baringo County Council.

Kampi ya Samaki (Salabani Cultural Centre)

4

Construction of centre, fencing and development of infrastructure in liaison with the local community.

Justification: As tourist attraction, source of revenue of local community.

Funding Source: Community/KWS

Water Dam/Pan
(Kapchomus Loc. Lobi)

6

Construction of dam, digging
and development of
infrastructure.

Justification: To supply water
to the community living
around the Lake Bogoria.

Funding Source:
Community/KWS/NGO

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

During the plan period 976 tonnes of fish were produced. The rate of fish consumption per individual increased considerably. More than 15 dams were stocked with appropriate fish species. Monitoring of fishing activities and fisheries improved considerably. Curbing of recession, turbidity and siltation in Lake Baringo was not accomplished.

Fish Production Trend from 1989-1993

Year	Total Catch (Tones)	Value (Kshs.)
1989	233	1,468,000
1990	376	2,200,000
1991	128	739,000
1992	249	2,035,000
1993	38 (4 months)	396,660
Total	1024	6,837,660

A total of 1024 tonnes was landed during the plan period. The fish landed netted Kshs.6,837,660 to the fishermen. But in 1993, fishing activities declined and lake Baringo was temporarily closed for fishing.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Baringo Fisheries Station	Construction of residential buildings. Some materials purchased but more materials are required to complete the project. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Nursery and Fish Breeding, Baringo North and South	Fish ponds constructed and stocked with fish at Eldama/Ravine. Similar projects to be undertaken at Kabartonjo. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Trout Development Eldama/Ravine	Survey of potential rivers undertaken. Purchase and stocking of the rivers with trout to be done. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fish stocking in Dams District wide	1	Stocking of fish in dams. <u>Justification:</u> The district requires alternative source of fish since L. Baringo is at its maximum yielding point. Natural fish resources shall provide income to the local population, hence create self-employment.
Fish Demonstration Ponds E/Ravine, Tenges and Kabartonjo	2	Construction of fish demonstration Ponds <u>Justification:</u> The undertaking shall reduce expenses for students and farmers who visit distant demonstration farms.
Departmental Water Supply, Kampi ya Samaki (Marigat)	3	Construction of a water reservoir. <u>Justification:</u> There is no clean water for staff in this area. A reservoir for water at the staff quarters is necessary.
Determination of change of stock population of fish Lake Baringo (Marigat)	4	Stock population has changed dramatically with species like Labeo almost going extinct. Population of propterus has increased over the year. There is need to discern the reason. Stock changes in any ecosystem may be beneficial or hazardous. Control can only be possible if a study has been done and control measures determined thereof.

EDUCATION

Objectives

The objectives of the Ministry are to provide facilities for maintained post-school, institutions, special institutions and the universities, while parents and sponsors provide physical facilities in all other training institutions; and provide specialized equipment to public institutions, while parents provide books and supplementary readers, stationary and consumable materials.

Achievements in the 1989-1992 Plan Period

Activities	Division								
	Kabarnet	Tenges	Kabartonjo	Marigat	E/Ravine	Mogotio	Nginyang	Tangulebei	Mochongoi
Primary									
Classrooms Completed 1989-1993	79	28	100	99	638	15	71	16	89
Workshops Completed 1989-1993	4	2	3	2	8	--	7	2	2
Enrolment 1993	17,344	4,372	21,475	6,130	19,036	10,617	1,138	854	3,062
Secondary									
Classrooms Completed 1989-1993	74	4	71	12	77	14	4	--	--
Laboratories Completed 1989-1993	16	2	7	4	13	6	1	--	--
Workshops Completed 1989-1993	4	--	1	0	0		0		
Enrolment 1989	--	--	--	--	--		--		
Enrolment 1993	2,936	363	2,719	548	3,093	553	146		
Nursery Schools									
Opened 1989-1993	94	28	95	33	82	58	21	16	22
Enrolment 1993	2,587	504	3,081	1,111	4,057	2,202	504	422	693

EDUCATION

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Chemolingot Secondary School Ribkwo Location Nginyang Division	Staff Houses <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF
2. Keserian Secondary School Mukutani Location Mochongoi Division	Construction of a two Classrooms <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF
3. Sibilo Secondary School Saimo Soi Location Kabartonjo Division	Construction of Dorm/Classroom <u>Funding Source:</u> ODA
4. TAC Centre Salawa Kabarnet Soi Kabarnet Division	Construction of a Classroom TAC Centre <u>Funding Source:</u> ODA
5. Muchukwo TAC Centre Kamnarok Location Kabartonjo Division	Construction of a TAC Centre <u>Funding Source:</u> ODA
6. TAC Centre Mukutani Mukutani Location Mochongoi Division	TAC Centre for spread <u>Funding Source:</u> ODA
7. Training and Induction Courses	Residential courses at a base in Kabarnet to cover 450 pre-school teachers by 1998. <u>Funding Source:</u> M.E.O Support form UNICEF/CSD

8. Tenges Secondary School
Tenges Location
Tenges Division
- Construction of Kitchen/Dining Hall
Dormitories 120 students
and ablution block
9. Chemolingot Food Store for Feeding Programme.
Ribkwo Location Nginyang Division
- Construction of category "E" staff houses by the community.
- Funding Source: EEC
- Construction of a food store for feeding programme
- Funding Source: GOK
-

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Loruk Secondary School/Churo Secondary, Loyamorok Location/Churo Location Nginyang Division/Tangulbei Division	1	Construction of a Secondary school <u>Justification:</u> This is a large area which really needs a secondary schools because of the population around. No. secondary schools in the whole division. <u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee. Ksh.30,000 ready. Fund raising in progress.
Emom Secondary School Emon Location Tenges Division	2	Construction of a secondary school. <u>Justification:</u> The area is densely populated with no secondary school around. <u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee

<p>Rosoga Secondary School Kakimor Location Mogotio Division</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Construction of a secondary school.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It is a large area and semi-arid, therefore it needs a secondary school for the benefit of the people around.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p>
<p>Kapkelewa Secondary School Soi Location Kabarnet Division</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Construction of a secondary school</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It is a large area and semi-arid, therefore it needs a secondary school for the benefit of the people around.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</p>
<p>Maji Moto Secondary School. Kisanana Secondary School</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Construction of secondary schools.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Any donor/Harambee</p>
<p>Mugurin TAC Koibos Location Mogotio Division</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Construction of TAC (Teachers Advisory Centre)</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To assist the on-going project in the zone-semi arid region.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> ODA</p>
<p>Chemolingot TAC Ribkwo Location Nginyang Division</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Construction of a TAC Centre</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To cater for the zones in Nginyang Division situated in semi-arid region.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> ODA</p>

Kipsaraman TAC
Kaposkei Location
Kabartonjo Division

8

Construction of a TAC Centre

Justification: To cater for the newly proposed division

Funding Source: ODA

Mochongoi Secondary
School
Mochongoi Division

9

Construction of Secondary School.

The area needs a secondary school.

Funding Source: Harambee from the Community Kshs.200,000.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Objectives

The objectives of the ministry are to mobilize local community for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning processes; 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, promotions of Kiswahili and other national languages for national identity and pride; Establish and encourage cultural cooperation with friendly countries for greater international understanding; Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy; Provide reading materials in the district through national library services; Improve sport facilities in the form of national and district stadia and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country; Encourage sports talent from the grass roots by strengthening the district sports administration; Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle the disabled persons for self-reliance; and Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women through programmes focussed on involving women groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Achievements in the 1989-1992 Plan Period

Activities	Karbanet	Kabartonjo	Mochongoi	Mogotio	Marigat	Tenges	Tangulbei	Nginyang	E/Ravine	Grand Total
Adult Literacy										
Enrolment 1989	335	348	-	-	267	-	234	-	318	1501
(% Female)	72	76	67	75	67	72	69	69	75	360
(% Male)	28	24	33	25	33	28	31	31	25	140
Enrolment 1993	250	294	-	-	165	-	241	-	276	1234
(% Female)	68	71	66	70	66	68	64	64	70	339
(% Male)	32	29	34	30	34	32	36	36	30	181
No. of New Women Groups	21	27	2	40	6	2	3	4	20	125
No. of Women Groups - 1989	88	77	9	46	41	29	8	17	75	390
No. of Women groups - 1993	109	104	11	86	47	31	11	21	95	515
Enrolment - 1989	3374	2465	460	1264	1505	1006	251	388	2587	13300
Enrolment - 1993	4010	2401	545	2730	1728	1232	352	481	4342	17821
Harambee Revenue 1989 (Kshs.)	15.2m	1.7m	0.13m	2.3m	1.5m	5.5m	0.01m	0.01m	6.1m	32.45 m
Jan-June 1993 (Kshs.)	9.5m	1.1m	0.08m	1.4m	0.97m	3.5m	0.06m	0.7m	3.9m	20.58 m
Youth Poly-technics:-										
Enrolment - 1989	250	25	20	120	-	-	-	45	50	510
Enrolment - 1993	310	15	10	200	-	-	-	60	30	625

Adult Literacy enrolment:- Note that, Kabarnet/Tenges, Nginyang/Tangulbei, Marigat/Mochongoi and Eldama Ravine/Mogotio figures are combined. 507 learners completed literacy classes during the plan period.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Self-Help (District Wide)	<p>Give grants for 80 self-help projects. Conduct at least 10 Seminars and 2 educational tours per year for self-help projects leaders.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To encourage, appreciate and sustain self-help (harambee) spirit.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Kenya pounds 150,000 as capital cost. To be funded by NGO's DDC, Community and the Ministry of Culture and Social Services.</p>
2. Women Group Projects (District Wide)	<p>Give cash and non-cash assistance to 120 women groups projects. Conduct two seminars per year for women group leaders.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To boost, encourage and appreciate women's contribution in national development.</p>
3. Marigat F.L. Training Centre (Marigat)	<p>Construct second phase: 6 cottages, permanent staff houses, a play room with day care facilities, Install electricity, an elevated water storage tank and a booster generator. Establish an agricultural plot for demonstration and food production. Purchase equipment and run at least 10 training sessions per year.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Promotion of family life training to improve basic living and health conditions.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Kenya pounds 80,000. To be funded by donors. MCSS, DDC, NGO's, MOALDM, MOH.</p>

4. **Kabarnet Vocational Rehabilitation Centre** **Construct more physical facilities (workshops, staff houses and show room) and provide them with tools, furniture and equipments.**
- Justification:** The centre trains and rehabilitates disabled persons for self employment.
- Funding Source:** Kenya pounds 600,000. Recurrent - Kenya Pounds 160,000. To be funded by MCSS Donors and NGOs
5. **Social Welfare Programmes (District Wide)** **Assist less fortunate (disadvantaged members of the society) to start small, viable economic activities. Assist distressed persons with non-cash assistance.**
- Justification:** Clients become self-reliant and no longer a burden to the society.
- Funding Source:** Kenya Pounds 20,000. To be funded by NGOs Donors and MCSS
6. **Youth Programmes** **Give cash and non-cash assistance to 25 youth groups/association or clubs.**
- Justification:** To boost, encourage and appreciate the youth's contribution in development activities.
- Funding Source:** Kenya Pounds 150,00 from MCSS, NGO's and DDC.
-

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Marigat Adult Education Office	Office construction. Building material purchased
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Eldama Ravine Adult Education office E/Ravine Division	Office construction Building material purchased.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Descriptions of Activities
Adult Education Office. Baringo North. Kabartonjo Division.	1	Construction of an office. <u>Justification:</u> There is no office, the staff are sharing very small office with other departments.
Nginyang Adult Education Office Chemolingot	2	Construction of an office. <u>Justification:</u> No departmental Office

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Objectives

The probation departments objectives are to carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts as required; 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; and train probation officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance, improves.

The other objectives are to construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure secure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health; Ensure that prisoners are adequately fed and clothed, and rehabilitated. Provide transport to the courts when required; Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation.

Through the Children's Department the Ministry is responsible for the protection, care and discipline of the disadvantaged, under-privileged and the high risk groups children from the age of 0 to 18 years. The department's fundamental duty is to provide children with an opportunity of being brought up in an atmosphere of love and proper care to ensure that all children are given an equal chance to grow up and become useful citizens.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Cases Dealt with by the Probation Department

Station	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
E/Ravine	18	97	62	44	21
Kabarnet	63	72	41	31	16
Total	81	169	103	75	37

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices at Eldama Ravine	1	<p>Construction of offices. Due to high number of cases referred to the department by the District magistrates court Eldama Ravine, an offices was established there to facilitate close liaison with the court and to bring the services closer to the people.</p> <p>The officers at Eldama/Ravine handles cases from three divisions i.e. Eldama/Ravine, Mogotio and Mumberes Division. They are sharing offices with other departments and thus violating the principal of confidentiality.</p>
Staff quarters one type "D" and two type "E" houses at Eldama Ravine	2	<p>Construction of staff quarters.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The department has officers stationed at Eldama Ravine who are experiencing housing problems and hence affecting their general performance of work.</p>

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Case Handled by Remand Post-Between 1989 and 1993

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993- Jan to May	Total
Unconvicted Remanded only	161	236	133	170	62	762
Convicted Persons	243	150	142	149	25	709
Total	404	386	275	319	87	1471

THE PRISONS DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B: New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Remand Prisons (Kabarnet Town)	1	<p>To construct remand and prison facilities. To construct staff houses. A modern prison is required to accommodate the population of inmates.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The remand is semi-permanent structure and the conditions have declined with time while the number of inmates have increased.</p>

CHILDREN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation Centre Marigat Division	1	<p>Construction of an operational District Children's Home or Rehabilitation centre.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Due to lack of a home rescue centre in the district for disadvantaged children, almost all children in need for institutional care have had to be admitted in homes outside the district, thus depriving them an opportunity for resettling within the home district environment.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, NGO's Donors, Churches.</p>
Children Offices (District Wide)	2	<p>Establishment of Children's offices in all divisions. The department will expand its services in the divisions coupled with construction of office blocks including installation of electrical works, water reticulation and sewage system.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To ensure effective coverage and implementation of programmes for CEDC in the divisions, reduce recurrent cost and expand services to the community in line with the District Focus strategy for Rural Development</p>

**Base Line Survey on CEDC in 5
the District**

Data collection, analysis and documentation, dissemination of results.

To enrich databank at the DIDC for planning purposes. Establish magnitude and surety in CEDC and document the research information generated. To disseminate information to relevant agencies and community on problems of CEDC as found in the survey.

Department of education psychology, Kenyatta University has shown willingness to be involved in the project.

Disseminate the formulation of Interventions or programmes for CEDC.

Design and formulate immediate intervention programmes for CEDC addressing mainly their problems and causative factors.

To provide improved protection and tackle the root-causes of problems of CEDC.

Service delivery, child support and rehabilitation in Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions (All locations). 6

Provision of non-cash assistance, School fees sponsorship. Family help projects. Income generating activities. Family life training Nutrition.

Support family units with CEDC identified through the baseline survey.

Funding Source: CCF. World Vision international Childwelfare society of Kenya Kipsaraman integrated project; UNICEF

Awareness creation and
Advocacy children's rights
and legal awareness.

7

Seminars, Workshop, Focus
group discussions. Folk media,
drama, Festivities, Radio, TV
International days e.g Universal
Children day. Day of the African
International Women's day.
Youth weeks, Scouts & Guides
Churches, Women groups
Schools.

Use community leaders. Create
sympathetic attitude towards
CEDC. Empower children to
know and understand their
rights.

Funding Source: UNICEF.

Inter-Agency NGO-alliance
District Wide.

8

Intensify inter-sectoral
collaboration, networking and
approach to develop defined roles
and streamline CEDC service
delivery by the various agencies.
Promoting participatory approach
for all agencies concerned with
CEDC. The critical success
factors for this project depend on
the commitment by various
partners involved.

Funding Source: UNICEF.

The following agencies have
indicated willingness to facilitate
compromise and consolidate their
activities and networking.

Funding Source: GOK, NGOs e.g.
CCF, CWSK, FEMNET
NAKURU CATHOLIC DIOCESE
WORLD VISION
INTERALD.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Objectives

The major objectives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to inform, educate and disseminate to the people, news on day-to-day development and socio-economic activities within and from the district. The channels of communicating such information may be either verbal, written or pictorial.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

The operation capacity and working environment for the ministry staff in Baringo District continued un-hindered during the period under review and all members of the staff continued to effectively perform their duties.

The rural newspaper, "Mwangaza", which is published in the office continued to be produced on bi-monthly basis during the plan period.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994 - 96

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activ
Eldama Ravine sub-District information office	1	The office will serve high agricultural and potential (South Bar

Funding Source: K£
from GOK.

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Objectives

Among the major objectives of the ministry are to study and monitor the national capacity undertake research activities and develop findings that benefit the country's economy and social welfare; and develop patent policy and legislation that assists indigenous entrepreneurship and inventors to protect their findings and help local entrepreneurs to acquire foreign patents on favourable terms.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the plan period, there were nine youth polytechnics of which six are government assisted i.e. Mogotio Youth Polytechnic, Baringo Youth Polytechnic, Kituro Youth Polytechnic, Ochii V.P., Nginyang Y.P. and Kambimoi Y.P. The self help youth polytechnics are :- Marigat Y.P., Kabartonjo Y.P. and Maji Moto Y.P.

An average enrolment of 600 trainees per year was achieved between 1989 to 1993. A total of about 2,500 youths have been trained during the 1989-93 period.

During the plan period, the following courses were offered in the youth polytechnics:- Tailoring, Masonry, Carpentry, Metal Work, Motor vehicle Mechanics, Leather Work, Bakery, Secretarial Studies, Plumping, Electrical Installation and other general courses including:- General Agriculture, Business Studies, Home Science.

During the plan period, construction continued at Moi Technical Training Institute. Baringo District was also among the eight districts which benefitted from the Kenya Youth Training and Employment Creation Project. (KYTEC)

The aim of KYTEC project is to assist rural youths who have employable skills, set up small enterprises on a full time basis. A revolving loan is given to youths with skills from youth polytechnics or similar institutions.

Mogotio Youth Polytechnic and Baringo Youth Polytechnic were given the mandate to implement the project in Baringo District. About twenty youths benefit after every cycle which comes after six months. The loan volume varies from Kshs.20,000/= to Kshs.50,000/= per candidate. The loan repayment period is from 12 to 40 months.

During the 1989-93 plan period, Nyayo 'Jua Kali' sheds were completed on self-help basis just adjacent to Nginyang Youth Polytechnic to serve Nginyang work group who come from the area and who are graduates of youth polytechnics or similar institutions. 30 artisans in Kabarnet and E/Ravine Towns were also allocated working areas in the sheds.

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Self-help Youth Polytechnics	1	<p>Gives grants in the form of salary, development grant and tools to Marigat Youth Polytechnic, Kabartonjo and Maji Moto Youth Polytechnic in order of priority.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To supplement and motivate local community efforts.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Estimated Grant</u> K£260,000</p>
KYTEC Project	2	<p>Give revolving loans to about 200 skilled youths per year.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Boost employment opportunities to graduates from youth polytechnics. Similar institutions.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK & KYTEC Project</p>
Nginyang Youth Work Group	3	<p>Equip Nginyang Jua Kali shed with tools and equipment in carpentry, masonry, welding, garment making, leather work and blacksmith. Give rural enterprise loan and KYTEC loan to work group to purchase working materials.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Promote full utilization of community based efforts in making the youths self-reliant. Boost employment opportunities in remote areas.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and KYTEC Project</p> <p><u>Estimated Cost:</u> K£2.5 million.</p>

- Jua Kali Nyayo Sheds** **4** Construct and allocate Jua Kali Nyayo sheds in Mogotio, Marigat and Kabartonjo trading centres.
- Justification:** Create employment opportunities for rural youths to become self-reliant.
- Funding Source:** GOK, KYTEC & Community.
- Estimated Cost:** K£90,000
- Youth Polytechnic Show Stand** **5** Allocation and construction of show stand at Kabarnet show ground as an advertisement of youth polytechnics graduate skills.
- Funding Source:** GOK and the Community.
- Estimated Cost:** K£25,000
- Workshops and Staff Houses and Boarding Structures** **6** Complete three workshop under construction. Construct the new workshops. Construct seven dormitories. Construct six kitchen and dining halls. Construct three laboratories. Construct 10 MG houses and 50 LG staff houses.
- Justification:** Improve training facilities and provide instructors with ideal accommodation.
- Funding Source:** GOK
- Moi Baringo Technical Training Institute.** **7** Complete administration block, dormitories, kitchen/dining hall block and workshops.
- Funding Source:** Community GOK
- Estimated Cost:** K£ 1,000,000

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Judicial Department is to provide adequate court and judicial facilities throughout the country and to allow the protection of legal documents.

Baringo District has not had ideal court facilities since independence. During the 1979-1988 plan period, the court at Kabarnet operated in an old residential house-cum-court building. In 1987, it was transferred to the District Commissioner's office where the proceedings are carried out in the registry-cum-court room which is inconveniently situated for such an important activity. The law court at Eldama Ravine Divisional headquarters is equally poorly housed and operates from old colonial buildings.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Law Courts and Magistrate's house, Kabarnet Divisional Headquarters.	1	Construct Law Courts and Magistrate's house. <u>Justification:</u> The court is currently poorly housed and inconveniently placed. The Magistrate has no institutional house. The project was partly funded in 1987/88 and a site has been allocated. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Estimated Cost:</u> K£100,000
Law courts at Eldama Ravine	2	This is a DVDC proposal. The court is currently poorly housed. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Estimated Cost:</u> K£80,000

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY

PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives.

The Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development is responsible for the formulation and co-ordination of national development policies and strategies. Towards this end, it oversees the systematic production of basic data on the economic and social progress of the Nation. It also promotes the co-ordination and implementation of government-wide programmes and projects aimed at promoting the strategy and objectives of the 3 year National Development plans and their supporting sessional papers.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Central Bureau of Statistics

The major activities of this department includes the collection and presentation of data for planning purposes by various government and NGO agencies. During the 1989-93 plan period, the department concentrated its activities on collection and presentation of data through surveying. Twelve (12) field enumerators in 24 clusters distributed throughout the district were used as shown below.

Division	Enumerators	Clusters
Kabarnet	3	7
Kabartonjo	2	4
Eldama Ravine	2	4
Mogotio	1	2
Marigat	1	2
Nginyang	1	2
Mochongoi	1	1
Tangulbei	1	2
Total	12	24

Child Survival and Development Programme

The programme has achieved the following;

Baseline and operational research data collection: Under this item, a community diagnostic survey was done in eight areas. The aim was to identify the socio-economic needs and situations of the various communities. The other ten

areas were covered in 1992. The water and sanitation baseline pilot survey was also done to establish water and sanitation profiles.

Project Review meetings: These were done periodically at the CSD focus areas to find out whether various projects were being implemented according to plan.

NGOs Networking: - The aim was to ensure that the NGOs implementing CSD projects work together in an integrated manner to avoid duplication of efforts.

District Information and Documentation Centres logistical support. During the last plan period two DIDC staff members were trained on basic computer applications. Two other clerks also from district planning unit sectors were trained.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Development of community participation guidelines, starting with Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions. District Wide	Development of Community participation guideline. General lack of necessary planning capacities from the grassroots staff to create full participation of the communities in development activities.
2. Training starting with Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions. District Wide	Training on Programme development and management. <u>Justification:</u> There is a weak programme development and management capacity from the district to the sub-location levels.
3. DIDC support at DIDC Centre.	Purchase of the necessary equipment. <u>Justification:</u> The centre still lacks some necessary equipment to enable it to offer good services.
4. Development of co-ordination mechanisms. District Wide starting with Kabartonjo and Marigat Divisions.	Development of co-ordination mechanism <u>Justification:</u> There is a weak programme coordination both sectoral and interagency.
5. Baseline surveys in other divisions apart from Marigat and Kabartonjo.	Carry out Baseline Surveys. <u>Justification:</u> To keep on updating the situation of children and mothers in the district.

ENERGY

Objectives

The objectives of the Ministry of Energy are outlined below:

- to enhance the processing capacity of Kenya Oil Refineries, to facilitate the production of more products;
 - to enhance the oil distribution network through extending the oil pipeline to major parts of the country;
 - to promote conservation of all forms of energy;
 - to intensify the search for indigenous fossil fuels, particularly oil;
 - to increase wood production under both on on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
 - to encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
 - to intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with increased demand for electricity in the rural areas; and
- to implement the District Energy Development Officers programme through the establishment the post of District Energy Development Officers, to ensure that the Ministry works with the DDC to co-ordinate planning and implementation of energy projects and programmes.

Achievements in 1989-1993 Plan Period

Bartabwa Dam which was started in 1988 and completed in November 1990. The dam has a catchment area of 4sq kms a capacity of 125,550m cubic. The beneficiaries are approximately 4,200 people, 14,000 cattle and 28,000 goats and sheep.

Kimao Dam major project undertaken in the financial year 1992/1993 as part of the Chemeron catchment conservation measures.

Salawa Cotton Farm: The Authority has developed 138 acres of land. A total of 13,000 kgs. was produced and sold to the ginnery in the financial year, 1991/92. The project also provided tractor hire services to the local 'wananchi'.

KERIO VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kimao Dam	<p>This is a major project undertaken by K.V.D.A. in the financial year 1992-93 as part of Chemeron Catchment conservation measure.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The on-going project when completed will supply water to Koriema and Kimalel which are a dry areas.</p>

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Access Roads to Chemeron Project, Kiboino - Salwa Kinyach road.	1	<p>While the Authority implements various projects within the region, there is always need to open up roads and maintain them.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This will open up the cotton growing area.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KVDA</p>

Justification: Since Baringo District falls under arid and semi arid land where water problem is dominant, there is pressing need to develop water pans.

The Authority has facilities to construct the water pans, once the deserving areas have been identified. The Ministry of Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development may avail personnel for technical advice while the Authority provides the facilities as agreed in the DEC of April, 1992.

Funding Source: KVDA

Crocodile Farming,
Kamnarok.

3

Start a crocodile farming project.

Justification: It has been noted that crocodiles exist in abundance in Lake Kamnarok. Crocodile farming would harness this natural resource. It will involve commercial marketing of the meat and skins. Kamnarok area is suitable because it is reserved and could be a tourist resort.

Funding Source: KVDA

Justification: During the 1994 - 1996 development plan period, the Authority anticipated to venture into commercial production of horticultural crop production in the district. Research on new varieties will be complete and the suitable ones will be introduced in the course of the plan period. Plans are underway to establish a processing and packing plant to tap the high supply of horticultural produce from the local farmers.

Funding Source: KVDA

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposal

Division	Priority Ranking	Area to be Served
Mochongoi	1	<p>Phase I Muchongoi Divisional Hqs and Kapel entire centre and primary school. Beneficiaries - 6000 people.</p> <p>Phase II Kashela/Chebinying area pilot irrigation Scheme.</p>
E/Ravine	2	<p>Phase I Esageri, Muserechi, Orinie, Sabatia, Lebolos and Kiplombe areas.</p> <p>Phase II Benonin, Marinchoi, Sogorin, Kabiyet, Muchongoi and J.K. Moi Kaburwa Primary School, Kamelilo borehole, Perkerra, Tonok, Kipyas.</p>
Kabarnet	3	<p>Phase I Kaptimbor, Sequton, Ketindui, Bondeni Settlement area. Kipkut, Mumol, Kiboi, Kapcherbet, Turkuo.</p>
Kabartonjo	4	<p>Phase I Bartolimo area, Kabarkoke, Kimoi water project, Kapkombe, Bartolimo Water Project to cover all primary schools.</p> <p>Kasisit, Kapchepkor, Kaptere, Sumeiyon, Kapkirwok.</p> <p>Phase II Keturwo, Barwessa to Kuikui</p>
Tenges	5	<p>Tulwongoi, Tian, Cheberen Mogorwo, Kisonei, Eitui, Cheplambus, Lelbaatai, Kaseret, Soruk, Tabarin, Sirwet.</p>

Tangulbei	6	Churo to Tangulbei Divisional hqs. The transformer is only 26 km from Mugerin Laikipia District.
Mogotion	7	Mototon-Kipkitur-Extension from Alphega 3 Km. Lombogishu, Kelelwa borehole Chepsilangwa bore hole.
Nginyang	8	Kampi-ya-Samaki Loruk-Nginyang Chemolingot Divisional hqs.

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

Among the objectives of this sector are

- To reclaim, where damaged, and to produce unscathed the diverse and yet frequently fertile ecologies located in ASAL lands;
- To create a productive environment with opportunities for improving the quality of life for the present and future generations of ASAL inhabitants;
- improvement and conservation of the environment
- Facilitate regional development through investments in such - sectoral projects; and
- to plan, conserve and operate water supplies throughout the country with a view to providing safe and clean water to all households within reasonable distance of an established system.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Progress in Water Provision, 1989-93

Major Supplies Rural, Urban, Local, Harambee	Total Number	No. Operational	No. of People Served	No. Not Operational
Initiated before 1989 completed in the 1989-1993 period	2	2	6052	0
Initiated and completed in the 1989-1993 period	14	14	8400	0
Initiated before 1989 under construction	2	2	1200	0
Initiated before in 1989-1993 period, still under construction	7	0	Nil	7
Stalled/No. information	5	0	Nil	5

Other (Minor Supplies, Protection and Conservation Activities)

Water Project	Total Number	No. Operational	No. of People Served	No. Not Operational
Boreholes	9	1	11	6
Shallow Wells	73	67	5,877	6
Springs protection	18	18	27,800	0
Other Catchment Protection (rock catchment)	1	1	2,000	0
Major Supplies (Rural, Self-help)				
Rural	63	60	157,834	3
Urban	2	2	10,656	Nil
Local Authorities	4	4	3,320	Nil
Harambee (Self-Help)	1	1	1,494	Nil
NGO's	13	12	21,346	Nil
Regional Authorities	4	4	4,787	Nil
Institutional	5	4	13,432	1

WATER DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kabarnet Dam (Kirandich Dam Urban) Kabarnet Division	Construction of a dam. The contract documents have been approved, signed and the contractor is to move to site as soon as possible to start construction when financial issues are settled. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Kapkong water supply (Tenges Division)	Construction of Kapkong water supply. Rehabilitate Torotwo intake, complete intake protection on both Kapkong and torotwo. Complete distribution lines. Construction of sedimentation and coagulations basins. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Miscellaneous water supplies District wide	Construction of Water Supplies To assist those partly operational water supplies including some self-help water supply in the district in purchasing spares and materials. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Rehabilitation of water supplies Baringo District	To rehabilitate all old water supplies in order of priority including the few county council water supplies. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

5. N/Kabartonjo
Bossei W/S.
Kabartonjo
Division
- Purchase of new pumpsets.
Purchase of pipes to provide a direct line from Kabartonjo to Aiyebo Secondary School.
Construction of new storage tank to serve Kapkiamo Secondary School and bossei area.
Completion of remaining works.

Funding Source: GOK

6. Investigation Planning
and Design Misc.
District Wide
- To carry out feasibility study, survey work, planning and design on already proposed projects including the newly proposed ones.

Funding Source:GOK

7. Kampi Ya Samaki
Water supply
Marigat Division
- To complete rising main, storage tank (100m cubic), pumphouse, repositioning of the intake works to match with receding of the lake. Electrification, survey of new treatment plant next to the old pumphouse, and to establish another source.

8. Conservation structures.
Marigat Division,
Tangulbei Mogotio
Division
- To construct and rehabilitate pans and dams including the construction of check dams on upper Chemeron area and to construct new pans and dams as well.

Funding Source: GOK

9. Radat W/S.
Mogotio Division
- To complete intake and start treatment work, purchase of standby pump set and, to complete distribution lines.

Funding Source: GOK

10. **Maji Moto W/S Mogotio Division** To rehabilitate intake works pumpset, re-routing of rising main to the newly constructed 90m cubic storage tank. To start laying the newly survey distribution lines.
Funding Source: GOK
11. **Talai Phase II W/S. Kabartonjo** Construction to start. Laying of rising main, construction of pumphouse, construction of main tank and start of distribution lines.
Funding Source: GOK
12. **Kabarnet Sewerage Kabarnet town Kabarnet Division.** To start construction of Kabarnet Town sewerage system.
Funding Source: GOK
13. **Construction of Livestock Water Programme. Mogotio Division** To complete phase I of the project (Koitegan and Soi Ranch).
Funding Source: GOK
14. **E/Ravine Sewerage system (Urban)** Complete planning and design and commence construction.
Funding Source: GOK
15. **Construction of supplies (ASAL) Marigat Division Nginyang Mogotio** Complete phase II of Kampi Ya Samaki. Construction of new kitchen/Kimalel 8.3km G.S, pipe. Complete distributions of Kipkaech/Sesya W/S.
16. **Investigation Planning and design L/Water Programme. Mogotio Division Tenges Marigat** To carry out investigations planning and design of livestock water programmes in the relevant divisions.
Funding Source: GOK

17. **Arror Saimo W/S.**
Kabartonjo
Division **Construction of Booster Station at Kapchepkisa line. Complete rising main, construct main storage tank and lay distribution line at Kapchepkisa. Complete intake works, construct pumphouse and purchase pumpsets. Construct storage tank and lay distribution line at Kimoi springs.**
18. **Timboroa W/S.**
E/Ravine Division **To complete intake sump, complete pumphouse, complete 500m pvc class D, 150m rising main. Pumphouse electrification and purchase of pumping units. Completion of distribution lines.**
- Funding Source: GOK**
19. **Dam Construction Unit One (DCU1) Water Project.** **To construct new pans/dams and to rehabilitate the old and existing ones. The unit is currently at Kapchelunguya dam.**
20. **Kuikui W/S.**
Kabarnet Division **To complete the storage tank and laying of distribution lines.**
- Funding Source: GOK**
21. **Remo/Sacho Water Supply**
Kabarnet Division **To complete 2 No. booster stations. To start construction of 2 No double grade 9 houses. To construct 90M cubic masonry storage tank and lay distribution lines.**
- Funding Source: GOK**
22. **Mogotio Sewerage System**
Mogotio Division **To investigate, plan and design the system and to start construction works.**
- Funding Source: GOK .**

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kiplombe-Koibatek Water Project E/Ravine Division	1	Construction of a water supply. Intended to serve Orinie, Kiplombe, Muserechi, Naurtakwei, Mogotio, Esageri. Survey work done, planning and design partly completed.
Kasok W/P. Kabartonjo Division	2	Construction of a water supply intended to immediately serve Kasok Girls Boarding Secondary School which is currently living on water collected from catchment and sharing with the community besides livestock. Survey work done, planning and design completed.
Kositei W/P Nginyang Division	3	To immediately serve the school, construction of two communal water points and one cattle dip near the trading centre to serve the people and livestock while awaiting further extensions. <u>Source of Funds: UNICEF</u>
Baringo Teachers College W.P Kabarnet Division	4	Construction of a water supply. Solely to serve the college. One borehole is already drilled and another additional stream and source has been identified. Survey work done and planning and designing is complete. <u>Source of Funds: World Bank</u>

Kipdtunon W/P (Self-help) E/Ravine Division	5	Construction of a water supply intended to serve the entire Kiptuno sub-location. Survey done, planning and design complete. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Catholic Diocese of Nakuru/Self help.
Tiloli W/P (Self-Helop) Kabarnet Division	6	Construction of a water supply from the holding ground Intended to serve the entire population and livestock in both sub-location; Keturow and Tiloi. Under planning and design stage.
Mogotio Holding Ground Mogotio Division	7	Construction of a Water Supply for the holding ground intended to serve livestock kept for demonstration. Awaiting implementation.
Kibingor bee Project Marigat Division	8	<u>Source of Fund:</u> KLDP Construction of a water supply to supply water for honey processing at Kibingor honey refinery. Under planning and design stage.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
Location/Division	
1. Construction of Water Supplies. Marigat Water Supplies Marigat Location Marigat Division	Rehabilitation of treatment works. Rehabilitation of 2 No. pumphouse. Electrification of 2 No. pumphouse. Purchase and installation of pumpsets 2 No. Extension of distribution pipe net work. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA
2. Sabor Water Project Marigat Location Marigat Division	Construction of intake weir. laying of gravity main diameter GS pipe line Construction of 50M cubic masonry storage tank. Laying of GS gravity distribution system. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA
3. Kampi ya Samaki Water Project Lake Baringo	Construction of suction-shallow well and Laying of raising main. Laying of distribution system. Construction of treatment works. Construction of storage tank. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA
4. Patkawanin Water Project Marigat Location Marigat Division	Construction of 50m cubic masonry storage tank. Extension of distribution system. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA
5. Koriema/Kimalel Water Project Marigat Location Marigat Division	Laying of 3" diameter GS pipe system. Laying of 1" diameter Distribution system. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDA

6. **Construction of Pans and Dams Karau Water Pan** Earth moving, construction of spillway and walkway.
Funding Source: GOK/IDA
 7. **Gagir Water Pan Location Kabartonjo Division** Earth moving, construction of spillway and walkway.
Funding Source: GOK/IDA
 8. **Chepnyorkin Water Pan Marigat Location Marigat Division** Rehabilitation/desilting of the water plan
Funding Source: GOK/IDA
 9. **Investigation Planning and Design District Wide.** Carry out feasibility study, survey work and design of proposed project area.
Funding Source: GOK/IDA
 10. **Construction of design office.** Building of permanent office block completion to include furnishing.
Funding Source: GOK/IDA
-

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Investigation Planning design to cover the following catchments Ginyang West Saimo Soi Endao-Chemoron Lobi- Ngambo Arabal-Nyimbei Tangulbei-Churo	1	To identify the source of water in the project area plan and design. Ready for implementation. Construction of a Water Supply
Lamaiywa spring Development Mukutani Location Marigat Division	2	<u>Justification:</u> Protect water spring which is the only water source in the area but open to destruction by both human beings and livestock. Provide water for human beings and livestock.
Kasiela Spring Development Arabal sub-location Mochongoi Division.	3	Construction of a water supply <u>Justification:</u> Provide water for human beings and livestock. Protect water spring which is the only water source in the area.
Kaplelach Spring Development Arabal sub- location Mochongoi Division	4	Construction of a water supply <u>Justification:</u> Provide water for human beings and livestock. It is the only water source in the area yet is open to destruction by animals.

Churo Spring Development. Korossi Location Tangulbei Division	5	To protect and develop the spring which is the only water source.
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for human and livestock consumption in an under-served area.
Shallow wells Nginyang Division	6	Construction of 4 shallow wells.
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for livestock and human consumption in Asal area with no other water source.
Water Pans and Dams. Ramacha Water Pan Mukutani location Marigat Division	7	Construction of Water Pans and Dams.
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for livestock and human consumption in an Asal area with no other water source.
Mechut Water Pan Lobo location, Marigat Division	8	Construction of Mechut water Pan
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for livestock and human consumption in Asal area with no other water source.
Kirim Water Pan Arabal Sub location Marigat Division	9	Construction of a water Pan
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for livestock and human consumption in Asal area with no other water source.
Lorok Water Pan Marigat Division	10	Construction of a water Pan
		<u>Justification:</u> To provide water for livestock and human consumption in Asal area with no other water source.

Baringo Fuel and Fodder Project

The Baringo Fuel and Fodder Project (BFFP) is a National Research and Development Project, which was started in 1981 at the request of the Ministry of Energy. Late 1992, its parent ministry was changed to the Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Areas and Wastelands (now the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development). The Royal Netherlands Government took over financing BFFP from the Beijer Institute, Sweden from 1982 onwards.

BFFP was initiated to address the urgent ecological and social problems of the semi-arid Baringo areas by developing methods of reclaiming denuded land on large scale and establishing community based sustainable land use systems.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

BFFP achieved most of the goals set in the previous five year plan period, as outlined in the District Development Plan, 1989-1993

From 1989 - 1993 BEFP reclaimed a total of 1,199 hectares, establishing five new fields in three locations and two divisions, identified land reclamation requests in the previous plan totalling 1,950 hectares. All these were fulfilled except that of Korossi Location, and Nginyang Division (now Tangelbei Division). This request has now been proposed for this plan period 1994 - 96.

Other technical activities as outlined in the previous plan which have been achieved include the continuation of seedling production at the headquarters nursery (up to 100,000 seedlings per annum, with some 65 semi-arid tree species tried), the construction of another five pan dams, and access roads within and two new project fields.

Applied research in the nursery resulted in defining appropriate seed treatment and seedlings management for mostly indigenous species. In early 1991 alone, a total of approximately 55,000 indigenous seedling were grown. Propagation methods for some indigenous species which are difficult to grow from seeds were also defined.

A new site has not been identified nor has construction of housing and other facilities yet been achieved. This has been given priority in the project proposal for the next plan period, with housing for senior staff identified as the most essential.

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

BARINGO FUEL AND FODDER PROJECT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
BFFP Saimo Location/Kabartonjo Division Salabani Loc. and Mukutani Location	Continued enhancement of existing operations on 19 reclaimed fields and 13 dams, and at headquarters nursery.
	Formalising and monitoring Field Management Committees and handing over some older fields.
	Completing new nursery at Kersirian, Mukutani Location/Marigat Division.
	Expanding community mobilisation extension, training and research programmes.
	Enhancing institutional arrangements, at the district and national levels.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> Royal Netherlands Government

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Staff housing Saimo Soi/Kabartonjo Division	1	Construction of staff houses. To accommodate expanded BFFP Project activities and staff. Approved in the 1989 and 1993 Plan.

Parkuporio Field 2
Ngambo, Marigat Division

Reclaiming extremely denuded areas contributing greatly to the siltation of Lake Baringo.

Request passed by SLDC and LDC. Community has agreed to contribute towards the project.

Iltepes Field 3
Mikutani
Marigati Division

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive, enhancing livestock grazing and production and prevention of drought.

Request passed by SLDC, LDC, and DVDC. Community, has agreed to contribute towards the project.

Establishing nursery, 4
Mikutani, Marigat Division.

To facilitate tree planting in Mukutani and Tangulbei.

Landorok Field Mukutani, 5
Marigat Division

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive, enhancing livestock grazing and production and preventing drought.

Request passed by SLDC, LDC, and DVDC. Community, has agreed to contribute towards the project

**Chepkalacha Field Korossi, 6
Tangulbei Division**

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive, enhancing livestock grazing and production and preventing drought.

Request passed by SLDC, LDC, and DVDC. Community has agreed to contribute towards the project.

**Kosile field Saimo Soi, 7
Kabartonjo Division**

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive, enhancing Livestock grazing and production and preventing drought.

Request passed by SLDC. LDC, and DVDC Community has agreed to contribute towards the project.

**Koroto Field Saimo 8
Soi, Kabartonjo Division**

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive, enhancing and production Livestock grazing and production and Preventing.

Request passed by SLDC, needs further processing.

**Extension to Sirikon Field 9
Saimo Soi, Kabortonjo
Division**

Reclaiming denuded and eroded area to make land more productive enhancing livestock grazing and production and preventing drought.

Request passed in SLDC, needs further processing.

**Pan, Dams, Marigat,
Kabartonjo and Tangubei
Divisions** **10**

**1-3 dams to be constructed
per year in the vicinity of
reclaimed fields.**

**Communities will contribute
fuel.**

**Access Roads Marigat,
Kabartonjo and Tangubei,
Divisions** **11**

**Constructing access roads to
new fields where necessary.**

**Communities will contribute
fuel.**

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Objectives

The objective of the ministry is development of posts and telecommunications in the country; and rehabilitation, modernisation and improvement of the rate of availability of railway locomotive power and rolling stock.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Achievements In the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Existing Telecommunication Services

Name of Office	No. of Boxes	Division	Remarks
Kabarnet	500	Kabarnet	These rental boxes include those available before the plan period 1989 - 93
Kabartonjo	300	Kabartonjo	
Tenges	200	Tenges	
Kiptagich	50	Sacho	
Nginyang	-	Nginyang	
Marigat	200	Marigat	
Kampi ya Samaki	100	Marigat	
Eldama Ravine	600	Eldama Ravine	
Mogotio	300	Mogotio	

Sub-post offices are found in Torongo, Bortolimo, Bartabwa, Kiboino, Emining, Kabimoi, Makutano, Kasanana, Mochongoi, Maji-Mazuri and Sabatia. These are distributed among the divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 199

Proposed Post Offices

Departmental

Name of Office	Division
Torongo	Eldama Ravine

Sub Post Offices (Agencies)

Name of Office	Division
Cheplambus	Tenges
Tangulbei	Tangulbei
Kapluk	Kabartonjo
Kipsaraman	Kabartonjo
Cheberen	Tenges
Kasisit	Kabartonjo
Muserech	E/Ravine
Keturwo	Kabartonjo

Dependant Magneto (Manual)

Name of Office	Capacity
Kabarnet System	200L
Kabartonjo UXD 5B	300L
Kiptagich	96 L/C
Cheplambus	24 L
Pemwai	90 L

Automatic (S.T.D.)

Name of Office	Capacity	Division
Kapedo	70L	Nginyang
Nginyang	70L	Nginyang
Kambi ya Samaki	70L	Marigat
Marigat	70L	Marigat

Proposed Exchanges**Automatic (S.T.D)**

Name of Office	Capacity	Year Programmed	Division
Kiptagich	300L	1993/94	Sacho
Bartolimo	180L/C	1994/95	Kabartonjo

Dependant Magneto (Manual)

Name of Office	Capacity	Year Programmed	Division
Salawa	70L	1995/96	Kabarnet
Kapturwo	70L	1995/96	Kabarnet
Bapturwo	70L	1995/96	Kabartonjo
Barwesa	70L	1993/94	Kabartonjo
Torongo	70L	1993/94	Kabartonjo
Mototon	70L	1994/95	Eldama/Ravine
Kolowa	70L	1996/97	Mogotio
Tangulbei	70L	1994/95	Tangulbei

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF KENYA

The Church of the Province of Kenya, Diocese of Nakuru has been engaged in development activities in Baringo District since 1985. The Church is carrying out a community integrated development programme which addresses itself to holistic approach to development.

The programme known as BCDP (Baringo Community Development Programme) has component of agriculture/livestock, CBHC (Community Based Health Care), education, (pre-school, adult Education) women and development, evangelism, water and sanitation.

The major objective is training of the communities which will gradually lead to the communities understanding their potentialities and skills which are found within their respective communities. The programme activities are mostly concentrated in the areas where no other NGOs are working.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

The C.P.K. Baringo Community Development Programme covers 4 divisions of Baringo District. These divisions are mostly classified as arid and semi-arid areas of the district. The areas are Koroto and Sibilo locations and part of Saimo soi location in Kabartonjo Division, Marigat Division, Meisori Sub-location, Nginyang Division and Tangulbei Division.

Trainings: 31 community health workers (Volunteers) in Nang'arwa, Tangulbei Division have completed their 3 phase training and were issued with Bamako Initiative Drugs.

21 Community health workers in Chesirimion in Nginyang Division have undergone phase I of CHW's training this year. 16 Community health workers in Sutiechun in Kabartonjo Division have undergone phase I and II of CHW's training.

Education: The church is sponsoring 12 pre-school and two primary schools. These are, Kabartonjo Division:3 (Sutiechun, Rondinin, Kabsebeiwa)
Marigat Division:2 (Meisori and Kampi ya Samaki).

Nginyang Division:4 (Chesirimion, Nginyang, Chemolingot and Katukumwok).
Tangulbei Division:3 (Chepkalacha, Tangulbei and Nang'arwa). The two primary schools are Sutechun (Kabartonjo Division) and Nang'wara in Tanguiben Division.

Water and Sanitation: So far 45 ferro-cement tanks have been constructed in schools, public places and individuals as a way of providing clean and wholesome water for drinking. There are 15 tanks in Kabartonjo Division II in Marigat Division and 8 in Tangulbei Division. Most of these institutions where the tanks have been constructed have also been assisted with materials for constructing VIP Latrines.

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

Objectives

World Vision International, is a christian organization working with the poor and disadvantaged in Kenya. In Baringo, World Vision is collaborating with other NGOs, communities and the Government of Kenya, in the implementation of identified projects, with the following objectives:-

- Support and strengthen GOK Health activities and build community capacity for own health development activities.
- Improve kitchen gardening and growth monitoring in the community to effect reduction of malnutrition among children.
- Provide clean drinking water through renovation of old existing pipes, introduce gravity initiated pumps and boreholes, encourage the community on the use of pit latrines.
- Create community awareness on the control of malaria and other vector borne diseases.
- Create and sensitize the community on the importance of environmental protection and soil conservation.
- Support and strengthen women group activities through training and provision of revolving loans with emphasis on the sustainability.
- Address education programmes with emphasis on girl-child education.

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES IN THE 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Salawa Health Centre Kabarnet Soi Kabarnet Division	Complete Kitchen and staff house. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International
2. Sosion-Salawa Water Project	Fencing (protection) of intake and complete distribution. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International, UNICEF, and the Community.
3. Kurumponsoo Cattle Dip.	Complete construction of cattle dip. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community and World Vision
4. Kibunder Water Supply	Complete weir, pressure break tanks and distribution. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International
5. Agricultural Demonstration Farm Metipsoo	Growing of various crops and hold field days for farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International and Communities.
6. Ochii School for the Deaf	Started construction of one classroom. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International and the community.

7. Kipkutuny Primary School Constructed one class room and roof which had been blown off.

Funding Source: World Vision International Community.
8. Sironoi Primary School Assisted roofing a classroom which the roof had been blown off.

Funding Source: World Vision International.
9. Kinyach Boarding School Completion of classrooms at Boarding school.

Funding Source: World Vision International and Community.
10. Kinyach Water Supply Construction tanks and acquisition of 400 pipes 2".

Funding Source: World Vision International.
11. Kinyach Dispensary Completed Kinyach Dispensary.

Funding Source: World Vision International and Community.
12. Equip Chemolingot Secondary School Nginyang/Division Equip Laboratory.

Funding Source: World Vision International and Community.
13. Chesirimion Primary School Nginyang Completed 2 permanent class rooms and 2 water tanks.

Funding Source: World Vision International and Community.

14. Salabano Koriema

Roof Catchment tanks.

Funding Source: World Vision
International and Community.

15. Churo Spring Protection

Spring Protection.

Funding Source: World Vision
International and Community.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Administration Block and Classroom and Guest House at Metipsoo Demonstration Farm, Kabarnet Soi Location Salawa Health Centre Staff House.	1	Construction of Administration block, class rooms and guest house. There is need to establish a Farmers Training Centre at Kerio Valley. The community has contributed land and have shown interest. The staff housing is not adequate. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision International GOK.
Soil Conservation Salawa/Eron, Kapkelewa	2	To conserve soil erosion. There is heavy soil erosion in the areas. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision/GOK.
Kisok Cattle Dip Kabarnet Soi	3	Construction of a cattle dip. There are no cattle dips around the area. Community have contributed some materials while others have been acquired.

Chesongo Water Supply (Kabarnet Soi)	4	Construction of a water supply. There are no major water sources to serve the community.
Rehabilitation Kapluk Water Supply	5	Rehabilitate water Supply. Some materials have been acquired. To help community increase food production.
Kapkelelwa Water Supply (Sacho Soi)	6	Construct a Water Supply. It is a CSD project and most materials supplied on site.
Ochii School of Deaf (Sacho Soi)	7	Complete a dormitory.
Two classrooms in primary schools	8	To assist construct 2 classrooms. To be identified by community.
Kisok spring (rehabilitate kisok Dispensary)	9	Rehabilitate Kisok Spring and Dispensary. Water is good but dam silted.
Kapropita/Yemo Springs	10	Protect Springs. <u>Justification:</u> There is no adequate water supply to serve Kapropita school and community.
Churo Springs (Tangulbei Division)	11	Develop Churo Springs.. Churo centre for human and Livestock.
Kaptien Primary School Churo, Tangulbei Division	12	Build two classrooms <u>Justification:</u> There are no good permanent classes. Community prepared to share costs.
Cattle dip, Tilingwo	13	Construct cattle dip <u>Justification:</u> There is no dip nearby.

Staff house, Kinyach Dispensary	14	Construct staff houses for MOH
		<u>Justification:</u> There is no staff house.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision, MOH
Water Project Kinyach Community	15	Construct a Water Supply. Water project to the community
		<u>Justification:</u> Water tanks already built.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Vision and Community
Kinyach School	16	Construct one more classroom
		<u>Justification:</u> The classrooms are not enough
		Community prepared to share costs.
Kinyach B/School	17	Construct one more girls dormitory
		<u>Justification:</u> The existing one is not adequate. To collaborate with Ministry of Education.
Water Project, Nginyang	18	Construct a Water Supply. Provide clean drinking water to Nginyang centre from Lositej
		<u>Justification:</u> The water at centre is salty.
		To collaborate with other NGO's

Justification: Permanent classrooms are not there.

Community prepared to share costs.

Construct Dispensary at Arabel

20

Construct new dispensary

Justification: Health facilities are very far.

Community prepared to share costs.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Objectives

The Office of the President consists of Provincial Administration, Police Department, and District Development Institute-Kabarnet. The Office of the President Co-ordinates administration and development of all Government Ministries, Parastatals and Non-Governmental Organizations operating within the district. It is also responsible for security matters within the district. The residential accommodation is unfortunately not enough for its entire staff. The available staff houses in the district are 13HG Category D, 11M.G Category E, and 12 LG category 'F' houses against 100 administrative policemen.

For closer public administration, the Office of the President is in the process of formalising the establishment and deployment of the District Officers to the new Koloa, Kipsaraman, Muberes and Sacho Divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Baringo District Government Staff houses Kabarnet Division	HG category B house complete and not furnished. GOK paid Ksh.2.4 Million, Kshs 2.6 Million outstanding payment. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Eldama/Ravine Police Station Eldama/Ravine Division	Construction of 1. No. Police station type B 9. No. cat D Houses 60 No. Cat E flats. Police most vehicle machinery 1. No. cat C house plus servant Quarters. Police station type B complete. Parade ground cut and levelled. Type E flats 5 No. Units build up to four courses. Cat D. 4 NO. build to ringbeam.
3. Timboroa Police Station Eldama/Ravine Division	1. No. Police Station type B 60 No. Cat E. Flats. Foundation trenches for all structures done. Cash flow problem.
4. BDDI- Kitchen Extension Kabarnet Division	Extension of Kitchen. There is need for two gas cylinder installation at Kshs.80,000.

5. **BDDI- Halls of residence Kabarnet Division** Construction of Halls of residence. The Number of courses run by the institute has increased considerably. It has been recommended that halls of residence be built in 3 phases. Only 1st phase is complete and thus the institute cannot comfortably accommodate students.

Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Commissioner Kabarnet Staff House	1	The HG category B House is complete, but not furnished. Hence need to supply house equipments at one million shilling (Kshs 1 million). <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
District Headquarters Staff-house Kabarnet	2	The staff houses in the District Headquarters are not enough 13 HG cat. D. houses, 10 MG Cat. E houses 10 LG cat F Houses are required. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Cost Kshs. 181 Million
District Headquarters and DO's Staff Houses	3	Seven divisions have some facilities, two old divisions and the four newly created ones do not have any offices, nor any house for the D.O. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK Kshs. 33 Million.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

PROJECT & PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. E/Ravine P/Station & Lines	Construction going on and will be completed the 1994/95 financial year. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Timboroa P/Station & Lines	Was funded in the financial year 1992/93 but the funds were later withdrawn. Was not funded in the financial year 1993/94 but it will take off in the year 1994/95. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mogotio Police Station Lines	1	Construction of Police Lines. <u>Justification:</u> Divisional Hqrs. with high population and the old building are in state of collapse. The rate of crimes committed has increased.
Mochongoi Police Stations Lines	2	Construction of a new Police Station. <u>Justification:</u> A new Police Station is supposed to open in that area because there is a new Divisional Hqs. there. The rate of crimes has increased.

**Marigat Police
Station Lines**

3

Construction of Police Lines.

Justification: A new Division with high population needing proper security arrangements.

The old building is in state of collapse.

HIV/AIDS

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training Programmes (District Wide)	1	Initiate training programmes throughout the district for health workers, trainers community leaders and administrators
Sensitization/Education Programmes (District Wide)	2	Mobilize the trained workers to educate the communities in schools, colleges, youth polytechnics etc
Survey (District Wide)	3	Undertake a survey to ascertain the AIDS situations in the district
Condom Distribution (District Wide)	4	Distribute condoms through Primary Health Care programmes and also in urban centres eg in hotels and bars
Care Systems for HIV/AIDS victims	5	Develop a Community Based Health Care systems for persons with HIV/AIDS and establish income generating activities for them
Care for AIDS Orphans	6	Establish an orphanage for children whose parents have died of AIDS and start up a bursary fund to assist them.
