



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BARINGO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008

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

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BARINGO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 – 2008

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

FOREWORD

The 7th Baringo District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDOs) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates a two-way communication between the community and

development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Area Development Programme
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Programme
AR	Adjudication Record
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
BDI	Baringo Development Institute
BFHI	Breast Feeding Health Initiative
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency AIDS Coordinating Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDN	Catholic Diocese of Nakuru
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CNSP	Children in Need of special Protection
COD	Cut off Drains
CWPs	Community Water Points
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHMB	District Hospital Management Board
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DICECE	District Centre for Early Child Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLPO	District Livestock and Production Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPU	District Planning Unit
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
GDRD	Ground Water Development in Rural Districts
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Syndrome

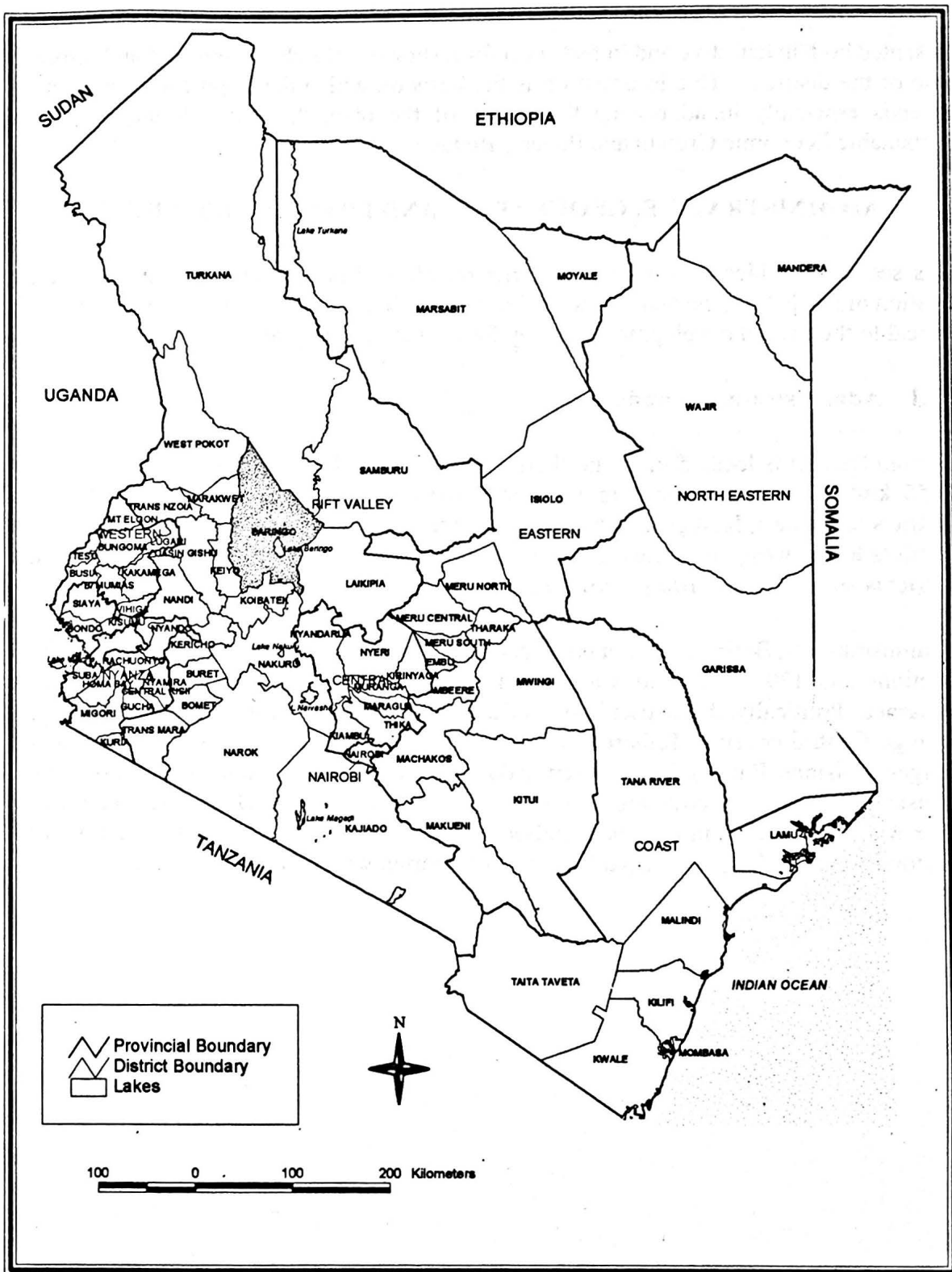
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identity Card
IGA	Income Generating Activities
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KMC	Kabarnet Municipal council
K-MEPP	Kenya Micro Enterprises Promotion Programme
KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar and Hives
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health/Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NEP	National Extension Programme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NIC	Newly Industrilised Country
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PMC	Project Management Cycle
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PWAs	People with AIDS
RPR	Rapid Precipitate Reaction
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SCIP	Second Coffee Improvement Programme
SMASSE	Strengthening of Maths and Science in Secondary Education
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TTC	Teacher Training College
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WV	World Vision

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF BARINGO IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background information on Baringo District. The information is presented both in narrative and in fact sheet form showing clearly the position and resource base of the district. This information is the basis on which development in the district depends especially in addressing the theme of the plan, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1. Administrative Boundaries

Baringo District is located in the northern part of Rift Valley Province. It has an area of 8,655 km². The district borders Turkana District to the north, Samburu and Laikipia Districts to the east, Koibatek District to the south, and Keiyo, Marakwet and West Pokot Districts to the west. In terms of length (North – South) and breadth (East – West), the district is about 210 and 100 kilometres respectively.

Administratively, Baringo District is divided into 14 divisions that are further divided into 65 locations and 170 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1. The district headquarters is Kabarnet. Politically, the district is divided into three parliamentary constituencies namely: Baringo Central covering Kabarnet, Marigat, Mochongoi, Mukutani, Selawa, Sacho and Tenges Divisions; Baringo North covering Bartabwa, Barwessa, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions; East Baringo covering Kolowa, Nginyang and Tangulbei Divisions. There are 57 civic wards distributed in two local authorities namely: Baringo County Council with 51 electoral wards and the Municipal Council of Kabarnet with 6 electoral wards.

Table 1.1 District Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	Area Km²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Kabarnet	301	9	25
Marigat	641	9	18
Mochongoi	329	3	7
Mikutani	583	3	6
Salawa	273	4	8
Sacho	168	5	15
Tenges	229	5	9
Bartabwa	579	3	8
Barwessa	506	3	10
Kabartonjo	309	5	19
Kipsaraman	504	3	8
Kolowa	1,231	4	10
Nginyang	1,689	5	15
Tangulbei	1,313	4	12
Total	8,655	65	170

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kabarnet, 2001

The largest divisions in terms of area coverage are Nginyang, Tangulbei and Kolowa in that order and each covers over 1,000 km². These three divisions form the East Pokot Sub-District. Sacho and Tenges Divisions have the smallest areas of less than 230 km² each.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Baringo District can be divided into three agro-ecological zones namely the highlands, midlands and lowlands. The highlands are characterized by hills known as the Tugen Hills that are at an average altitude of 2,000 meters above sea level. The average annual rainfall is 1,200 mm and the average annual temperature is 25°C. These conditions coupled with the fertile volcanic soils make the highlands conducive for crops and dairy farming. The midlands are inhabited by agro-pastoralists, as rainfall is not adequate for crop farming. However, this zone is endowed with the only three perennial rivers in the district namely: Perkerra, Molo and Kerio Rivers. Two of these rivers, Perkerra and Molo support irrigation activities in Marigat and Mukutani Divisions where horticulture and maize seed are grown for commercial purposes. The lowlands in the district have an average altitude of about 700 meters above sea level and most of it is rangeland. Temperatures in this zone are above 32°C and the average annual rainfall is about 600 mm. These conditions are not conducive for crop farming and therefore livestock rearing is the main economic activity.

The district has three lakes namely: Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok that covers a combined total area of 140.5 km². Lakes Baringo and Bogoria are located in the eastern midlands and are frequented by tourists who come to see the wildlife and hot springs. Lake Kamnarok is located in the Kerio Valley in the western part of the district and efforts are in place to promote it as a tourist destination for game/wildlife viewing, especially elephants.

Baringo District has a forest cover of 24,254.37 hectares (Ha) most of which is located in the highlands in Tugen Hills and Mochongoi Division. This forest cover can be categorized into plantations (7,120.06 Ha), indigenous (7,268.87 Ha), grassland (4,615.2 Ha) and bushland (11,658.24 Ha). Over 94% of the district's forest cover is gazetted while the remaining portion, which is all in Marigat Division, is not gazetted. The main exotic tree species that are found in the district's forests are Cypress, Eucalyptus and Pinus while Podo, Cedar, Oleafricana and Waibugia are the main indigenous species. In effecting the plan theme, the district will ensure that appropriate programmes are put in place to manage the harsh climate and its effects on the economic activities in the district by utilising district's resources in a sustainable manner without affecting its fragile eco-system.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district are mainly determined by climatic conditions that also govern the type of economic activities undertaken. Divisions such as Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Sacho and Tenges, where crop farming is practiced, have the highest population densities in that order as shown in Table 1.2. The population densities for Kabarnet and Tenges Divisions are 156 and 48 people per kms² respectively. On the other hand, Kolowa, Mukutani, Tangelbei, and Nginyang Divisions have the lowest population densities in that order despite the fact that they account for more than 55% of the district's total area. In these divisions, the climate is harsh and the main economic activity is pastoralism.

Pockets of poverty in the district can be found in most of the urban areas in the district. The most notable are the Turkana people living in Kampi Ya Turkana in Marigat Town and who mainly work in the irrigation schemes in Marigat Division as casual labourers.

Table 1.2 Population Densities by Division

Division	Area Km ²	Population 2002	Density Per km ²
Kabarnet	301	47,040	156.3
Marigat	641	29,153	45.5
Mochongoi	329	11,927	36.3
Mikutani	583	8,063	14
Salawa	273	8,860	32.5
Sacho	168	12,756	75.9
Tenges	229	11,072	48.3
Barbara	579	11,628	20.1
Barwessa	506	20,925	41.4
Kabartonjo	309	36,303	117.5
Kipsaraman	504	19,894	39.5
Kolowa	1,231	16,157	13.2
Nginyang	1,689	32,046	18.9
Tangulbei	1,313	21,067	16.1
Total	8,655	286,891	33.1

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 2001.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet contains information concerning the district at the start of the plan period. It covers the area of the district, topography and climate, demographic and population profiles, density, rural and urban population and socio-economic indicators. Additionally, it provides data on agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forests, cooperatives, water and sanitation, education facilities, health, energy, transport facilities communication, trade, commerce and tourism, banks and financial institutions. The district fact sheet will be used as background information for analysis in the rest of the chapters.

Area	
Total area	8,655km ²
Arable area	2,512km ²
Non-arable land (including Water masses)	6,143km ²
Water mass	140.5km ²
Gazetted forest	243km ²
Urban area	48km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Highest	2,300 metres
Lowest	600 metres
Rainfall	
Annual Average for long rains:	
Highlands	900mm
Lowlands	500mm
Annual average for short rains)	
Highlands	300mm
Lowlands	100mm
Temperature range	
Highs temperatures January-March	35°C
Lowest temperatures July	16°C
Annual average temperature	

Highlands	25°C
Lowlands	35°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Structure	
Population size	286,643
Total number of males	140,704
Total number of females	145,939
Female/ Male ratio	104:100
Total number of youthful population (15-25)	Male – 31,212; Female – 33,481
Total population of primary school age	Male – 37,489; Female – 36,444
Total Population of secondary school age	Male – 15,741; Female – 15,694
Total labour force	136,178
Dependency ratio	100:110
Population growth rate	2.65%
Density	
Highest density Kabarnet	156.3 Persons per km ²
Lowest density Kolowa	13.1 Persons per km ²
Average density	33 Persons per km ²
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start and end of the Plan period	
Start	263,431
End	308,832
Urban Population	
Number of towns with a population of 2000-10,000 people	2 towns i.e. Kabarnet and Marigat
Urban population at the start and end of the plan period	
Start	23,460
End	27,505
Crude birth rate	53.9/1000
Crude death rate	10.6/1000
Life expectancy average	59 years
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	63/1000
Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)	80/1000
Total fertility rate	7.2
Social-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	56,808
Average household size	5
Number of female headed households	10,794 (19%)
Number of disabled	22,951
Children needing special protection/AIDS orphans	2,936
Number of people living in absolute poverty	
Urban	10,248
Rural	154,250
Contribution to national poverty	1.32%
Sectoral contribution to household income	
Agriculture	28%
Rural self-employment	16%
Wage employment	38%
Others	18%
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forests	
Average farm size (small scale)	3-5 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	No large farms
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, cassava
Main cash crops produced	Coffee, pyrethrum, maize
Total acreage under food crops	18,000 hectares
Total acreage under cash crops	1,900 hectares
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	
On-farm	Home made grain stores
Off-farm	Business premises and Cereals Board Stores

Population working in the agriculture sector	44,397
Total No. of ranches (grazing ground)	10 group ranches
Average size of ranches	8,688.2 hectares
Main livestock bred	Cattle, Goats, Sheep
Land carrying capacity	
Highlands	0.5 – 1 hectare/livestock unit
Lowlands	4 – 16.6 hectares/livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector	62,380
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Protopterus, Dagaa and Barbus
Population of fish farmers	6
Number of fish ponds	31
Number of landing beaches	6
Size of gazetted forests	22,681.57 hectares
Size of non-gazetted forests	1,392.08 hectares
Main forest products	Timber, posts, off-cuts and firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc).	N/A
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, Agricultural Co-ops, Unions, Housing etc	
Marketing (Coffee/Dairy)	13
Savings and Credit	20
Key co-operatives which has collapsed in the last 5 years,	
Cotton	1
Groundnuts	1
Honey	1
Coffee/Dairy	1
Total number of registered Coop members by type	
Marketing	3,270
Savings and Credit	338
Total Coop turnover by type	
Marketing	5,167,654/- p.a
Savings and Credit	538,302/- p.a
Water and Sanitation	
Number of Households with access to piped water	19,034 (33.5%)
Number of Households with access to potable water	19,284
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of wells	182
Number of protected springs	26
Number of boreholes	89
Number of dams and pans	Dams – 4, Pans – 132
Number of households with roof catchments	250
Average distance to nearest potable water point	15 km
Number of VIP latrines (Institutional and individual)	7,360
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	385
Total enrolment rates (boys & girls)	Boys – 47% and Girls – 56%
Total drop-out rates (boys & girls)	2%
Teacher/Pupils ratio	1:39
Average years of schools attendance	Not available
Primary:	
Number of primary schools	349
Total enrolment rates by sex	Male – 88.9% and Female – 94%
Total drop-out rates (Male and Female)	4%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:20
Average years of school attendance by sex	Not available
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	34
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Male	28%

Female	22%
Total drop-out	4.5%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:17
Average years of school attendance by sex	Not available
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	1 TTC and 5 Youth Polytechnics
Main type of training institutions	Youth polytechnics
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	93
Enrolment by sex	Male – 3,553 and Female – 6,720
Drop-out rate by sex	Not available
Literacy levels by sex	Male – 66% and Female – 55%
Health	
3 Most prevalent diseases	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Malaria, Diarrhoea,
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:57,381
Number of hospitals	3
Number of health centres	14
Number of dispensaries	54
Number of clinics	8
Average distance to health centre	15km
% Households with access to health centres	Not available
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	17,042
Number of trading centres with electricity	30
% Rural households using solar power	0.0018
% Households using firewood/charcoal	94
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	2.8
Transport Facilities	
Total number of Kms of road	
Tarmacked roads	198.4 km
Murram roads	333 km
Earth roads	736.5 km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil
Number of ports including Inland Container Depots	Nil
Number of airports and airstrips	11
Number of waterways	1
Number of Public Service Vehicles	263
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	871
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	254
Mobile service coverage	Kabamet Municipality (Safaricom)
Post Offices	9
Sub Post Offices	2
Number of telephone booths	56
Number of cyber cafes	3

Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	89
Number of tourist class hotels	4
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife, hot springs, museum, beautiful natural scenery, camping, lakes, boating
Number of registered hotels	60
Number of licensed businesses	2,167
Total number of informal sector enterprises	93
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	2
Number of other financial institutions	2
Number of Micro-finance institutions	3
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 14,400,000 p.a

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the last plan 1997-2001 and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of the projects and programmes proposed in the last plan, the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. Finally it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be taken into account in addressing the plan theme of "*Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 *District Development Plan (DDP)* was "*Rapid Industrialisation for Sustained Economic Development*". The country was expected to harness all its resources and channel them towards achieving the status of a Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) by the year 2020. The 1997-2001 DDP identified the major challenges to industrialization in the district, including; inadequate infrastructure, underdeveloped human resources, lack of credit, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, poor marketing systems and environmental degradation. The plan also spelt out strategies to address these constraints and to create an enabling environment for rapid industrialization. Generally, the district recorded mixed performance in creating an enabling environment for industrialization of the district.

The other challenges identified at the start of the plan period were; the perennial food deficit caused by low agricultural production, inadequate water for humans, livestock and agriculture. To address these problems, the DDP proposed measures to improve extension services, develop irrigation potential, conserve the environment and improve water supply. The plan also spelt out measures to promote tourism, improve literacy levels, and health services delivery, among others. At the end of plan period, it was noted that many of the planned activities or programmes either did not take off or were stopped midway since they depended on donor funding which was not forthcoming. Other factors that curtailed implementation of the 1997 – 2001 Plan were staff retrenchment and the 1999 – 2000 drought, which led to low economic activity in the district and hence the increasing levels of poverty. However, some good progress was recorded in telecommunications sub-sector where coverage including the mobile phone services increased. Other notable progress was in health facilities and services, improved production and sale of livestock products especially milk and meat, and harvesting and sale of honey.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

At the start of the 1997-2001 Plan period, there were 163 on-going projects carried forward from the 1994-96 Plan and 181 new projects that had been proposed. Most of these projects were from the water sub sector with 51 on-going and 16 new ones. In order to facilitate the opening up of the areas with potential for industrialization, public works sub- sector proposed 23 new projects, while the health sub-sector had 6 on-going projects and proposed

10 new ones. Among the development partners, World Vision had 30 on-going projects and 34 new proposals.

At the end of the Plan period, a total of 15 projects in the agricultural sub-sector and 53 projects in the water sub-sector were implemented, while 39 others were implemented outside the Plan. In the roads sub-sector, most of the projects in the Plan were not implemented. However, routine maintenance was carried out on the old roads damaged by the El Nino rains.

One of the objectives of the Plan was to improve the food security situation in the district. Though a number of activities focused on reducing food deficits, the drought of 1999 devastated all the achievements, leading to famine in most areas of the district. The recovery process had not been completed at the end of the plan period.

Environmental conservation realised positive response from the communities through on-farm soil conservation and agro-forestry. However, the El Nino rains of 1998 and the drought of 1999 contributed to more degradation.

Provision of water for human and livestock and minor irrigation for agriculture was targeted as a way of improving living standards, animal health and production of food. Again, the El Nino of 1998 and drought of 1999 caused havoc leading to animal deaths and destruction of water systems.

In the education sub-sector, physical facilities, textbooks, computers, and teachers in both primary and secondary schools were provided. But not all areas of the district were covered adequately especially the arid areas. Adult education centres declined due to low remuneration and consequent departure of teachers. Bursaries raised for needy students were inadequate.

Over the Plan period, the number of hospitals increased from 2 to 3 while the number of health centres and dispensaries increased from 12 to 45 and 14 to 54 respectively. However, these facilities lacked adequate staff and medicine forcing patients to turn to alternatives like herbal medicine.

Important lessons were learnt with regard to the implementation of GOK funded projects. Firstly, community participation was low. Secondly, all NGOs were not bound by planned activities. Thirdly, release of funds at times delayed and quite a number of programmes were left uncompleted due to donor funds suspension. In view of these lessons, the emphasis during this plan period will be to encourage stakeholder partnerships and collaboration in projects and programmes implementation.

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

The theme of the National Development Plan and the District Development Plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The theme was specifically formulated to address the rising levels of poverty in the country and

in the process spur sustainable economic growth by adopting a participatory and inclusive approach to development.

Since independence, several policy documents and plans have been formulated to address the issue of poverty. The most recent one is the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), which is a 15-year strategic plan to eradicate poverty. The MTEF/PRSP was also specifically formulated to tackle the NPEP objectives with short term, 3-year targets. It provides the missing linkage between policy, planning and budget.

The District Consultative PRSP Forums made an in-depth assessment of the people's needs through the participation of all the stakeholders from the grassroot to the top, coming up with priorities to reduce poverty. In Baringo District the priority is to enhance agriculture and rural development. This is in recognition of the fact that over 90 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, depending mainly on subsistence agriculture and livestock production, yet income from agriculture accounts for only 28 per cent of the household incomes. The poor constitute over 50 per cent of the district's population.

Both the DDP and the PRSP have adopted the sectoral approach in addressing poverty. The two documents have also been developed through a consultative process involving all stakeholders in the district, who include the government, NGOs, local authorities, regional bodies, churches and communities. The DDP translates the broad national policies and strategies outlined in the NDP into specific policies and strategies for the district.

The DDP has also taken cognizance of the HIV/AIDS Sessional Paper. The scourge is a major challenge to the district given that AIDS orphans currently number about 3,000. The Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1997 on "Industrialization to the Year 2020" will continue to guide the industrialization strategies in the district during the Plan period. Priority will be given to the promotion of small-scale industries and projects/programmes, which create immediate, benefits to the poor.

Sectoral policies during the plan period will target poverty reduction. Priority will be given to education strategies that target increasing enrolment and literacy levels, environmental conservation, and improvement of health, communication systems and promotion of tourism.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS - CUTTING ISSUES

This section outlines the major challenges and cross cutting issues the district will face during the Plan period, in the context of its resource base and stage of development. Being a semi-arid and arid district, the major development challenge to be addressed during the Plan period will be to ensure that there is adequate water for crop and livestock production, household use and for other development activities.

The other major challenge is to increase productivity of the small units of land (3-5 acres), which are still subjected to further sub divisions. Efforts will be made to increase productivity through improved extension services, access to credit, and provision of irrigation facilities. Measures will also be put in place to expand market outlets for the products. The provision of these services will go a long way in reducing poverty levels in

the district. Further, this will create a self-reliant and sustainable economy devoid of dependency syndrome that has existed amongst the population for a long time.

2.4.1 Population Growth

As indicated in Table 2.1, the district's population is projected to increase from 264,737 people in 1999 to 286,643 in 2002, and from 302,245 in 2004 to 336,042 in 2008.

Table 2.1 Population Projections by Age Cohort and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	23,740	22,522	25,704	24,386	27,103	25,713	28,579	27,112	30,134	28,588
5 - 9	21,817	20,745	23,622	22,462	24,908	23,684	26,264	24,973	27,693	26,333
10 - 14	20,854	20,632	22,580	22,339	23,809	23,555	25,104	24,837	26,471	26,189
15 - 19	16,577	16,153	17,949	17,490	18,926	18,442	19,956	19,445	21,042	20,504
20 - 24	10,115	12,013	10,952	13,007	11,548	13,715	12,177	14,461	12,839	15,249
25 - 29	7,441	9,567	8,057	10,359	8,495	10,922	8,958	11,517	9,445	12,144
30 - 34	5,539	6,903	5,997	7,474	6,324	7,881	6,668	8,310	7,031	8,762
35 - 39	5,264	6,378	5,700	6,906	6,010	7,282	6,337	7,678	6,682	8,096
40 - 44	4,339	4,459	4,698	4,828	4,954	5,091	5,223	5,368	5,508	5,660
45 - 49	3,775	3,810	4,087	4,125	4,310	4,350	4,544	4,587	4,792	4,836
50 - 54	3,108	2,877	3,365	3,115	3,548	3,285	3,741	3,463	3,945	3,652
55 - 59	1,970	2,022	2,133	2,189	2,249	2,308	2,372	2,434	2,501	2,567
60 - 64	1,537	1,924	1,664	2,083	1,755	2,197	1,850	2,316	1,951	2,442
65 - 69	1,306	1,576	1,414	1,706	1,491	1,799	1,572	1,897	1,658	2,000
70 - 74	993	1,296	1,075	1,403	1,134	1,480	1,195	1,560	1,260	1,645
75 - 79	730	767	790	830	833	876	879	923	927	974
80 +	846	1,142	916	1,236	966	1,304	1,018	1,375	1,074	1,450
Total	129,951	134,786	140,704	145,939	148,362	153,882	156,438	162,258	164,952	171,090

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 2001 (The totals include Age not stated)

The district population projections are based on a growth rate of 2.65 per cent per annum. This rapid population growth will continue to have negative effects on other sectors of the district if not checked. For example, there will be increased demand for infrastructural services such as telephone and electricity. In towns such as Kabarnet and Marigat, the demand for clean water and proper sanitation may continue to worsen. This will call for the implementation of major water works and sanitation projects that will help to avert the outbreak of diseases. Medical facilities and personnel will also need to be increased, as current average distance to the nearest facility is 15 km with a very low Doctor/Patient ratio.

Majority of the district's population is young with 61.5 per cent of the population being below the age of 20 years. Table 2.2 shows the population projections by selected age groups. The population of primary school going age (6 - 13) is projected to increase from 73,933 in 2002 to 80,214 in 2008, while the population of the secondary school going age (14 - 17) is projected to increase from 31,435 in 2002 to 34,140 in 2008. Both the primary and secondary school going age population will therefore constitute 35.9 per cent of the total

population at the end of the Plan period. This high population of the school-going age will necessitate investments in educational facilities and services. It is noted that the demand for primary and secondary school education currently exceeds the capacity of the available facilities. Every year, many students fail to get admission to secondary schools due to few available chances. The rate at which these education facilities are being expanded is too low, implying that the present situation may persist during the plan period.

Table 2.2 Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13 (Pry. Sch.)	34,624	33,659	37,489	36,444	39,529	38,428	41,535	40,519	37,489	42,725
14 - 17 (Sec. Sch.)	14,538	14,495	15,741	15,694	16,598	16,549	17,440	17,449	15,741	18,399
15 - 25 (Youth)	28,827	30,922	31,212	33,481	32,911	35,303	34,581	37,225	31,212	39,251
15 - 49 (F/Fert.)		59,283		64,188		67,682		71,366		75,251
15 - 64 (L/Force)	59,665	66,106	64,602	71,576	68,118	75,472	71,575	79,580	64,602	83,911

Source: District Statistics Office, Kabarnet, 2001

The female population in age bracket 15-49 (the reproductive group) is expected to increase from 64,188 in 2002 to 75,251 in 2008. This age group constitutes 22.4 per cent of the total population. The high percentage of women in the reproductive age groups coupled with the district fertility rate of 7.2 provides potential for rapid population growth. Urgent measures need to be put in place during the plan period to reduce the fertility rate. The high growth rate if not checked will exert pressure on the available health facilities and services that will need to be expanded to accommodate the growing number of women in their reproductive age.

The labour force (15-64 age group) is expected to increase from 136,178 in 2002 to 148,513 in 2008. The labour force constitutes 47.4 per cent of the total population, almost half the total population. Measures will, therefore, need to be put in place during the plan period to provide gainful employment opportunities for this group.

Urban population increase is also a dimension to be considered in the development of the district. The urban population is expected to increase from 23,461 at the start of the Plan period to 24,739 in 2004, and from 26,086 in 2006 to 27,505 in 2008. As the population in these centres increases, there will be need to provide adequate housing, water and sanitation, education facilities and other basic amenities during the Plan period. The problem of mushrooming shanties, brought about by rural-urban migration will also have to be addressed.

2.4.2 Poverty

Baringo District has experienced increased poverty levels over the years. In 1997, the Welfare Monitoring Survey estimated that 35 per cent of the population lived below the food poverty line. By 2000, it was estimated that 62 per cent of the population were food poor. The people in the district most affected by poverty are pastoralists, small-scale farmers, female-headed households, people with disabilities, the landless, and children including

HIV/AIDS orphans. Most of the poor are found in the arid areas of the district and in the urban areas.

The effect of poverty on agriculture and livestock production is very significant because the farmers are unable to purchase inputs for crop and livestock production. This has contributed to low productivity, late land cultivation and loss of produce due to diseases that afflict crops and animals. Since the district has an annual food deficit even in a good year, poverty situation has worsened. Poverty has had adverse implication on the sustainability of water projects because the poor people are not able to pay for the water. Less than half of the households have access to portable water. Landlessness is also a major factor contributing to poverty in the district.

The increasing poverty level in Baringo can also be attributed to lack of adequate employment and other income generating opportunities for the district's growing labour force that is about 47 per cent (2002) of the total population. This coupled with low level of investments due to low purchasing power hamper development efforts in the district.

Poverty has made it increasingly difficult to introduce alternative sources of energy especially for rural households. These alternative sources include electricity, kerosene, and solar power. Many households are not able to afford these alternative energy sources and hence continue to depend on wood fuel for cooking, and lighting in some cases. This implies that the national goal of sustainable use of the natural resources will be difficult to attain over the 2002 – 2008 Period especially if the poverty situation does not improve in the district.

Education and health services are increasingly becoming inaccessible to many residents of the district due to the rising poverty levels. This has led to a situation where an increasing number of children are growing up without education thus threatening to lower the level of literacy in the district. Most of these children end up joining the labour market at a tender age when their physical, mental and emotional development is incomplete. In the health sub-sector, more people are now deliberately delaying to seek medical attention when they are sick due to the increasing cost of these services. Others have even resorted to seeking the services of traditional healers who in most cases are not dependable. This situation is likely to result into more deaths from diseases that are curable and preventable.

Self-help efforts of many organized groups in the district have been affected by poverty because many group members are not in a position to contribute financially towards the sustenance of group projects. This state of affairs has resulted in an increase in the number of dormant women, youth and self help groups as well as abandoned projects. Poverty has also created an environment where more people are engaged in petty offences as they try to fend for themselves. These offences include brewing of illicit beverages, prostitution, and petty theft. An increasing number of people are being arrested for these crimes and there is likelihood that some of them may graduate to more serious crimes thus disrupting peace and security. This may result in the Police, Prisons, Probation, and Provincial Administration having a workload beyond their current capacity.

As stated above, children are among the most affected by poverty. These include both HIV/AIDS orphans and abandoned children. The district has already a significant number of

such children. Most of the children in the district who are neglected or abandoned find themselves in this situation mainly due to poverty. This implies that the future of many children who are supposed to be cradles of the country in the years to come are under serious threat. With the present trend of poverty, the situation is likely to worsen over the plan period.

From the above discussion it is clear that poverty is causing a lot of havoc on the district's economy. It is therefore imperative that poverty reduction will be given emphasis over the 2002 – 2008 Plan period.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

By the end of 2001, the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in the district will have exceeded 850, although the unreported cases could be more. All the divisions in the district had recorded AIDS cases with Kabarnet, Marigat, and Kabartonjo divisions leading in that order.

This can be attributed to the fact that the main urban centres, with high prevalence rates in the district are found in these divisions. The number of AIDS orphans in the district has also grown over the years. Baringo Central constituency, which has urban centres, recorded 1,036 AIDS orphans by the end of 2001. By the end of the plan period this figure is expected to increase tenfold. This will be a cost in terms of care, health and education of children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP). The fight against HIV/AIDS in the district has been spearheaded by the District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) and, at the lower level, the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACC). Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the district are also playing a significant role in the efforts to combat the scourge.

The effect of HIV/AIDS on the district's resources is a major issue of concern. The effects of HIV/AIDS have spread to all sectors of the district economy. First and foremost, the disease is slowly reducing the labour force in the agriculture and rural development sector. The direct consequence is a drop in food production worsening further the food security problem in the district. Secondly, the scarce household incomes meant for food purchases is systematically being diverted towards medical expenses of those suffering from AIDS.

Thirdly, the increasing number of deaths due to AIDS has increased the number of land disputes and requests for land sub-division by members of the families of the deceased people. This state of affairs is militating against the efforts of the district to increase food production and spur the development of land parcels. The people mostly affected are the higher income groups who had managed to purchase land.

HIV/AIDS is also causing serious set backs to the development of the tourism, trade and industrial sector. It is slowly and steadily reducing the number of active participants in this sector through deaths of employees, investors and clients. In addition, those who are suffering from this condition cannot invest well in trading and industrial activities because most of their income is now being used to meet medical costs. If the tourism, industry and trade sector is to prosper and spur economic growth of the district and the country in general, the campaign against HIV/AIDS must be stepped up in all parts of the district.

The services of the health sub-sector have been badly affected by the AIDS scourge because AIDS patients in the district are now occupying about 50% of the inpatient facilities in the health institutions. Home based care for AIDS patients has been identified as the key to reducing this pressure on the health institutions but this is still far from being well established at the community level. There is still a lot of stigmatisation attached to AIDS patients from members of the community, and unless measures are quickly put in place can result into more serious problems such as abandonment of AIDS orphans, neglect of those infected, and reluctance to reveal HIV status, unless intervention measures are quickly put in place. At the same time, diseases such as TB which were thought to be under control have now strongly re-emerged thus necessitating the use of more resources to fight these diseases that are closely associated with AIDS.

The annual contribution of the district to the national economy is bound to suffer seriously over time as more farmers, teachers, casual labourers, businessmen and women, members of the disciplined forces and others become sick and eventually perish. If this trend continues over the plan period, the district's production level will decrease while the poverty levels increase. Consequently, all the people and organizations in the district should support the fight against the scourge.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

As is characteristic of many other areas, gender imbalances have tended to be biased against women than men. This has prompted most gender discussions to be based mainly on improving the status of women. Education affects the level of participation of men and women in development activities. In Baringo district, the majority of the illiterate members of the adult population are women thus implying that the quality of their participation in development activities is lower than that of men. In order to reverse this trend and create a balance in the participation of men and women in the development of the district, emphasis must be given on the education of the girl child. At the same time, functional adult literacy activities must be stepped up in order to improve the literacy level of women who are the majority in the adult literacy classes. Although female enrolments are high, the drop out rate is also high, leading to the low literacy level among females

The participation of women in the cooperatives sector in the district is still poor. This is especially evident when it comes to the management of the societies, which is an area dominated by men. In order to increase the participation of women in this sector, Co-operative Societies should be encouraged to include clauses in their by-laws that facilitate the active participation of women in the sub sector's management. At the same time women will be encouraged to join societies through which they can gain access to credit facilities that can enable them undertake activities that help to reduce poverty.

The district recognizes the importance of active participation of women in water development activities. In this regard, the water department has endeavoured to involve women alongside men in the implementation, management, operation and maintenance of water projects. The formulation of all new water projects includes the element of gender and growth as one of the key issues to the sustainability of these projects.

Gender issues are very important to the trade and financial sub-sector in the district. The main beneficiaries in this sector are men. This state of affairs has therefore increased the poverty level among women, especially in the rural areas of the district, where business management skills are very low and credit facilities are inaccessible. In order to create a gender balance in the participation of men and women in this sector, it is important that micro-finance institutions in the district focus attention on training more women on basic business skills and providing them with credit facilities in order to improve their businesses. This move will empower women and boost their self-confidence. This will particularly boost the income level of widows and orphans, which have been left for the society to take care of.

Women in the district have limited access to information on reproductive health, and hence many women cannot assert their reproductive rights. This has made it difficult for the district to contribute positively to lowering the national fertility rates. The concerted efforts of all the stakeholders in the district will therefore be enlisted over the plan period to promote attitude change that will help women to exercise their reproductive rights in an amicable environment.

All the stakeholders in the development process need to collect gender-disaggregated data. This data can be used for gender sensitive planning thus ensuring that projects address gender concerns. For example, the information collected by the Children's Department clearly shows that the girls constitute the majority of the Children in Need of Special Protection. This information will be used to design projects that will address this disparity thereby enhancing the survival of the girl child.

The cultural and traditional practices and barriers have contributed significantly to gender imbalances in the district. These include gender inequality in ownership of land and livestock, and control over uses of income. Cultural and traditional practices revolve around access and control of natural resources. Women have access to nearly all resources but minimal control.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The district has occasionally been faced with drought and serious environmental degradation. Drought conditions occur frequently in the district causing livestock deaths and loss of farm produce. This usually leaves a big portion of the district's population in an impoverished state and fully dependent on relief food. Malnutrition cases and diseases also go up during periods of drought, thus necessitating emergency medical assistance especially for children in order to prevent deaths. This in turn leads to the poor performance of the industrial and trading sectors due to low purchasing power of the population. The tourism sector is also affected by drought because wildlife migration during this period in search of food and water is high. Some of the wildlife dies in the process. At the same time, human-wildlife conflict and poaching incidences increase drastically due to competition for water at the few perennial water sources.

Government offices in parts of the district have a high likelihood of being gutted by fire. This is especially so in some of the divisions where the offices lack fire fighting equipment

and are constructed using timber. These offices store many vital Government documents that need to be kept safely. If some of these documents are destroyed, it can cause a lot of suffering to members of the public. The Registration of Persons Department once faced such a disaster where the divisional office in Kabartonjo was razed down by fire destroying the national identity card records that were in the office. To-date, some members of the public have not been able to acquire a national identity card due to the loss of those records. In order to avert or minimize occurrence of such a disaster, efforts will be made by the district to construct permanent office buildings in the divisions, especially for those departments handling very important or confidential information.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental degradation of certain parts of the district to irreversible levels is also an impending disaster. The measures, which have been put in place to curb this, are far from adequate. The consequence of this is that more parts of the district will be lined up with deep gullies and without any vegetation cover, rendering these areas unfit for development activities, and thus reducing the district's production potential. Environmental degradation resulting from the present trend where more people are moving into areas with fragile ecosystems for purpose of cultivating will also affect these areas adversely in the long run. This is now slowly reducing agriculture and livestock output and consequently household incomes. The implication is that savings and commercial activities especially in the rural areas will go down. People may therefore turn to the protected areas for their sustenance thus interfering with the environment in these areas and bringing about more human-wildlife conflict and wildlife migration, which will have a negative effect on tourism promotion and the district's economy.

Another frequent environment challenge is the washing away of roads during the rainy seasons. Rains sometimes cause landslides that damage roads, especially on the Tugen Hills, due to the sandy nature of the soils. Such disasters in the past have caused communication problems and increased the cost of maintaining the road network in the district. In order to minimize the occurrence of such disasters, soil conservation measures aimed at reducing the speed of the flow of surface water during storms will be put up in strategic places during the 2002 – 2008 Plan period.

Heavy winds have destroyed buildings especially schools. This causes heavy expenditure on repairs diverting education funds to programmes that were earlier considered complete. In such cases new programmes in the educational sub-sector have remained in the drawing boards and on-going ones have stalled, leaving the sub-sector targets unmet.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the district's development constraints and outlines the strategies that will be used to overcome the identified constraints. A list of the projects that will help the district to meet its development goals for the next seven years is also articulated in this chapter.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the main productive sector in the district. The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Crop Development (food and cash crops), Agricultural Research Development, Livestock Development, Irrigation Development, Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services, Co-operatives, Food Security, Land Administration and Survey, Rural Water Supply, Environment and Fisheries.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the 2002-2008 Plan period, the district will endeavour to fulfil the vision and mission of this sector. The promotion of food security in the district will be pursued through the introduction and promotion of drought resistant and high yielding crop varieties such as maize, beans, sorghum and millet. This will be concentrated in the highlands and midlands.

In the midlands, efforts will be made to increase the efficiency of the existing irrigation schemes with a view to increasing output through increasing the hectareage under irrigation:

In the lowlands, the district will continue to promote the rearing of drought adaptable cattle, camels and goats. If this is achieved during the plan period, then the district's annual food deficit will be greatly reduced. Employment opportunities in the rural areas are also expected to increase thereby reducing poverty and rural – urban migration.

The district will ensure that resources are utilized sustainably. Special emphasis will be put on the conservation of forests and water catchment areas as well as reducing soil erosion particularly in the highlands. Farmers will also be encouraged to practice agro-forestry in order to reduce the dependency on forests for fuel wood. In the lowlands, land carrying capacity norms will be emphasised to conserve the environment.

Agro-industrial development will be promoted during the Plan period. Some of the agro-based industries that will be targeted for development are milk processing, honey refineries, meat and groundnuts processing. The development of these industries will no doubt increase employment and income generating opportunities in the district.

The development of rural water supplies in Baringo over the Plan period will improve the lives of people in the rural areas. In this regard, the district will endeavour to rehabilitate existing water projects with a view to improving their efficiency and expand their coverage. At the same time, new water projects, especially in the lowlands, will be started in areas with no supply. Training of Water Management Committees will be undertaken with a view to enhancing the sustainability of these projects.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is the main source of employment and is key to the poverty reduction efforts in Baringo. About 78 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities from which they derive some income. Through this sector, farmers are able to market their produce through cooperative societies. Products such as milk, coffee, honey, groundnuts and horticulture are marketed through the existing societies in the district. These products earn farmers good income and contribute up to 28 per cent of household income.

Over 90 per cent of the population live in the rural areas and depend on the rural water supplies for drinking and other economic purposes. The agro-based industries and market garden activities depend on rural water supplies.

Environmental conservation in Baringo is considered to be a very important issue because of the negative effects of environmental degradation experienced in various parts of the district. This has caused the destruction of water catchment areas and soil erosion. The district will enhance its emphasis on conservation of the environment, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local inhabitants.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The following are the various stakeholders in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector together with their respective roles in the management and utilization of resources in the sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Forest Department	Increase forest and tree cover with a view of increasing the supply of forest products and services, promote Income Generating Activities based on forest and tree resources, contribute to sustainable agriculture through soil and water conservation, conserve natural habitats and collect revenue for the Government. Liase with Water Department to protect water catchment.
Environment Conservation Department	Coordinate environment management issues, promote the integration of environmental concerns into development plans, conduct surveys on the environment, provide technical assistance to organizations involved in natural resources management and environmental protection, monitoring and assessment of activities that have an impact on the environment.
Water Development Department	Plan and develop water resources, coordinate all water actors, conduct water research and avail data, apportion water resources, control water quality, and train communities on operation, maintenance and management of water projects.
Veterinary Department	Livestock disease control, tsetse control, provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial Insemination (AI) services, promote the quality of hides and skins

	produced in the district, and training of livestock farmers.
Cooperative Department	Registration and liquidation of societies, enforcement of the Cooperatives Society Act, and promoting the growth and development of the cooperative sub-sector.
Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	Settling of the landless on government and trust land, to safeguard the interests and rights of individuals in land registration and sub-division of group ranches, hearing and determination of disputes over unregistered land and land consolidation, registration and coordination of settlement scheme matters.
Survey Department	Sub-division of individual registered land and settlement schemes, revision of topographical maps, provision of photo enlargements to support land adjudication, and preparation and maintenance of Registration Index Maps and Preliminary Index Diagrams to support land registration. The department also undertakes town and market surveys as well as assisting in solving land boundary disputes.
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificate of lease, registration of loans on title deeds and certificate of leases, determination and indication of land boundary disputes on registered land, and registration of other land documents e.g. transfer of land, mutation, partitions etc.
Agriculture Department	Ensure food self-sufficiency through the provision of extension services to the farmers, environmental management, irrigation development, and agricultural information management.
World Vision	Facilitating the implementation of water, agriculture, livestock, and environmental activities in their areas of jurisdiction.
Action Aid	Facilitating the implementation of water projects in Barwessa Division.
CCF	Facilitating the implementation of water, agriculture, livestock, and environmental activities in their areas of jurisdiction.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Conduct research that will increase food production in the district and dissemination research findings to farmers.
Agricultural Finance Corporation	Provide credit facilities to farmers for improving their out put.
Kenya Farmers Association	Ensure that the necessary farm inputs are available to farmers at all times.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase the crop yields and income of farmers.	Inadequate rainfall; Poor soil; Use of poor farming Techniques; Soil erosion; Steep land terrain; Small farm sizes; Frequent droughts; Rocky farms.	Planting of drought resistant crops e.g. sorghum, yams and millet; Intensify extension services; Put in place soil and water conservation measures.
Livestock Development	Increase livestock yields and income of farmers	Poor marketing; Cattle rustling; Inadequate water points; Poor animal husbandry; Lack of adequate livestock drugs; Inadequate pasture.	Set up more livestock users association; Use Vet Scouts to help in fighting livestock diseases; Construct more water points; Improve pasture management; Construct more cattle dips; Put up more livestock sale yards;

			Intensify zero grazing activities; Upgrade livestock breeds.
Rural Water Supply	Improve access to safe water for domestic and livestock use.	Unreliable rainfall; High evaporation; Few water treatment works; Siltation of dams and pans; Poor management of water facilities; Sparsely distributed water points.	Put up more piped water schemes, dams and pans; Put up more water treatment works; Strengthen water management committees through training; Desilt dams and pans where viable.
Irrigation Development	Increase food production and area under irrigation by improving efficiency of irrigation schemes.	Poor efficiency of irrigation schemes; Low water levels in the irrigation schemes.	Improve water conservation structures in the existing schemes; Establish more irrigation schemes by blocking gorges and streams to divert water for irrigation.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Ensure that all the land is surveyed and owners issued with title deeds.	Slow land registration; Many land disputes; Irregular land allocation.	Speed up land registration; Speed up hearing of land disputes; Curb corrupt practices in land allocation.
Environment	Promote sustainable use of resources.	Few tree nurseries; Few forest dept staff; Wanton felling of trees for firewood; Settlement in environmentally fragile areas; Encroachment into water conservation areas.	Put up more tree nurseries at water points; Train communities on forest management; Intensify agro-forestry and afforestation; Create awareness and education on the environment
Agricultural Marketing	Formation and training of marketing groups; Identification of potential markets; Dissemination of market information.	Inadequate resources; Lack of adequate market information and methods of collecting and dissemination of the same; Lack of appreciation of marketing as a very important component in agricultural production.	Preparation and presentation of market related proposals; Formation of marketing groups for specific crops; Training marketing groups; Establish a website on the internet.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Macadamia Development District wide	Provide farmers with an alternative source of income.	Increase hectarage under macadamia by 200 ha. by the end of plan period	Awareness meetings to promote macadamia; Provision of seedlings.
Cotton Promotion (Kerio Valley) i. e. Barwessa and Salama Divisions	Provide farmers with an alternative source of income.	Increase hectarage under cotton by 500 hectares.	Awareness meetings to promote cotton; Provision of seedlings and other farm inputs.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development (food and cash crops)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kirandich Dam Catchment Conservation Project Kabarnet Division	1	Reduce siltation of the dam to prolong its lifespan; Protect existing springs; Curb formation of gullies.	To dig 296,000m of terraces in 2,048 farms; Conserve 500M COD and 500,000M of infiltration ditches	Soil & water conservation; Spring protection Put up silt traps Justification: There is need to conserve this dam. It has cost billions of shillings to put up.
Kimao Dam Catchment Conservation Marigat Division	2	Minimize siltation of Kimao dam.	To conserve 900 farms; To develop 3 springs.	Soil & water conservation; Spring development; Riverbank protection & gully control. Justification: There is need to protect this dam that has cost a lot of money to construct.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	3	Increase agricultural production through good land management.	Manage 2,600 farms annually 5ha. for water; To protect 16 springs; Harvest run-off water in 5Ha.	Soil & water conservation; Agro-forestry; Gully control; Reseeding and rehabilitation of badly eroded areas; Run-off harvesting for crop production; Education & training. Justification: Environmental degradation in the district is alarming and there is need to curb the same.
Soya Bean Promotion Salawa District wide	4	Improve nutritional status and income of farm families along Kerio Valley; Expand project to cover whole district later.	Identify and train 12 women groups; Purchase 70kg of the soya bean seed.	Identify sites; Involve women groups in soya beans production; Purchase farm inputs; Train farmers; Market surplus produce. Justification: This project will help to increase incomes and reduce the district's food deficit.
Drip Irrigation Development Tenges, Sacho	5	Introduce farmers to water saving	Purchase and install 50 bucket Kits,	Identify suitable areas for drip irrigation development; Train farmers on management of the

Kabarnet, Kipsaraman & Kabartonjo Divisions		irrigation technologies; Ensure all year round reliable production of horticultural crops.	25 drums kits & 10 eight acre kits.	systems. Justification: With improved irrigation efficiency the district will increase food production.
Kipchir Irrigation Barwessa, Embosos	6	Increase food production; Increase family income.	70ha to be irrigated; Construct 4 intakes and 8 structures.	Survey & design of the scheme area & structures; Construction of structures; Train farmers. Justification: This project will reduce poverty and increase household incomes.
Lift Irrigation Development Kolloa, Nginyang, Barwessa & Marigat	7	Develop lift irrigation in selected areas; Increase food production; Increase family income.	Purchase 20 pump sets and install them Irrigate 250 acres; Recruit and train farmers.	Survey, design and install lift irrigation systems; Train farmers on the lift irrigation & operation. Justification: This project will reduce poverty and increase household incomes.
Agricultural Marketing Improvement District wide	8	Information Management; Increase farmer's income; Enhance/improve group management skills.	Purchase 1 computer for data analysis; Form 20 farmers marketing groups.	Collection & management of Agric. marketing information; Training on the use of agriculture market information at the farm level; Capacity building to make livestock trades associations & other marketing groups more effective; Establishing linkages with other stakeholders. Justification: This project will bridge the gap between farmers and the market for their produce.
Kipsaa Catchment Conservation Tenges Division	9	Minimize siltation of the proposed Kipsaa Dam.	Complete conservation of Kipsaa catchment.	Soil & water conservation; Put up silt traps. Justification: There is need to conserve the catchment so as to increase the lifespan of the dam.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programme Marigat, Mochongoi, Kabarnet, Tenges, Sacho, Salawa, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Barwessa, and Bartabwa Divisions	Increase milk production; Improve fodder; Improve animal husbandry and increase farmers' awareness on modern farming techniques; Improve ability of staff to provide extension services.	Increase amount of milk produced (Lts); Increase the number of farmers trained; Increase the number of staff trained.	Supply of high quality bulls; On-farm demonstration on fodder management, agro-forestry, calf rearing, and cattle housing; Training of farmers.
Honey Production District wide	Increase farmers' income through honey production.	Increase the number of K.T.B hives provided.	Demonstration and provision of K.T.B hives.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipsunya Dairy Plant Kabarnet Division	1	Promote the dairy industry by providing a market for milk and milk products thus increasing the income of farmers.	Increase the amount of litres of milk processed and sold; Increase the amount of money received by farmers from milk and its products.	Complete constructing the plant; Collect and process milk from farmers; Market milk and milk products. Justification: This plant will provide ready market for the milk produced in the district.
Baringo Poultry Development Project	2	Provide farmers with improved cockerels for upgrading the existing poultry stock.	Put up 2 poultry houses and start raising cockerels and pullets by end of 2002.	Construct poultry house for raising day old cockerels and pullets; Buy and raise the cockerels and pullets; Sell cockerels and pullets to farmers. Justification: The project will boost the income and nutritional status of farmers.
Upgrading of Livestock in ASAL Areas of the District Kolowa, Ngingang and Tangelbei Divisions	3	Provide improved breeds for upgrading of stock; Increase milk and meat production Increase farmers' incomes.	Increase the number of hybrid animals in Loruk Division.	Establish a livestock multiplication centre; Purchase a nuclear stock of sahiwal, dorper sheep and galla goats. Justification: This project will enhance food security in the ASAL areas.
Animal Feed Manufacturing Plant Kabarnet Division	4	Provide farmers with a reliable source of animal feeds locally.	A completed manufacturing plant for animal feed.	Establish an animal feed manufacturing plant Justification: This plant will assist farmers to easily get feeds for their livestock especially during the dry season.
Improvement of Camel Breed Tangelbei Division	5	Improve existing breeds; Increase milk production; Encourage stocking	Purchase and distribute 60 male and 60 female high quality camels by the end of plan	Purchase camels of high quality; Distribute the camels to farmers on a cost-sharing basis. Justification:

		of camels.	period.	Through this project, the loss of camels during drought will reduce while food security in the ASAL areas will be enhanced.
Training of Officers District wide	6	Improve the ability of officers to implement projects.	Train 20 officers in PRA, PMC and Computer Operations.	Hold training sessions on Project Management and Computer Studies for officers in the department. Justification: This will enhance the implementation projects in the district
Slaughter House Kampi ya Samaki	7	Provide farmers with a slaughter house nearby.	Complete slaughter house by the end of plan period.	Construction of the slaughter house, stockyard, and soak pits. Justification: This project will improve the marketing of livestock, earning farmers more income.

A: On-going Project Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	Curb the spread of livestock diseases.	Vaccinate 4.2 million cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease, 2.1 million against Rinderpest, 840,000 against Anthrax and Black Water; Vaccinate 70,000 dogs and cats against rabies; Vaccinate 7 million goats against CBP; Construct 70 more vaccination crushes and rehabilitate 50 crushes.	Control of all livestock diseases by vaccination, monitoring, control of livestock movement, surveillance and screening of disease incidences.
Tick Control District wide	Control and reduce tick borne disease incidences .	Construct 10 new cattle dips and train 192 dip committees on proper dip management; Rehabilitate 30 dips especially in the arid areas of the district.	Control of ticks and tick borne diseases by rehabilitation of defective dips and construction of new ones; Training of dip committees and livestock farmers.
Tsetse Control Marigat, Nginyang, Kolowa, Tangelbei, and Kerio Valley	Control and reduce the incidence of Trypanosomiasis and the livestock losses related to the disease	Develop tsetse camps at Marigat, Nginyang and Kerio Valley, Kolowa and Tangelbei.	Control of tsetse fly by establishing tsetse traps impregnated with the right acaricide.
Clinical Services District wide	Control of diseases through diagnosis and treatment of reported cases in the district	Attend to at least 45,000 cases over the plan period in the district.	Treatment of sick animals and advising owners on proper management to avoid recurrence of the disease.
Artificial Insemination Highlands	Improve the coverage of AI services in the district.	Start 6 private AI schemes in Mochongoi, Kipsaraman, Sacho, and Salawa Divisions.	Provide high quality and diseases free semen; Supervision of the network to enhance the

			proper utilization of the available resources.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement District wide	Improve the quality of leather, hides and skins produced in the district.	Train all the traders and flayers in the district; Construct a tannery by the end of the plan period.	Extend services to hides and skins producers on handling and marketing; Construct a tannery in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control Lake Basins, Laikipia Escarpment, and Arable areas	1	Control and reduction of Trypanosomiasis incidences.	Train 5 and retrain 3 tsetse assistants; Construct tsetse traps around Lakes Baringo and Bogoria as well as Laikipia Escarpment and Arable areas.	Train and retrain junior tsetse control assistants and do surveillance and mapping of tsetse-infested area; Acquire insecticides and construct tsetse traps. Justification: This activity will reduce livestock losses.
AI Crushes High Potential Areas	2	Increase the coverage of AI services and improve the quality of cattle.	Construct 27 AI crushes and train 6 inseminators for the Private Ats.	Construction of AI crushes in strategic areas; Training of inseminators to carry out the inseminations. Justification: This project will help to improve the quality of livestock in the district and consequently the income of farmers.
District Laboratory District Headquarters	3	Provide a place to carry out simple diagnosis in the district instead of going to Nakuru District.	Have a one fully functional laboratory in place by the end of the plan period.	Establish and equip the district laboratory. Justification: The laboratory will help in the early detection of diseases.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sacho/Remo Water Supply Sacho Division	Improve the efficiency of the water supply in order to increase production to satisfy the present and future water demand for Sacho high school and its environs.	Increase water production from 100 to 200 cubic meters per day by the year 2003 and hand over the project to the school and community.	Complete intake tank and pump house; Rehabilitate rising main and construct anchor blocks; Construct treatment works and Staff houses; Replace pump sets and accessories.
Kapkong Water Supply Sacho Division	Reinstate the water supply to its original design in order to satisfy the water demand of Sacho Division; Enhance revenue collection.	Increase the pumping hours from 6 to 10 hours per day.	Rehabilitate spring protection works and construct wall to protect pump house; Rehabilitate two leaking tanks and repair perimeter fence;

			Construct sedimentation and coagulation basins for treatment works; Purchase and lay distribution pipes; Replace defective pump accessories.
Construction of Water Supply – Livestock Programme Kerio Valley, Mochongoi, Lake Baringo Basin, Bartabwa, and Lower Kipsaraman	To provide water for domestic and livestock use closer to the people.	Reduce the walking distance from 10 to 4 kilometres by the end of the plan period.	Construct pans and boreholes for domestic and livestock use in the lowlands.
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies District wide	Restore the optimal capacity of the facilities Handing over to the communities; Enhance revenue collection.	Rehabilitate 2 supplies and train 2 water committees annually for the next 7 years.	Replace old pump sets and accessories; Redesign pipelines and storage tank of the existing supply.
Kampi Ya Samaki Water Supply Marigat Division	Provide adequate clean potable water in sufficient quantities to serve the residents; Reduce the outbreak of diseases.	Design and construct a complete water supply system for the town and set up a legal water users association to manage the affairs of the supply by the year 2004.	Redesign the water supply and complete rising main, treatment works, and storage tank and pump house; Purchase new pumps set and provide electricity to the system.
Construction of Water Conservation Structures District wide	Provide adequate water for livestock in the ASAL areas of the district.	Construct 6 pans and desilt 12 existing pans annually and set up a pans management committee for each group.	Construct new pans and dams and rehabilitate existing ones.
Arror Saimo Water Supply Project Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman Divisions	Increase accessibility of clean potable water to the area residents.	Increase the number of consumer connections from 10 to 200 by the year 2005.	Construct and equip booster station; Complete distribution mains; Construct two storage tanks; Electrify the system and purchase new pump set for the intake.
Kabasis Water Project Sacho Division	Improve the accessibility to potable water for the residents of the areas.	Reduce the time spent in search of water from 2 hours to 30 minutes by the end of the plan period.	Construct intake and purchase motor driven pump set; Electrify the system; Construct a 100 cubic meters tank; Complete pipe laying; Train management committee.
Tangulbei Water Project Tangulbei Division	Improve the efficiency of the system with a view of reducing water shortage during the drought periods.	Increase accessibility to watering points for both human and livestock	Purchase and lay pipes for rising and distribution system; Construct main storage tank; Construct CWPs and cattle troughs; Train water management committee.
Barwessa (Yeptos) Water Supply Barwessa	Complete the construction of the water supply to meet	Increase the water supply coverage from 70 families	Construct 2'no. 150 cubic meters masonry

Division	the people's needs.	to 350 families on Lawan and Kabutiei Locations by laying 10 kms of pipeline.	tanks; Extend distribution mains to Keturwo and Likwon.
Emkwen Water Project Marigat Division	Provide water for livestock and agriculture use to boost rural incomes and employment opportunities.	Increase water for agriculture and livestock use; Open up new irrigation schemes.	Construct intake and gravity main; Construct 2 no. Cattle troughs; Provide distribution boxes for irrigation; Community training on effective use of water.
Segeberger Water Project Kabartonjo Division	Support community efforts to provide water for domestic and livestock use.	Reduce the time spent in search of water from 3 hours to 30 minutes; Increase the number of zero grazing units as a direct result of improved access to water.	Construct intake and rising main, storage tank, and distribution system. Construct pump house and equip with electric pump set; Train community.
Koyonin Water Project Kabarnet Division	Provide adequate water to the residents of Kabarnet Soi in order to spur economic growth in the area.	Increase water accessibility to 95 families and promote kitchen gardening.	Construct intake, gravity main, and storage tank and distribution system; Train community on management of the project.
Mochongoi Water Project Mochongoi Division	Provide water for both domestic and livestock use in the newly settled areas of Mochongoi.	Develop a water supply to serve 120 families and reduce the distance to water source from 10 to 5 kms.	Construct spring protection, gravity main, storage tank and distribution system; Empower management committee through training.
Kimao Dam Water Supply Project Marigat Division	Operationalize constructed dam to provide water to the environs of Marigat Town.	Lay 20 km of distribution main, 10 km of branch line, and set up a management structure for the sustainability of the project.	Construct treatment works, gravity main, storage tanks, and distribution system; Catchment protection.
Northern and Central Eastern Baringo Drilling Programme (NCEBDP) Marigat, Lower Kabartonjo, Nginyang, Kipsaraman, Bartabwa, Kolowa and Tangulbei Divisions	Improve access to safe water for domestic and livestock consumption in the low lands.	Drill 44 No. boreholes and equip them, and train communities by the year 2004.	Drill 44 No. boreholes and equip with Duga II Tropical hand pumps; Develop appropriate water harvesting techniques for areas where ground water is of low quality or deficient.
Marigat Water Supply Marigat Division	Improve water supply to Marigat Town to alleviate persistent water shortages.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Lay 6" diameter rising main, construct 250 cubic meters storage tank; Upgrade the distribution network; Construct new treatment works; Improve the intake works arrangement.
Rehabilitation and Installation of Hydro-meteorological stations District wide	Enhance data collection for planning and allocation of water resources as per policy shift.	Rehabilitate 3 No. gauging stations and install 1 No. Met station annually; Train 4 communities from the area.	Rehabilitation of river gauging stations and Met stations; Train communities in data collection.
Water Resources Apportionment and	Ensure that there is no over abstraction from rivers;	Ensure that all permits and records on water works are	Monitoring of abstraction works and

Surveillance District wide	Ensure equitable distribution of water resources.	updated and at least one water bailiff is trained by the year 2003.	quantities; Training of water bailiffs on legal water matters.
Investigation Planning and Design District wide	Plan and design viable water projects that adequately meet the demands of the beneficiaries.	Complete the design of at least 10 water projects annually.	Carry out feasibility studies, surveys and designs on all proposed water projects.
Water Quality Surveillance District wide	Ensure that water is fit for consumption in order to reduce water borne diseases.	Increase water quality tests to at least 4 times annually per water supply.	Carry out water quality tests of existing water supplies and proposed water projects.
Kabarnet Sewerage Kabarnet Town	Provide safe waste water disposal of domestic, industrial and storm water effluents from the town.	Enhance environmental sanitation of the town and reduce raw sewage pollution of water bodies down stream.	Construct a conventional sewerage system for the town.
Rain Water Harvesting (Roof Catchment) District wide	Ensure availability of safe drinking water in institutions and homesteads.	Give technical support to at least 10 community groups annually.	Construct roof catchment tanks for institutions and individuals.
Self Help Pilot Project District wide	Increase access to safe drinking water in the rural areas; Provide a source of income and employment.	Provide access to 200 households and train 5 community groups annually.	Construct small gravity schemes for organized community groups in the district; Train communities on project management.
Arid Lands Resources Management Project, East Baringo and Bartabwa Division	Increase access to reliable water sources for both human and livestock needs.	Increase accessibility to more than 70 per cent of the people living in the ASAL areas.	Construction of water supplies in the Arid and Semi-Arid parts of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Division/Location/	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Beregei Dam Water Project Kabartonjo Division	1	Satisfy the demands of the residents of Saimo and Kapteberewo Locations who are currently not covered by the small water projects.	Increase coverage of water supply from 5,000 people to 21,000 people by the end of the plan period.	Construct dam and water supply. Justification: This project will improve access to safe water especially during the dry season.
Kiling'ot Water Project Kabartonjo Division	2	Provide good quality water in sufficient quantities for the community of Kiling'ot.	Reduce walking distance in search of water by 60 per cent.	Construct weir, rising main and distribution network. Justification: This project will improve access to safe water especially during the dry season.
Lake Baringo/Njemps Water Project Marigat Division	3	Provide reliable water supply for domestic, livestock and kitchen garden irrigation.	Improve access to safe drinking water to about 4,000 people in Ng'ambo and Salabani Locations.	Construct water supply to serve the people living around Lake Baringo. Justification: This project will improve access to safe water especially during the dry season.
Perkerra Multi-Purpose	4	To regulate flow in	Increase hectarage	Construct dam and water

Dam Marigat Division		Perkerra River; Provide water for irrigation in Perkerra Scheme; Provide water for domestic and livestock use.	under irrigation in Marigat Division in Marigat Division thus increasing incomes and employment opportunities.	supply. Justification: This project will ensure that there is enough water for irrigation purposes at Perkerra Scheme.
Sewerage Works Tenges, Marigat, Kabartonjo and Kampi Ya Samaki	5	To provide safe wastewater disposal for the upcoming towns.	Construct at least one sewerage works every two years.	Construct sewerage treatment works and sewers. Justification: This project will improve the environment and reduce the chances of disease outbreaks
Small Dams Project District wide	6	Increase accessibility to safe drinking water; Introduce irrigated agriculture in order to reduce dependence on livestock; Improve food security in the district and boost rural income.	Construct 7 small dams and train communities on management of the systems.	Construct dam and off-take facilities to surrounding areas. Justification: This project will improve access to safe water especially during the dry season; It will also increase the income of farmers and food security.
Mukutani Water Project Mukutani Division	7	Increase accessibility to safe drinking water in Mukutani Centre	Supply Mukutani Centre and the health center with water by the year 2008	Protect Lelerai Spring and do the piping to Mukutani Centre Justification: Mukutani Centre is in dire need of a reliable water source.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Adjudication and Settlement

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Koibarak and Isaas Adjudication Sections Tenges and Sacho Divisions	To finalize these sections	Complete these sections by the end of the plan period.	Production of quality RIMs; Handle field queries from the Director of Survey.
Kimakata Adjudication Section Kabarnet Division	Rectification of maps/records.	Complete this section by the end of the plan period.	Minimizing survey errors and noting field queries.
Cheberen 'B' Adjudication Section Tenges Division	Finalize checking of ARs	Complete this section by the end of the plan period.	Checking of adjudication records and implementation of objections.
Kapkelelwa and Kapluk Adjudication Sections Tenges, Sacho, Kabarnet, and Barwessa Divisions	Complete the adjudication work in these sections.	Complete hearing the 657 objections by the end of the plan period.	Hearing of objections
Kapcherebet/Turwo and Kapchomuswo 'B' Adjudication Sections Kabarnet Division	Complete the publication of register	Finalize land demarcation and survey work by the end of the plan period.	Issuance of notice of completion and handling of objections to ARs
Bekibon Adjudication	Ensure that the	Publish ARs by	Checking and signing of

Section Sacho and Tenges Divisions	ARs are accurate.	the end of the plan period	ARs
Salawa, Kapkoiwo, Maji Ndege and Kapkirowk Adjudication Sections Barwessa, Kabarnet, Sacho, Tangulbei and Kipsaraman Divisions	Finalize these sections	Finish hearing the 147 land cases by the end of plan period	Hearing and determination of land cases
Group Ranches Marigat and Kabartonjo Divisions	Facilitate the sub- division of the inactive group ranches	Complete the sub-division by the end of the plan period.	Registration and sub-division of group ranches.
Konoo, Barwessa, Kuikui, Moigutwo, Keturwo, Sagasak, Kaptiriony, Morop, Chebunyur, Ngelesha, Kaptich/Sirwet, Isaas 'B' Sogon/Kimondis, Tunguruwo/Kaplotin Adjudication Sections, Barwessa, Kabarnet, Sacho, Tangulbei and Kipsaraman Divisions.	Finalize these sections.	Complete these sections by the end of the plan period.	Demarcation, survey, hearing of committee cases, preparation of adjudication records, appointment of Adjudication Committees, and field inspections.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Survey

Project Name/Location	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Topographical Maps Revision District wide	Come up with updated maps that enhance development-planning activities.	Update all the district topographical maps.	Updating of maps.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Lands

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Boundary Disputes District wide	Help disputing parties to solve their disputes and live in peace.	Clear all the pending Cases.	Listen and determine boundary disputes.
Mochongoi Settlement Scheme – Block I Mochongoi Division	Issue all land allottees with title deeds.	Finish registering block I by the end of the plan Period.	Preparation of land title deeds and opening of registers.

B: New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mochongoi Settlement Scheme Block II and III Mochongoi Division	1	Register all the allottees and issue them with title deeds.	Complete block II and III by the end of the plan period.	Preparation and opening of register; Preparation of land title deeds. Justification: The issuance of title deeds will enable allottees to develop their parcels.
Adjudication Sections District wide	2	Register all owners in the complete sections and	Complete the registration by the end of the plan period.	Opening of land title deeds register for all complete sections. Justification:

		issue them with title deeds.		The finalizations of these sections will help people to develop their land parcels and acquire loans.
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A: On-going Project/Programmes: Cooperatives

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya-Finland Livestock Development Programme District wide	Enhance cooperative milk marketing capacity through training of members and management staff; Improve nutritional and income levels especially for women through provision of loans for purchasing dairy cows.	The number of members trained per year; No. of people given loans.	Training on Cooperative matters; Provision of milk marketing equipment; Support to women through training; provision of workload easing equipment and loans for purchase of dairy cows; Capacity building.
Education and Training District wide	Enable cooperative societies to organize and run their affairs successfully.	The number of people trained in the district.	Conduct members' education days, committee members' days, staff training and educational tours; Also undertake PRA and PPM & E meetings.
Accounts and Management Training District wide	Bring the bookkeeping in cooperative societies in order and up to date.	The number of personnel trained in Accounts and Management	Training of secretary managers and bookkeepers on management systems; Ensure that trial balances are produced monthly or quarterly and economic reports are discussed during committee meetings.
Auditing of Cooperative Societies District wide	Improve the general management of societies by ensuring financial discipline.	Number of Audited Coop societies in the district.	Continuous auditing of societies.
Revival of dormant Societies District wide	Enable the dormant societies to resume undertaking their functions normally.	The number of dormant societies revived.	Organize for members' days and committee members' seminars with a view to reviving the dormant societies.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environment Education and Awareness District wide	Promote environmental conservation that will in turn boost the economic base of the communities.	Cover the whole district by the end of the plan period.	Raise environmental awareness through barazas lectures, seminars and workshops, ASK show, and media.
Lake Baringo Land and Water Managemnt Project Marigat Division	Institute conservation measures to save Lake Baringo and Bogoria from drying up.	Complete conservation by the year 2008.	Agro-forestry, soil and water. Conservation, income generating activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Impact Assessment (E.A) District wide	1	Ensure sustainable development and sound environmental management.	Subject all existing projects to EIA by end of plan period; Ensure that all new projects are subjected to EIA before implementation.	Create awareness on the need for EIA as criteria for project selection; Identify projects for EIA and monitor all stages of the project. Justification: This activity will help to minimize the environmental destruction by development projects.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forest Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation and Extension Services District wide	Increase the tree and forest cover; Conserve soil, water and bio-diversity; Improve efficiency of forest/tree industries.	Reach 70 per cent of the households.	Seedling production; Introduction of agro-forestry technologies; Improvement of farm based industries.
Industrial Plantation Establishment and Conservation of Gazetted Forests District wide	Provide adequate supply of industrial timber; Conservation of forest eco-system and bio-diversity.	Undertake the said activities in all gazetted forests and forest lands by the end of the plan period.	Seedling production; Plantation establishment; Implementation of silviculture practices; Protection of forest eco-system and bio-diversity.
Rehabilitation of Kirandich Water Catchment Kabarnet Division	Reduce the rate of soil erosion in farmers field with a view of protecting Kirandich dam.	Plan 2 million seedlings. Cover 40 hectares and 150 farms.	Seedling production; Tree planting on the catchment.

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description
Improvement of Fish Processing and Preservation Method Marigat Division	1	Reduce over dependence on fuel wood to process fish; Enable the fish to reach the market	Provide all fish mongers with cheaper smoking kiln.	Construction of better wood utilizer smoking kiln; Train fishmongers on other cheaper techniques of fish

		while still fresh thus fetching more money and reducing post harvest losses.		processing like sun drying; Provision of cold storage facilities. Justification: This project will help to reduce post harvest losses and improve the income of fish farmers.
Rehabilitation of Station's Fish Ponds Mangat Division	2	Provide a breeding ground for fingerlings and other fish species whose breeding sites have been interfered with.	Complete the work by 2003.	Purchase of water pumps and pipes; Reconstruction of the ponds' walls and floors; Plumbing works. Justification: This project will help to conserve endangered fish species.
Improvement and Upgrading Fish Landing Beaches Marigat Division	3	Reduce post harvest spoilage of fish; Provide a hygienic environment for processing fish.	Rehabilitate or upgrade all the landing beaches by the end of the plan period.	Rehabilitation of shades and selling stalls; Construct closed dumping pits. Justification: The reduction of post harvest losses will increase the income of fish farmers.
Dam Fisheries District wide	4	Establish alternative sources of protein at the community level; Reduce over dependence on lake fisheries.	Stock all the dams in all the division with the appropriate fish species.	Stock all the dams in the district with appropriate species of fish; Surveying of stocked dams. Justification: This project will enhance food security and improve nutritional status.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector provides raw materials and products required for trading and industrial development activities. These include horticulture, meat, maize, and beans, which are sold at the market centres while produce such as, honey, groundnuts, hides and skin are raw materials required by the agro-based industries. Marketing of the produce largely depend on the state of the roads from the farms to the market centres. Physical Infrastructure Sector endeavors to ensure that the state of the roads from the high potential areas in the Tugen hills and Mochongoi as well as the roads in the lowlands is motorable all year round. Over the years this has eased the marketing of livestock and farm produce.

The human resource development sector in Baringo District supports agricultural sector by providing quality manpower for increased productivity through education and training of farmers. Livestock development in the lowlands of the district is vulnerable to cattle rustling activities. Police and Provincial Administration are deployed there in order to restore law and order so that the development of the sub-sector can continue. Intervention comes in handy and police posts are established and patrols intensified where necessary.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Since the role played by the physical infrastructure in supporting development activities in the district is vital, attention will be given to the rehabilitation, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure. Over the Plan period, the road network in the district will be maintained and improved through gravelling, grading and upgrading to bitumen standard. In the lowlands, more roads will be opened up with a view to easing the transportation of livestock and enhancing security. As for the power grid and telephone services, the focus over the plan period will be to expand the coverage of these services to reach all divisions headquarters, more market centers, and other institutions such as schools and churches. The main focus here will be on the lowlands since they are disadvantaged in terms of access to electricity and telephone services. Postal services will also be expanded to reach more areas in the district during the plan period. It is envisaged that if the district's targets pertaining to infrastructural development are met, then the economic growth of the district will be enhanced and in the process poverty levels will be reduced.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The physical infrastructure sector is very important to the district because it provides the environment under which economic activities can thrive. By maintaining, improving and expanding the road network in the district, the sector facilitates the transportation of livestock in the lowlands to the various market destinations and eases the transportation of cash crops and foodstuffs such as milk, maize, coffee, cotton, beans in the highlands and midlands.

The availability of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district helps to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua Kali sub-sector. This helps to

create more opportunities for self-employment, thus helping in the fight against poverty. In particular, the jua kali sector in Kabarnet, Marigat and Kabartonjo has grown tremendously over the last 5 years because of the availability of electricity. During the 2002-2008 Plan period, the sector is expected to continue playing this role as the power grid is extended to cover more centres such as Nginyang, Chemolingot and Tangelbei, which have potential for growth but lack electricity.

Communication services such as postal, telephone and Internet services are gaining more prominence in the district. These services help to spur economic growth in the district because information can now easily and quickly be accessed in a cost effective manner. Presently, these services are concentrated in the main urban areas and the demand in other centres is increasing. This sector will therefore play a very important role in expanding these services to the needy areas during the next seven years.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads in a motorable state all year round, ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintain the existing power lines, extended power lines to new consumers, and implement the Rural Electrification Programme as directed by the Ministry of Energy.
National Water Corporation	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Receive letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels and ensure that they reach their intended destinations.
Telkom Kenya	Maintain existing fixed telephone lines and extended telephone services to new consumers.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Maintain the roads network in the district in a motorable state all year round. Improve communications by opening up more roads	Few all weather roads; Inadequate number of bridges; Poor road maintenance; Rough terrain; Erosion by flash floods.	Improve more roads to bitumen standard; Improve road maintenance by availing more funds for the same; Establish Village Road Maintenance Committees for the rural access roads.
Energy	Encourage the use of environment friendly energy equipment	High prices of petroleum products; Over exploitation of firewood resources; Slow pace of the Rural Electrification Programme.	Encourage the exploitation of solar and wind energy as an alternative to hydro-electricity; Exploit the geothermal potential in the district; Extend the power grid to more institutions and market centers.
Transport	Improve transportation of goods and services	High transportation costs; Lack of reliable transport means.	Improve the state of roads in order to encourage commercial transporters to do business.

Communication	Promote efficient and effective communication	Lack of adequate telephone facilities in the district; Low and spatial coverage of postal services.	Expand telephone and postal services to reach more people especially in the rural areas.
Urbanization	Improve planning in urban centers	Poorly planned urban centres, which flout existing regulations.	Local authorities to ensure that urbanization are in harmony with laid down plans.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marigat-Mochongoi Road Marigat and Mochongoi Divisions	To complete the remaining section and make the road motorable.	Make the road all weather i.e Bituminous by the end of the plan period.	Gravelling work.
Loruk – Tot Bridge Nginyang and Kolowa Divisions	To complete the remaining two phases so that the bypass of Nginyang centre that is cut off can be connected.	Complete the project by the end of plan period.	Construction of the bridge is on-going.
Nginyang – Lokisiriamoi – Kapedo – Tangulbei Road Nginyang and Tangulbei Divisions	To improve the road which serves the two divisions.	Make the road motorable and all weather.	Gravelling work.
Barwessa - Kolowa road D364/E333 Barwessa and Kolowa Divisions	To complete the remaining section of the road along Kerio Valley prone to insecurity.	Make the road all weather i.e. bituminous by the end of plan period.	Open up and gravel.
Barwassa – Kabartonjo road Barwassa and Kabartonjo Divisions	To improve the road to enable farm produce to be transported to market centers at Kabarnet and Kabartonjo urban centers.	Make the road all weather.	Grading and gravelling.
Kabartonjo – Kipcherere – Sabor – Kimose road E 331 Kabartonjo and Kabarnet Divisions	To improve the road to serve the two divisions in marketing farm products and livestock.	Make the road all weather.	Gravelling.
Loboi – Mukutani – Tangulbei road Makutano & Tangulbei Divisions	To improve the road which serves the two divisions in marketing farm products and livestock.	Make the road all weather.	Gravelling of the roads in Sacho Division.
Ossen – Keturwo Road Kabartonjo Division	To improve the road to tap the agriculture potential along the Kerio Valley.	Make the road all weather.	Gravelling of the road.
Tenges – Mogorwa road (D364) Tenges Division	To improve the road which serves the two divisions in marketing farm products and livestock.	Make the road all weather i.e bituminous by the end of the plan period	Construction to bitumen standard
Marigat – Mochongoi Road Marigat and Muchongoi Divisions	To improve the road that serves the two divisions to market farm produce.	Make the road all weather i.e bituminous by the end of plan period.	Construction to bitumen standard.
Loruk – Nginyang – Tot bridge	To improve the road that serves the two divisions to market livestock.	Make the road all weather i.e bituminous by the end of the plan period.	Construction to bitumen standard.
Ainomoi – Barwessa-Kinyach Barwessa and Kabarnet Divisions	To improve the road that serves the two divisions to market farm produce.	Make the road all weather i.e bituminous by the end of plan period.	Construction to bitument standard.

B: New Project Priorities: Roads

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Tagets	Description of Activities
Cheplambus – Kisonei – Eitui Tenges Division	1	To improve the road to allow easy transport for farm products to the market centres.	Make the road motorable and create access route to market centres 56 Km.	Opening up of road. Justification: This road will improve communication within the division.
Kipsaraman Tirimionin – Subilo Kipsaraman Division	2	To improve the road to allow easy transport for farm products to the market centres.	Make the road motorable and create access route to market centres 18 Km.	Opening up of road Justification: This road will improve communication within the division.
Weseges – Nyimbei – churo E456 Tangulbei Mochongoi Divison	3	To improve the road to allow easy transport for farm products to the market centres.	Make the road motorable and create access route to market centres 18 Km.	Opening up of road Justification: This road will improve communication within the division.
Kolowa Cheptungol Kolowas Division	4	Improve the road to allow easy transport for farm products to the market centres.	Make the road motorable and create access route to market centres 24 Km.	Opening up of road Justification: This road will improve communication within the division
Barwessa Bridge Barwessa Division	6	To connect the division with other market centers because it is normally cut off in the rainy season	Make the road accessible.	Construction of Bridge Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division
Kuikui Bridge Barwassa Division	7	To connect the division with other market centres because it is normally cut off in the rainy season	Make the road accessible.	Construction of bridge. Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division.
Kasiela Bridge Marigat Division	8	To connect the division with other market centres.	Make the road accessible.	Construction of bridge. Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division.
Kiserian Bridge Marigat Division	9	To connect the division with other market centres because it is normally cut off in the rainy season.	Make the road accessible.	Construction of bridge. Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division
Kamussina – Dira bridge	10	To connect the division with other market centers because it is normally cut off in the rainy season.	Make the road accessible.	Construction of bridge Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division.
Bartabwa- Chemolingot road Bartabwa and Nginyang Divisions	11	Provide a shorter route from the distrit hqs to the sub-district hqs.	Complete the project by the end of plan period (40kms).	Improve the road to a motorable state. Justification: This road will reduce the costs incurred in traveling between the disrict and sub-district hqs.
Kipsaram – Kampi Nyasi road Kisaraman and Bartabwa Divisions	12	Improve access between Kipsaraman and Kampi Nyasi.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Improve the road to a motorable state. Justification: This project will ease the transportation of farm produce.

Mukutani – Ngelecha – Laikipia Road Marigat & Mukutani Divisions	13	Improve access between Mukutani and Laikipia in order to enhance marketing of farm produce.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period (20 Km.).	Improve the road to a motorable state. Justification: This project will ease the transportation of farm produce.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Municipal Council of Kabarnet

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Access Roads Kabarnet Municipality	Improve access within Kabarnet municipality.	All roads within the municipality.	Maintenance of the existing road network; Upgrading of existing roads; Opening of new roads.
Street Lights Kabarnet Town	Enhance security along major roads leading to Government institutions and residential places	Street lighting of Hospital road, Moi Avenue, and Kabarnet Hotel road.	Putting up streetlights along the roads in Kabarnet town.

B: New Project Proposals: Municipal Council of Kabarnet

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Markets Expansion Kabarnet Municipality	1	Create space to accommodate the increasing number of sellers; Expand the revenue base of the council	All markets within the municipality.	Expansion of market places. Justification: This will provide a conducive environment for traders and increase the revenue base of the council
Kabarnet Sewerage System Kabarnet Municipality	2	Ensure the safe disposal of wastewater and solid waste from Kabarnet town.	Put the sewerage system in place by the end of the plan period.	Identify a donor to fund the construction of a sewerage system. Justification: This project will help to improve the environment in the municipality and reduce the chances of a serious disease outbreak.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Baringo County Council

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Loboi Maternity Wing Marigat Division	Improve access to maternity services in Loboi.	Complete the project by March 2002.	Construction of a four roomed maternity wing.
Oinobmoi Stock Yard Salawa Division	Improve the marketing of livestock in Kerio Valley.	Complete the project by June 2002.	Construct stock yard, toilets and fence the market.
Kisaraman Market Kipsaraman Division	Assist farmers to market their farm produce.	Complete the project by June 2002.	Fencing of the market and construction of sheds and toilets.
Barwessa Market Barwessa Division	Assist farmers to market their farm produce.	Complete the project by February 2002.	Fencing of the market and construction of toilets.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The maintenance, improvement and expansion of the physical infrastructure in the district is mainly determined by economic conditions. For example the district attaches a lot of importance on the maintenance of roads such as the Chemolingot – Marigat, Kabarnet – Nakuru, and Kabarnet – Eldoret Roads because they help the local farmers in transportation and marketing of their produce. At present the district has earmarked the expansion of the power grid to places like Chemolingot, Nginyang and Tangulbei because of the anticipated economic activities that will emerge in other sectors such as the jua kali, trade, industry and tourism sub-sectors. This clearly shows that this sector in the district is closely linked to Agriculture and Rural Development, Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector are “to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view of improving the welfare of all Kenyans.”

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Over the next seven years, the district will uphold the vision and mission of this sector by ensuring that, there is enough security for trading, industrial and tourism activities to take place. At the same time, efforts will be focussed on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the activities in this sector to thrive. This infrastructure will include roads, power grid, and telecommunication services. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the district's inhabitants.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This sector is important to the district because if properly harnessed, it can provide income and employment opportunities now and in the immediate future. It is the main source of wage employment, which contributes to 38 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main urban and market centres in the district, many people are engaged in retail shops and grocery businesses. These types of businesses form the main activities in the district, providing an important source of income for many households.

Tourism activities in the district are mainly concentrated in the Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria areas. This has helped people in these areas to earn income from tourism related activities such as guiding tourists, boating, selling of curios, and provision of boarding and lodgings.

At the same time, the financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities and consequently economic growth of the district. With the

introduction of two micro-finance institutions in Baringo, namely K-Mapp and Kenya Women Finance Trust, a lot of small businesses have been assisted to prosper through training on business skills and provision of credit at low interest rates.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Wildlife Service	Provide security for wildlife and visitors to the protected areas, mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, and create awareness on the importance of wildlife and the need to conserve the same.
Kenya Micro-enterprise Promotion Programme	Provide training, technical assistance and credit facilities to micro-entrepreneurs, create awareness on issues pertaining to micro-finance, initiate village banks in deserving areas, conduct participatory and action oriented research that is sensitive to gender.
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Provide training and credit to organized women groups whose members are engaged in business ventures.
Kenya Commercial Bank	Provide banking services to the general public.
Standard Bank	Provide banking services to the general public
Baringo County Council	Collect revenue from commercial ventures, promote tourism related activities, and planning of urban centers.
Municipal Council of Kabarnet	Collect revenue from commercial ventures, provide town planning and garbage collection services to Kabarnet Town
Museums of Kenya	Provide custody of the district's natural and cultural heritage, promoting tourism, and educating the public
Kenya Industrial Estates	Provide credit facilities to medium scale industrial ventures
Department of Trade and Industry	Training of entrepreneurs on business skills, provides loans to the business community, encourage investments in industrial ventures, and provide relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promote investments in industries in order to create jobs and increase incomes.	Inadequate industries to exploit the resources in the district.	Encourage the setting up of meat, milk, tannery, and chalk industries in the district since the raw material are available.
Trade	Provide a conducive environment for trading activities to take place.	Insecurity; Poor infrastructure; Lack of banking/credit facilities; High licence fees and taxes; Harassment by council officials;	Beef up security; Avail more credit facilities; Improve infrastructure e.g. roads; Stop harassment by council officials; Train traders on business

		Poor business management skills; Lack of collateral to secure loans.	management skills.
Tourism	Encourage more tourists to visit the district.	Insecurity; Few tourist sites in the district; Poor infrastructure; Poor promotion of tourism in the district.	Enhance security and infrastructure; Develop potential tourist sites such as Lake Kamnarok; Put up more cultural centres and museums; Publicize the tourist sites in the district to encourage both local and foreign tourist to visit the sites.
Financial Services	Improve access to credit and banking facilities in the district.	The services of the mainstream banking facilities are unaffordable to the majority; The micro finance institutions in the district are unable to meet the demand for credit.	Encourage more micro-finance institutions to come to the district.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kamnarok Primary School Lawan Location Barwessa Division	Get the support of the Lake Kamnarok Community to conserve wildlife and promote tourism.	Complete the project by the end of 2001/2002 financial years.	Complete the construction of the verandah of two classrooms.

B: New Project Proposals: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Meisori Cultural centre Salabani Location/ Marigat Division	1	Provide a place where the local culture and materials can be displayed and sold to the tourists.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Construction of the centre. Justification: This project will promote tourism and increase income.
Kapchore Water Pan Barwassa Division	2	Mitigate competition between wildlife and livestock at watering points in Lake Kamnarok National Reserve.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Design and construct the water plan Justification: This will enhance the appreciation of wildlife by local communities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Museums of Kenya

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Daniel Arap Moi Gallery Kabarnet Town	Increase the number of visitors to the museum.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Build and equip a gallery dedicated to President Moi.
Reptile Exhibits Kabarnet Town	To educate the public on the science of creatures.	Put enough exhibits in place by the end of the plan period.	Collection and show casing of reptiles such as snakes and tortoise.

B: New Project Proposals: Museums of Kenya

Project Name Division/Location	Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nature Trail	1	Provide visitors with recreational as well as educative facilities.	Establish a nature trail by the end of the plan period.	Put in place a nature trail consisting of rare species of Fauna and Flora. Justification: This will promote tourism in the district.
Snake Park Establishment Kabarnet Town	2	Improve tourism activities in the district	Complete the park by the end of the plan period.	Construction of a permanent and more spacious exhibition area for snakes and other reptiles. Justification: This will promote tourism in the district.
Tugen Hills Tourism Development Project Kipsaraman Division	3	Improve tourism activities in the division.	Complete the project by 2008.	Exploit the tourism potential of the pre-historic sites. Justification: This project will create employment opportunities and increase incomes.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Micro-Enterprise Promotion Programme

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Village banks project District wide	Create local financial institutions to provide low cost and accessible financial services for rural communities.	Establish 2 more village banks in the district by the end of the plan period.	Create awareness on the village bank concept; Recruitment of shareholders. Establish village banks in various urban centers.
Micro-credit Revolving Fund (MICREF) District-wide	Promote business ventures that have the potential of increasing incomes and creating employment.	Increase the number of organized groups benefiting from the credit facilities from 5 to 10 groups by the end of the plan period	Disburse and manage the repayment of loans from micro-entrepreneurs.

A: On-going Projects: Kenya Women Finance Trust

Project Name/Location	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Women Groups Revolving Fund District wide	Increase the incomes and participation of women in economic activities.	Lend groups in the district a total of Kshs. 10 million every year.	Provision of training and credit to organized women groups.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The role-played by the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector in promoting the activities of Tourism, Trade and Industry sector is enormous. It is worth noting that the former sector is easily disrupted by insecurity and therefore needs to be assured of security. Physical infrastructure, notably roads, electricity and telecommunication facilities are also essential for tourism, trade and industrial ventures to prosper. Produce from the agriculture and rural development sector are required in order for most of the trading and industrial activities to take place in the district while the human resources sector provides the much-needed labour force.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector includes education, health, population, social services, labour and employment. It also touches on shelter and housing, culture, recreation and sports.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector Vision and Mission are:

Vision: "to achieve a sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain a better quality of life for all Kenyans".

Mission: "achieve greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement".

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the next seven years, the district will continue to develop its human resource base through education and training. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of education being offered at the pre-school level up to the secondary school level is of high standard. This will be achieved through the provision of adequate teachers, textbooks and physical facilities to schools. In addition bursary funds will be used to keep as many children as possible in school. Efforts will also be made to encourage school leavers and those engaged in the jua kali sub-sector to acquire technical skills that can enable them to be self-employed. Those engaged in the formal sector will be encouraged to undergo in-service courses in order to improve on their performance at the work place. Despite the good enrolment levels recorded especially in primary schools, there is still room for improvement as literacy levels especially for females is still low. At the same time, a deliberate effort will be made to encourage illiterate adults to attend adult education classes with a view to increasing the literacy levels in the district.

On socio-cultural enhancement, the district will promote the preservation of culture through the museum and culture department. The social services department will play its role of mobilizing communities to organize themselves and participate in development activities. This will include encouraging communities to discard socio-cultural practices that are detrimental to their well-being. Sporting activities, especially athletics that have become a major source of income in the district, will be promoted with a view to tapping more talents.

The district will endeavour to improve health services by completing all on-going projects, staffing, equipping and providing adequate supplies to all the facilities. The MOH will ensure that the facilities are accessible and within reasonable distances.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important because it works towards enhancing the quality of manpower in the district in various ways. This includes education of children through the formal education system, training of school leavers and employees in various skills, adult education, community training in project management, promotion of good health, provisions of curative medical services, and preservation of useful cultural practices. This manpower is required for the development of agriculture, water, livestock, trade, industry and other sub-sectors that require skilled manpower to work and produce high quality products, earn income and improve on the quality of life. Through this sector, many institutions have been put in place to develop the human resource base in the district and cope with the increasing population. These institutions include schools, youth polytechnics, colleges, and adult literacy centres.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The information below shows the various stakeholders in the human resource development sector and their respective roles during the plan period

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers, supervising and inspecting education institutions, encourage parents to take children to school, reduce gender disparity in access to education, and encourage communities to participate in the provision of facilities in schools.
Health Department	Provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion, provide curative services for the sick, conduct immunizations for preventable diseases, provide health facilities with staff, and promote home based care for AIDS patients.
Applied Technology Department	Coordinate the activities of the jua kali sub-sector, encourage enrolment in the polytechnics, encourage skills improvement for those already engaged in the jua kali sub-sector, provide trainers for the polytechnics.
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the department, avail grants to groups and disabled persons.
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centers, to encourage the enrolment of adult learners, and provide teachers for the adult literacy classes, develop low cost learning materials, inspection

and supervision of adult education programmes.

Department of Culture

Coordinate cultural activities, promote and preserve the culture of the people living in the district, establish and maintain cultural centres, promote cultural tourism, identify and support artists, and encourage cultural exchange tours.

Sports Department

Coordinate sporting activities, provide advice on sports related matters, and tap the local sporting talents.

Medical Training College - Kabarnet

Train nurses and public health technicians for the health sub-sector countrywide.

Baringo Development Institute

Provide in-service training for Government employees from Baringo and other parts of the country.

World Vision, Christian Children Fund, Action Aid-(NGOs)

Provision of textbooks and physical facilities to schools, support children from poor families with fees and uniforms (child sponsorship)

Arid Lands Resources Management Programme

Provision of textbooks and physical facilities to schools

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.	Promiscuous behaviour; Poor parental guidance; Unwillingness to discuss AIDS and sexuality openly; Negative attitude towards contraceptives; Lack of skills on home based care for AIDS patients; Reluctance to know HIV status.	Hold advocacy meetings to promote behaviour change in sex life; Encourage parents to guide their children well and discuss HIV/AIDS and sex openly; Impart skills on home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients; Encourage people to know their HIV status.
Education and Training	Improve access to quality of education and training.	High school fees and cost of textbooks; Nomadic lifestyle of some communities; Negative attitude towards education; Gender bias and child labour insecurity; Lack of teachers in some schools; Commercialization of exams. Lack of special education units.	Ensure schools adhere to fees guidelines; Continue with school feeding programme in some schools; Advocacy for gender balance in education; Put up nomadic boarding primary schools; Provide bursaries for children from poor families; Put up more physical facilities in schools through harambee; Stop the commercialization of exams; Put up special education units in primary schools.
Health and Nutrition	Improve access to quality health care within reasonable distance.	Lack of adequate drugs; Inadequate health facilities and maternity services; Shortage of medical staff. High cost of medical care; Lack of laboratory services in health facilities; Poor feeding practices.	Avail more medical staff; Ensure adequate supply of drugs in health facilities; Conduct health education campaigns; Introduce mobile clinics; Upgrade deserving health facilities.
Population control	Contribute to the national goal of reducing the country's	Poor family planning; Low involvement of men in family planning activities; Poor access to contraceptives and	Step up family planning campaigns that fully involve men and women; Discourage early marriages; Encourage parents to guide their

	population growth rate to about 2%.	information on reproductive health; Early marriages; Poor guidance and counseling of children by parents; Promiscuous behaviour.	children.
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3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV/AIDS

Project Name/Location	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
District HIV/AIDS Control Activities District-wide	To control and reduce the spread of HIV; Establish the extent of the spread of HIV in the district.	Set up the following in each division:- Voluntary counseling and testing service site; Health resource centre for people living with HIV; Coordination of outreach services centre; Train about HIV/AIDS counsellors per year; Hold 1,800 advocacy/ sensitization and awareness meetings, annually; Set up a RPR and Immunocomb at the district hospital and VCT sites.	Advocacy campaigns to promote behaviour change on sexual matters; Data collection on STI and HIV cases; Promotion of home based care for HIV/AIDS patients; Setting up of voluntary counseling and test service sites; Setting up of a health resource and care centre for people living with AIDS; Promote Safe blood donation services; Conduct surveillance on HIV; Intensify advocacy against cultural practices that promote the spread of HIV.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Induction for pre-primary school teachers District wide	Equip teachers with the skills needed to handle pre-school children.	Train an average of 35 in-service pre-primary schoolteachers every 2 years.	Conduct residential training of pre-primary schoolteachers.
Baringo DICECE Kabarnet Division	Establish an institution for the training of pre-school teachers.	Complete the construction by the end of the plan period.	Construct and equip the institution.
School Fees Bursary Funds District wide	Meet the needs of the bright children in need of fees. Reduce the number of children dropping out of school due to lack of fees.	Meet the goal of education for all by the year 2015.	Conduct fund raising for needy children.
School Feeding Programme District wide	Improve enrolment and retention in primary schools.	Continue providing food to very needy primary schools in the district during the plan period.	Distribution of food to schools; Start crop and livestock farming in schools where the activity is viable.
Special Education Kolowa, Tangulbei, Mochongoi,	Provide equal learning opportunities for both the	Establish Special Education Units in all the	Establish and improve intergrated units in

Nginyang and Barwessa Divisions	normal and disabled children.	primary schools in the 5 divisions.	primary schools.
Kapkawa Secondary School Ewalel Location, Kabarnet Division	Improve the learning environment.	Construct 4 classrooms, 2 laboratories and 2 dormitories by end of plan period.	Construction of classrooms, laboratories and dormitories.
Tetenges Secondary School Tenges Division	Improve the learning environment.	Complete the construction work by the end of plan period.	Construction of the kitchen and dining hall.
Salabani Secondary School Marigat Division	Improve the facilities in the school.	Complete the construction of work by the end of plan period.	Construction of dormitory.
Mochongoi Secondary School Mochongoi Division	Equip the school with adequate learning facilities.	Complete the construction work by the end of plan period.	Put up an administration block, library, laboratory, dormitory and dining hall.
Kimalel Camp Site Phase II Marigat Division	Provide a fully equipped scouts and girl guides recreation centre.	Complete the construction work by the end of plan period.	Construction work of the campsite.
Textbooks Project District-wide	Improve the academic standard in the district's schools, by promoting reading culture.	Avail textbooks to all schools by the end of the plan period.	Procurement of textbooks for all primary schools; Establishment of school libraries.
Kolowa Secondary School Kolowa Division	Increase access to secondary school education in the division.	Complete the renovation and open the school	Renovation of the roof of four classrooms for the only secondary school in the division
AIC Ebenezer Academy Kabarnet Division	Put all the required physical facilities in place.	Complete the construction by the end of the plan period.	Complete the construction of the school, which has already been opened.
Churo Secondary School Tangulbei Division	Increase access to secondary school education in the division.	Complete the construction by the end of the plan period.	Complete the construction of the only secondary school in the division.
Aiyebo Secondary School Kabartonjo Division	Provide the required physical facilities.	Complete the construction by the end of the plan period.	Complete the construction of 2 dormitories, 2 laboratories and 1 library.

B: New Project/ Programme Proposals: Education

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Based Teacher Development Induction Course (SBTI) District wide	1	Improve the quality of education in the district.	Induct at least 1,047 teachers by the end of 2004.	Induct teachers on improvement of subject performance in maths, science and English subjects. Justification: This will enhance the quality of education in the district.
Mogorwa Secondary School Tenges Division	2	Improve access to secondary school education in the area.	Complete and operationalize the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct and equip the school. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.
SMASSE Project	3	Improve the	Train 160 secondary	Training physics, maths,

District wide		performance of the district in science subject.	school science teachers.	chemistry and biology teachers Justification: The performance of the district in science subjects at the secondary school level is not good.
Loruk Secondary School Tangelbei Division	4	Improve access to secondary school education in the area.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct a secondary school. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.
Poi Secondary School Kipsaraman Division	5	Improve access to secondary school education in the area.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Complete the construction of the school which has already begun admitting students. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.
Amaya Nomadic Primary School Kolowa Division	6	Provide access to primary school education to nomadic children all year round.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct a boarding primary school for pastoralists. Justification: This will enable many children from nomadic families to get primary school education.
Kolowa Nomadic Primary School Kolowa Division	7	Provide access to primary school education to nomadic children all year round.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct a boarding primary school for pastoralists. Justification: This will enable many children from nomadic families to get primary school education.
Kapchomuso Secondary School Kabamet Division	8	Improve the access to secondary education in the area.	Number of units constructed in the school by end of plan period.	Construct and equip the secondary school. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.
Kapkelewa Secondary School Sacho Division	9	Improve the access to secondary education in the area.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct and equip the secondary school. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.
Remo Secondary School Sacho Division	10	Improve the access to secondary education in the area.	Complete the construction of the school by the end of the plan period.	Construct and equip the secondary school. Justification: This will improve the access to secondary school education in the area.

A: On-going Project: Medical Training College

Project Name/Location	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Medical Training College-Kabarnet Kabarnet Division	Provide a training institution for medical personnel.	No. of hostels Completed by the end of the plan period No. of staff houses completed.	Complete the construction of the female's hostel and dining hall. Commence and complete the construction of the males' hostel, administration block, and staff houses.

B: New Project/Programme Proposal: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centres (CLRC) District-wide	1	Ensure that learners have learning and reading materials; Promote life-long learning and retention of knowledge.	To construct one resource centre in each division; Communities to put up three centres in each division. Each CLRC to benefit at least 50 members of the community.	Construction of classrooms; Purchase of relevant books for the centres; Requesting for donations of books and other resources. Justification: This project will enhance the literacy levels in the district.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Applied Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Artisan Mobilization and Recruitment District Wide	Ensure that all artisans in the district are grouped into associations.	Recruit at least 3,000 artisans over the plan period.	Holding of mobilization meetings; Formation of associations and recruitment of artisans.
Supervision of Training Activities District wide	Ensure that all training of jua kali artisans meets the required standard.	Monitor all training being conducted in the district.	Monitoring of training activities
Infrastructure Development District wide	Provide the necessary infrastructure for the jua kali sector in the district.	Construct 1 shed for each Association over the plan period.	Acquisition of plots and construction of sheds.
Jua Kali Saving & Credit Associations District wide	Provide Jua kali artisans with facilities where they can save and borrow money.	Form 9 Jua Kali SACCOs by the end of plan period.	Mobilization of artisans and formation of SACCOs.
Assistance in Marketing of Jua Kali Products District-wide	Help Jua kali artisans to market their products	Conduct 1 Jua Kali exhibition annually.	Construction of show rooms staging exhibitions.
Kapsoo Technical Training College Kabarnet Division	Establish a technical college for artisans to improve their skills.	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Complete the construction work, equip and commission the college.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Based Growth Monitoring and Promotion District wide	Strengthen community and facility based GMP with a view of reducing moderate malnutrition by 30 per cent and severe malnutrition by 95 per cent.	Trains 1,020 CHWs on community based GMP and supply them with Salter weighing scales; Train 84 health workers on communication skills and growth promotion; 54 health facilities and 34 B1 centres carrying out GMP by the end of plan period.	Weighting of children under 5 in health facilities and B1 centres; Assist mothers and child caretakers to come up with intervention measures against malnutrition; Training of health workers on communication skills for nutrition and growth promotion;
Breast Feeding Promotion and Protection District wide	Promote exclusive breast feeding up to 4 – 6 months and continued breast feeding up to 6-24 months Promote proper weaning.	Assess 2 hospitals and 14 health centres for BFHI annually; Train 54 health workers on BFHI; Hold 144 community meetings and 7 exhibitions during the plan period.	Assessment of hospitals and health centres for BFHI; Train facility based health workers on BFHI; Exhibitions and community meetings to educate the public on the importance and benefits of breast feeding.
Micro-Nutrient Deficiency Control District-wide	Virtually eliminate vitamin A and iodine deficiency. Control iron deficiency i.e. anaemia.	Hold 144 barazas on micro-nutrients deficiency; Train 240 facility based health workers, 1020 CHWs and 1,700 TBAs on micro-nutrients deficiency; Provide vitamin A supplementation to 56,000 children under 5 years and 14,000 lactating women and their children between 0-5 months old; Provide iron, folic acid, and oral anti-elements to 14,000 pregnant women; Train 60 health workers on testing for iodine.	Awareness creation through organized groups on micro-nutrients deficiency; Training of facility based health workers on production and consumption of Vitamin A and Iron rich foods.
Treatment and Rehabilitation of Severely Malnourished Children District-wide	Treat and rehabilitate the severely malnourished children.	Establish and equip 5 therapeutic feeding centres; Training 140 health workers on the treatment of severely malnourished children.	Establishment of therapeutic feeding centres in the arid and semi-arid parts of the district; Train health workers on the treatment of severe malnutrition.

B: New Project/Programme Proposals:
Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kabarnet District Hospital Kabarnet Division	1	Expand and modernize the hospital facilities to cope with the workload.	Complete 1 ward, ultra-modern theatre, staff houses and 1 guest house Complete the overhaul of the drainage system.	Construction of a ward, ultra-modern theatre, staff houses, and guesthouse. Overhaul the drainage system. Justification: The existing facilities cannot adequately cope with the workload.
Marigat District Hospital Marigat Division	2	Provide a better health facility that can adequately cope with the workload in Marigat.	Establish an in-patient wing of 72 beds; Complete office block with 5 offices; Complete a mortuary and 4 staff houses.	Construction of the health facility on the allocated land; This will provide in-patient wing with a capacity of 72 beds; Office block with 5 offices; Mortuary with a capacity of 6 bodies; 4No. staff houses. Justification: The existing facilities cannot adequately cope with the workload.
Mochongoi Health Centre Mochongoi Division	3	Expand the facility to cope with the workload.	Complete an in-patient wing; 2 No. staff houses and the repair of a maternity wing;	Construction of In-patient wing with a capacity of 36 beds. 2 No. staff houses. Repair of maternity wing. Justification: The existing facility is not able to adequately cope with the workload.
Kiptangich Health Centre Sacho Division	4	Expand the facility to cope with the workload.	Complete the repair of staff houses, 1 No. staff house and 2 No. general wards.	Repair of recently gutted staff houses; Construction of 1 No. staff house; Construction of 2 No. general wards. Justification: The existing facility is not able to adequately cope with the workload.
Community Baby Friendly Initiative (CBFI) District Wide	5	Promote exclusive breast feeding (4-6 months) and continued breast feeding (up to 2 years)	Establish 4 community breast-feeding support groups consisting of 5 women and 2 men each; Train 28 community members on Community Baby Friendly Initiative.	Train community members on breast-feeding with a view to promoting and supporting breast-feeding within their communities. Justification: This will enhance the health of infants during their first months of life.
Community Based Nutrition Programme Tenges, Barvesa, Salava and Mochongoi	6	Reduce moderate malnutrition and severe malnutrition in the four divisions by 25 per cent and 95 per cent respectively.	Train 80 PANS teams members and come up with Community Action Plans (CAPS) from each of the 12 sub-locations	Training of Participatory Approach to Nutrition Security teams; Assist communities to identify their nutrition problems and propose possible solutions. Justification: This will help communities to undertake activities that will

			that will be targeted by the programme.	reduce their levels of malnutrition
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Based Nutrition Programme Marigat Nginyang, Kolowa, Baradwa and mukutam	Reduce the level of malnutrition in the district through community initiative.	Reach 3 villages in each of the 5 divisions by the year 2004.	Create awareness on malnutrition and its causes. Develop Community Action Plans (CAPS); Encourage the communities to undertake activities aimed at reducing malnutrition; Conduct capacity building.
Marigat Community Based Nutrition Centre Marigat Division	Provide enough working space for the staff in the institution.	Complete the project by the year 2003.	Constructing the administration block, which is now about 60 per cent complete.
Training of groups District-wide	Improve the performance of groups through proper management.	Train at least 10 groups per division every year.	Train groups on basic management skills.

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Culture

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Kabarnet Cultural Centre Kabarnet Division	1	Establish a place where cultural activities can be displayed and cultural artifacts preserved and exhibited.	Complete and operationalize the centre by the end of the plan period.	Construction of a hall, offices and a store. Justification: This will be the only cultural centre in the district
Grants to cultural groups/artists District wide	2	Create self-employment opportunities and promote cultural tourism.	Provide financial support to 5 cultural groups and train the group leaders.	Provide financial support to cultural groups engaged in various activities e.g. bed work, basket making, drawing, poetry etc; Train group leaders in management and marketing skills. Justification: This will enhance the performance of these groups and increase income to members.
Kampi Ya Samaki Cultural Centre Marigat Division	3	Establish a place where cultural activities can be displayed and cultural artifacts preserved.	Construct and commission centre by end of plan period.	Construction of a hall, offices and store. Justification: This project will add to the tourism activities in the Division.

A: On-going Project: Sports

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kabarnet Stadium, Kabarnet Division	Provide a suitable place for sports men and women to train and improve their performance.	Double the number of international athletics from the district by 2008.	Construct athletics track and perimeter fence.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities'
Mochongoi Stadium Mochongoi Division	1	To promote sporting activities in the division	To have one standard stadium in the division by the end of the plan period	Gravelling and leveling of the playing grounds. Justification: This will provide a suitable place for sportsmen and women to train and improve their performance.
Marigat Stadium Marigat Division	2	To promote sporting activities in the division	To have one standard stadium in the division by the end of the plan period.	Gravelling and leveling of the playing grounds. Justification: This will provide a suitable place for sports men and women to train and improve their performance

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

In order to be able to undertake its activities, the Human Resource Development Sector depends on the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order that ensures peace. This is particularly so in the lowland divisions where cattle rustling disrupt schooling activities and the provision of medical services as the local residents have to flee for some time until security is restored. Learning activities in some parts of the district are also interfered with by drought. During such periods some communities are forced to migrate in search of food and water. This forces them to move to other divisions or neighbouring districts. In order to minimize the effect of drought on the activities of this sector, the agriculture, livestock and water sub-sectors are depended on to provide water and food which can be used during these hard times thus reducing the migration of people. The physical infrastructure also supports the activities of this sector in that the state of the roads determines whether medical outreach services gets to the needy people in the interior parts of the district. In the past, immunization campaigns against diseases such as polio have succeeded largely due to the good state of the main roads. The availability of telephone facilities in areas such as Kampi Ya Samaki, which are prone to frequent outbreaks of diseases, has played a major role in passing information about such incidences so that appropriate action is taken to save lives.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies".

Mission: "To promote and enable the society by promoting a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical and socio-economic status".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, Baringo District will endeavor to promote access and training on ICT in order to enhance the usage of the same by the people with a view of improving their quality of life. The information, infrastructure and skills will be imparted to the public and private sector in all the divisions.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the major means of communication for all the other sectors in the district. It also enables many people to access any information on education, commerce, entertainment and others. The importance this sector has gained over the years is evident from the number of computers, computer training colleges, computer bureaus and internet connections in the district. In 1995 only two Government departments and one secondary school had computers. At that time there was no computer bureau in the district. The situation has changed drastically with most Government departments, secondary schools and individuals owning computers. Computer bureaus offering a wide variety of services from training on ICT to typesetting and Internet services have emerged in some main urban centers in the district. The number of people who are computer literate has also increased greatly. The implication is that ICT is playing a very important role in the development of the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Below are the various stakeholders in the ICT sector and the role they are expected to play over the plan period:

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy on ICT & guidelines
District Information and Documentation Centre	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on development to the DDC, Government, research students, and the general public.
Private Sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial Internet access. Stocking of software and hardware.
Learning Institutions	Train students on ICT and its applications.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Enhance knowledge on ICT Increase the use of ICT in every day life Increase access to ICT services in the district	Lack of electricity in some parts of the district; Telephone network is inadequate (fixed and	Extend STD telephone services and electricity to all divisions; Encourage the setting up of more ICT training sites; Improve TV and radio

		mobile); High cost of ICT services; Inadequate access to training on ICT; Poor TV and radio reception in some parts of the district.	reception; Increase geographical coverage of mobile phones; Train Government employees on ICT and network; Provide computers to DIDC; Connect DIDC to the Internet.
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3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Division/Location	Rank Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Internet Services Kabarnet Division	1	Enable the DIDC to provide a wide range of information on development to users.	Complete the project by 2003	Connect the computers in the DIDC to the internet. Justification: The DIDC is a central place where people seeking information on development matters come.
Networking of Government Departments Computers District wide	2	Enable all departments to easily access information from the DIDC	Complete the project by the end of the plan period.	Networking of GOK computers in the district. Justification: This will provide a cost-effective way of sharing information between departments.
Training of GOK staff on ICT District wide	3	Enable GOK staff to take advantage of ICT in serving the public.	Training at least 30 GOK staff annually.	Training on ICT for GOK staff. Justification: Build capacity

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector has a strong link with other sectors because they are increasingly using ICT to undertake their activities. For example over 50 per cent of the secondary schools in the district are now training their students and staff on ICT and how it can work for them. In the tourism, trade and industry sector the various stakeholders are turning to the Internet to seek for information pertaining to the sector e.g. prices of commodities. Information on agriculture and livestock marketing is now being sought through the Internet.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans".

Mission: "To promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance, development of human resource and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring

overall macro-economic stability, and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, efforts will be made to ensure that there is an enabling environment in the district that will encourage economic growth and poverty reduction. Paramount on the issues to be addressed during the period is security. In this regard, the Police and Provincial Administration will ensure that there is no disruption of peace. More focus will be put on cattle rustlers in the lowlands. On the other hand, the Prisons and Probation Departments will endeavour to rehabilitate convicted offenders so that they do not relapse into criminal activities after serving their sentences.

Planning of development activities will be done more prudently. The input of all stakeholders will be taken into consideration in line with the objectives of the District Focus for Rural Development. This will go hand in hand with developing the capacity of the human resource base at the community level with a view of improving community participation in the implementation of projects. At the same time, regular reporting, monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place. This system will clearly indicate the implementation level of projects, their costs and impact. These reports will be shared among all concerned and interested stakeholders.

3.6.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

The public administration, safety, law and order sector plays a very important role in that, it facilitates the activities of other sectors in the district by ensuring that there is adequate security. Without the services of this sector, very little can be achieved in terms of development especially in the cattle rustling prone areas of the district. At the same time this sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through the laid down institutions and under the direction of the District Development Committee. The implementation of many projects in Baringo has relied on this sector for community mobilization, thus enhancing their success. Over the 2002-2008-plan period the services of this sector will continue to be relied on.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement, arresting offenders, mobilization the public, chair various development committee meetings.
Police Department	Law enforcement, arresting and prosecuting offenders
Judiciary	Listen and determine cases of people accused of breaking the law
Prisons department	Keep in custody those convicted or remanded by a court of law, and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens
Probation Department	Giving information to courts regarding offenders, assisting youths to discard anti-social behaviours, assisting youths to acquire social occupational skills that enhance their self image, ensure that those placed under probation adhere

to the provisions of the probation.

Registration of persons

Registration of Kenyans who have attained the age of 18 years or above by issuing them with the national identification card

Civil Registration Department

Register births and deaths that occur in the district and keep statistics on the same. Publicize the importance of civil registration in development planning.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development Planning	Ensure that the planning of development activities in the district is sensitive to the needs of the people.	Lack of resources to collect and collate the data in order to facilitate people and demand driven planning.	Reactivate and train all the development committees established under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy; Make use of PRA reports compiled by other development actors in the district.
Provincial Administration	Ensure that there is adequate security at all times for development activities to take place.	Vastness of the district; Inadequate security personnel; Rising crime rates; Proliferation of illegal firearms.	Step up measures to deal with criminals.
Probation Services	Improve probation services by making a proper follow-up of all clients.	Lack of funds and adequate transport to make a follow-up of all clients referred by the court; Poor public knowledge on the role of probation services.	Acquire a new vehicle and motorbikes. Avail enough funds for follow-ups; Publicize the role of probation services.
Legal Services	Enhance access to legal services and people's knowledge on their rights and crime prevention.	Poor public perception of legal services; Lack of knowledge on individual rights; Poor cooperation by the public in fighting crime; Few courts.	Enhance public knowledge on individual rights through civil education; Enhance public perception of legal services; Encourage the public to cooperate in fighting crime for their security.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project: Legal Services

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Issuance of National Identity Cards District wide	Issue all eligible persons with an ID card so that they can freely exercise their rights e.g. to works, vote, own land etc.	Issue all eligible Kenyans in the district with ID cards.	Processing of identity cards for new applications, change of name, and replacements.

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

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Children's Advisory Committee District wide	Put in place a mechanism for dealing with issues pertaining to children.	Ensure all cases/issues are dealt with.	Establishment and training of Advisory Committee from district to village level.
Baseline Survey on CNSP District wide	Establish the magnitude of CNSP in the district for planning purposes.	Complete the survey by 2003.	Data collection, analysis, documentation and dissemination.
Awareness Creation and Advocacy of Children's Rights District wide	Gather the support and good-will of the public in addressing CNSP issues.	Undertake the activity in all the divisions through the plan period.	Conduct seminars and focus group discussions; Use community leaders, fold media, drama, and public functions to create awareness; Empower children to know and understand their rights.
Inter-Agency Alliance District wide	Streamline CNSP service delivery in order to avoid duplication of efforts.	Complete the activity by 2003.	Intensify inter-sectoral collaboration and networking; Spell out the role of each actor in addressing the CNSP needs.
Service Delivery, Child Support and Rehabilitation District wide	Alleviate the plight of CNSP by providing material support to their families.	Undertake the activity in all the divisions through out the plan period.	Provision of non-cash assistance and school fees to families with CNSPs.
Staff Training District Wide	Improve the capacity of the department in handling CNSP cases.	Conduct three training sessions during the plan period.	Impart knowledge and skills to the staff through training sessions.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
East Baringo Sub-District headquarters Nginyang Division	1	To provide a conducive environment for officers to work and serve the public properly.	Complete offices and staff houses.	Construct the sub-district offices and staff houses Justification: There is need to provide Government officers with a conducive working environment in this hardship area.
Constructions of Divisional Headquarters: Mochongoi Makutani, Salawa, Barwessa, Kolowa, Tangulbei Divisions	2	Provide a conducive environment for officers to work and serve the public properly.	Complete divisional HQs in 6 divisions.	Construct divisional headquarters and staff houses Justification: This will provide favourable working environment for Government for Government officers in the newly created divisions.

B: New Project Proposals: Prisons Department

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kabarnet Remand Prison Kabarnet Town	1	To ensure that the existing structures don't continue to pose a danger to the staff and inmates because these buildings are too old (built in 1927) and have been condemned.	Complete one prison facility and staff houses.	Construction of a new prison facility and staff houses. Justification The implementation of this project will avert a looming disaster.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Departmental Transport District wide	To ease the process of making inquiries and supervision of probation cases.	Number of vehicles be availed at the beginning of the plan period.	Provision of a new Landrover and motorcycle to the department
Provision of Information to Courts District wide	Assist courts to make a fair decision of offenders.	To conduct all the inquiries and present the report to court on time.	Make inquiries about offenders, write and present the report on offenders to the court.
Supervision of Offenders District wide	Ensure that offenders abide by the terms of probation.	Visit and make follow-ups of all offenders placed in the community.	Home visits, counseling and empowerment of offenders.
After-Care Supervision District wide	Resettle ex-inmates into the community and make them self-reliant.	Make all the home visits, settle all the ex-inmates and make them self-reliant	Resettlement of ex-inmates; Final home inquiries and home visit.
Awareness Campaign on Crime Prevention District wide	Help the public to take measures to prevent crime.	Reach the public in all the divisions by the end of the plan period.	Training of Chiefs and the public on crime prevention.
Kabarnet Show Stand Kabarnet Town	Provide forum for publicizing the activities of the department.	Complete the stand and participate in all the shows.	Construct the department's stand at the Kabarnet show ground.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Publicity Implementation of the Community Service Order (CSO) District wide	1	Improve awareness of the public about the activities of CSO assist in resettling offenders in the community.	Reach the public in all the divisions by the end of the plan period.	Hold awareness seminars for local leaders and members of the provincial administration; Publicise the department during the Kabarnet show. Justification: To create understanding of the role of the CSO Programme and need to cooperate to fight against crime
Staff Training District wide	2	Improve the effectiveness of the probation officers in handling clients.	Train all the officers in the district.	Hold training for probation officers in counseling, criminology, and management. Justification: This will help the staff to perform their duties effectively and efficiently.

A: On-going Project: Prosecution

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kinyach Police Station Bartabwa Division	Enhance security in Bartwabwa, Nginyang and Kolowa divisions, which are prone to cattle rustling.	To complete construction of one police station.	Start construction works of Kinyach Police Station.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mochongoi Police Station Mochongoi Division	1	To provide security services in Mochongoi, which is a new settlement scheme.	Complete one police station and staff houses	Construction of a police station and staff houses. Justification: This new settlement area requires police services.
Marigat Police Station Marigat Division	2	To enhance security in Marigat and Kampi Ya Samaki centers, which have a high population and a lot of economic activities and therefore prone to criminal activities.	Complete one police station and staff houses.	Construction of a police station and staff houses. Justification: The existing police post in the town is not adequate to effectively deal with crime in the fast growing towns of Marigat and Kampi Ya Samaki.
Chemolingot Police Station Nginyang Division	2	Improve security in East Baringo Sub-District.	Complete the Police Station	Construction of police station. Justification: There is no police station in East Baringo sub-district which is prone to cattle rustling.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector requires the services of the physical Infrastructure sector in order to ease its work. The continued maintenance and improvement of roads and telecommunication network in the district have enabled this sector to respond quickly and effectively to incidences of insecurity in the urban as well as in the remote areas. This has created a favourable environment for development activities in the district, especially in Agriculture, livestock and commerce.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of projects and programmes set out in Chapter Three. The purpose of M & E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that there is no deviation from realisation of the original objectives of the projects. The chapter also presents a hierarchical institutional framework that will be adapted to carry out the M & E. The framework ensures the involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise. An implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix is also presented which will serve as a guide during the implementation and M & E processes over the plan period.

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

One of the major problems experienced during the 1997-2001-plan period was the lack of a proper monitoring and evaluation guidelines. During the 2002-2008 Plan period, monitoring will be carried out continually while evaluation will be done periodically. Implementers will play a leading role in both monitoring and internal evaluation. Other committees such as District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) with members drawn from various stakeholders will be charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating all development projects/programmes in the district so as to ensure faster implementation and high completion rates.

The responsibility of M & E will be entrusted with four levels of committees starting right from the community level where Locational Monitoring and Evaluation Committees will be formed to be responsible for the follow-up of the implementation process and report to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) through the Divisional M & E Committee (Div MEC). The DMEC & Div MEC will be carrying out periodical follow-ups of the project implementation to corroborate the reports submitted by the Locational M & E committee. The DMEC will therefore be responsible for co-ordinating the development activities of all stakeholders in the district including NGOs, CBOs and Local Authorities. The PMEC will also play a crucial role, as it will mainly be responsible for ex-post evaluation including value for money evaluation.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Sectoral projects, monitoring indicators and instruments that will be used to carry out the M & E are presented in the following matrix.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Costs Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kirandich Dam Catchment Conservation Project	7 Million	2002 – 2004	No. of springs protected; No. of silt traps constructed.	Reports from DEC/DDC.	Water Dept. DAO.	Donors and GOK Funding aspect.
Kimao Dam Catchment	2 Million	2002 – 2003	No. of gullies constructed;	Reports of DDC.	Water Dept. DAO.	Implementation and maintenance

Conservation			No. of springs protected.			of designed activities.
Soil and Water Conservation	2.2 Million	2002 - 2007	No. of gullies constructed; No. of training sessions held; No. of seedlings planted.	On site Reports; Field visits.	DAO.	Implementation and maintenance of designed activities.
Soya Bean promotion	392,580	July 2002 to June 2004	No. of sites identified; No. of demonstrations held; Amount of farm inputs provided.	Field visits; Reports; DEC/DDC.	DAO. Community.	Growing of soya beans. Cost share in the project - Community and GOK.
Drip irrigation development	150,000 per year	2002 - 2008	No. of sites identified; No. of farmers trained in the management of the irrigation system.	Field Visits; Reports.	DAO.	Cost share. Implement drip irrigation on their farms.
Kipchar Irrigation Scheme	2.5 million	2002 - 2005	No. of structures surveyed and designed; No. of farmers trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC DEC/DDC; Minutes.	DAO Water Dept.	Construction of irrigation structures.
Lift Irrigation development	400,000	2002 - 2004	No. of irrigation systems developed; No. of farmers trained.	Field Visits; Reports.	DAO.	Construction of irrigation structures.
Agricultural Marketing Improvement	600,000	2002 - 2005	No. of Trainings held; No. of farmers associations/ groups formed.	Reports; DEC/DDC Minutes.	DAO; Dept. of Cooperatives.	Funding by GOK. Donors & Cooperatives; Farmers to form groups.
Macadamia Development	800,000 annually	2002-8	No. of awareness meetings; No. of seedlings provided; No. of hectares under macadamia.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DAO.	Organise meetings; Provide seedlings; Plant seedlings; DAO/Donor.
Cotton Promotion	800,000	2002-8	No. of awareness meetings held No. of seedlings provided to farmers; Hectares under cotton cultivated.	Report; Field visits; Interview with farmers.	DAO Cooperatives Dept.	Organise meetings Provide seedlings; Plant seedlings; DAO/Donor; Farmers to plant cotton.
Kenya Finland	To be	2002-8	No. of bulls	Reports;	DAO.	Purchase of

Livestock Development Programme	determined later in consultation with the donor		supplied; No. of Demonstrations held on fodder management; No. of farmers trained.	Field visits.		balleys; Supply seedlings; Train farmers; DAO/Donor.
Kipsunya Dairy Plant Kabarnet Division	26 million	2002 - 2005	Completed milk processing plant; Amount of milk collected.	Reports; Site visits.	DLPO; Community.	GOK and community to provide land for the plant and produce milk for processing.
Baringo Poultry Development Project	1 million	2002 - 2004	Constructed houses for poultry; No. of cockerels and Pullets raised.	Field visits; Reports.	DLPO; Community.	Cost share in the construction of the project by Donors and community.
Upgrading of Livestock in ASAL Areas of the District	20 million	2002 - 2006	No. of multiplication centers established; No. of sheep cattle and goats upgraded.	Reports; DEC; Visits.	Community; DLPO.	Provision of land and funds for the multiplication center by GOK.
Animal Feed Manufacturing Plant	5.5 million	2004 - 2005	Animal feed plant in place.	Records; Reports to DEC.	DLPO.	Raise funds for putting up the facility.
Improvement of Camel Breed	10 million	2003 - 2005	No. of camels purchased; No. of farmers supplied with camels.	Reports to DEC.	DLPO; Community.	Raise funds for cost sharing.
Training of officers	1.2 million	2002 - 2004	No. of training sessions; No. of trainers.	Reports to DEC/Minutes	DLPO.	Avail officers for training and cost share.
Kampi Ya Samaki Slaughter House	10 million	2002-6	Completed slaughter house; stockyard and soak pit.	Reports; Field visit.	DLPO.	Funding Construction; Maintenance of the project.
Disease Control District wide	2.4 million	2002 - 2008	No. of screening done; No. of vaccines done; No. of animals vaccinated.	Reports; Records; Interviews with farmers.	DVO.	GOK and community cost share; Report Disease outbreaks; Provide physical facilities.
Tick Control District wide	0.5 million	2002 - 2008	No. of dips rehabilitated; No. of new dips constructed; No. of committees established; No. of farmers trained in dip management.	Records; Reports to DEC/DDC; Minutes.	DVO; Farmers.	Construct new dips by private sector; Repair old dips; Management of dips by dip committees.

Tsetse Control	2.5 million	2002 – 2008	No. of tsetse traps established; No. of assistants trained; Amount of insecticides bought (litres).	Records; Site visits; Reports to DEC; Interviews with farmers.	DVO; DLPO; Farmers.	Cost sharing and provision of labour; by community; Management of traps and targets.
Clinical Services	0.5 million	2002 – 2008	No. of animals treated; No. of farmers benefited.	Reports; Records; Interviews with farmers.	DVO; Farmers.	Cost sharing and provision of drugs by MOH & Community.
Artificial Insemination	0.8 million	2002 – 2008	No. of A.I schemes introduced; No. of beneficiaries trained.	Records; Reports; Sit visits.	DVO; Community.	Management of private AI schemes by community.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement	3.025 million	2002 – 2008	No. of tanneries constructed; No. of trader and flayers trained.	Reports; Record.	DVO; Traders.	Cost sharing; Management; Provision of labour by traders and DVO.
AI Crushes	0.5 million	2002 - 2008	No. of crushes constructed; No. of inseminations done.	Records and Reports.	DVO, farmers.	Cost sharing and provision of labour by community.
District Laboratory	3 million	2002 – 2005	Complete and operational lab.	Field visits; Project Reports.	DVO.	GOK to provide funds.
Sacho/Remo Water Supply	23 million	2002 – 2004	Complete tank and pump house treatment works m ³ of water.	Field visits; Report.	Dept. of water.	Operation and maintenance by GOK.
Kapkong Water Supply	18 million	2002 – 2004	2 tanks; pipe line pumps; perimeter wall; Pumping house.	Reports; Field visits; Records.	Water; Department; NGO.	Provision of funds for operation and maintenance by the GOK.
Construction of Water Supply – Livestock Programme	60 million	2002 – 2007	Km reduced; No. of pans and boreholes.	Reports; Site visits.	Dept. of Water.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance by GOK and community.
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies	23 million	2002 – 2007	No. of structures rehabilitated No. committees trained	Visits; Records	Dept. of water.	Provision of funds for operation and maintenance by the GOK.
Kampi Ya Samaki water supply	9.3 million	2002 - 2003	No. of pumps purchased; No. storage tank installed.	Reports; DEC; Field visits.	Dept. of water.	Operation and maintenance by GOK.
Construction of Water Conservation	145 million	2002 - 2007	No. of pans; No. of dams.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of water.	Operation and maintenance by

Structures						GOK ; Cost sharing by community;
Arror Saimo Water Supply Project	8.5 million	2002 - 2003	No. of consumers connected; Tanks installed; Pumps fixed and operational.	Reports; Site visits.	Dept. of water.	operation and maintenance by community/GOK.
Kabasis Water Project	7.2 million	2002 - 2004	Time taken to fetch water; No. of water tank /pump set installed.	Reports; Site visit; Questionare.	Dept. of water.	GOK and the community to do operation and maintenance.
Tangulbei Water Project	4.8 million	2002 - 2003	Crops irrigated; No. of cattle troughs installed; No. of committees trained; Storage tank constructed	Site visits Reports	Dept. of water	Funds for operation and maintenance to be provided by the GOK/Donors.
Barwessa (Yeptos) Water Supply.	3.8 million	2002 - 2003	No. of families with water No. of tanks installed KM of pipe line laid	Records; Reports; Visits.	Dept. of water	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance to be provided by GOK and Community.
Emkwen Water Project	9.5 million	2002 - 2004	No. of troughs provided; No. of boxes fixed; No. of committee launched; Members trained.	Reports; Records.	Dept. of Water; Community.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance; Extension services to be provided by GOK and community.
Segerger Water Project	11.3 million	2002 - 2003	Time taken to fetch water; No. of zero grazing units established.	Reports; Water yield measurements; Field visits; Interviews with beneficiaries.	Dept. of water; Community.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance, to be provided by GOK and community.
Koyonin Water Project	9.2 million	2002 - 2005	No. of families accessible to water.	Field checks; Reports.	Dept. of water/ Community.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance to be provided by community and GOK.
Mochongoi Water Project	5.6 million	2002 - 2003	No. of families supplied with water Distance to water source	Reports; Visits; Water yield measurements.	Dept. of water/ Community.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance by the GOK and the community.
Kimao Dam Water Supply Project.	.250 million	2002 - 2005	Km of pipeline; No. of tanks installed;	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Dept. of water.	Operation and maintenance to be undertaken by

						GOK and Community.
Northern and Central Eastern Baringo Drilling Programme (NCEBDP)	56 million	2005 - 2005	No. of boreholes installed; No. of hand pumps fixed; No. of communities trained.	Reports; Field visits.	Dept. of water; Community.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance to be undertaken by the GOK and community.
Marigat Water Supply	15.3 million	2002-2004	No. of tanks completed.	Reports Visits	Dept. of water	Operation and maintenance to be provided by GOK and Community..
Rehabilitation and installation of Hydro-meteorological stations.	3 million	2002 - 2007	No. of communities trained; No. of gauges fixed.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of water Communities.	Operation and maintenance to be provided by GOK and Community.
Water Resources Apportionment and Surveillance	1.6 million	2002 - 2007	No. of permits issued; No. of trainees..	Records; Reports;	Dept. of water.	Funding by GOK.
Investigation Planning and Design	1.2 million	2002 - 2007	No. of designs done; Feasibility studies done.	Reports Records	Dept. of water.	Funding by GOK.
Water Quality Surveillance	2.5 million	2002 - 2007	No. of test on quality carried out.	Records; Reports.	Dept. of water.	Funding by GOK
Kabarnet Sewerage	2.5 billion	2002 - 2005	Completed structure; Amount of waste poorly disposed of.	Report; Site Visit.	Dept. of water.	Funding, operation and maintenance by GOK.
Rain Water Harvesting (Roof Catchment)	12.5 million	2002 - 2003	No. of tanks installed; No. of community Groups trained.	Report; Records.	Dept. of water.	Funding, operation and maintenance by GOK.
Self Help Pilot Project	84 million	2002 - 2007	No. of H/H accessed; No. of groups trained.	Records; Site visits; Interviews with beneficiaries.	Dept. of water.	Funding, operation and maintenance by GOK/Donors.
Arid Lands Resources Management Project	40 million	2002 - 2004	No. of Household with access to water No. of Livestock material	Reports Minutes (DDC/DEC)	ASAL; Dept. of water.	Funding, operation and maintenance by GOK and Donors.
Beregei Dam Water Project	1.2 billion	2002 - 2006	No. of people trained.	Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Field visits.	Water dept.	Funding, operation and maintenance by Donors/GOK.
Kiling'ot Water Project	7.3 million	2002 - 2005	% of distance reduced	Reports ; Water yield measurement.	Water dept.	Funding, operation and maintenance by GOK.
Lake Baringo/Njemps	120 million	2002 - 2007	No. of people accessed.	Reports to DEC.	Water Dept.	Operation and maintenance by

Water Project						GOK.
Perkerra Multi-Purpose Dam	2 billion	2002 – 2006	Acearage under Irrigation	Measurement; Reports;	Department of water	Operation and maintenance
Sewerage Works for Tenges, Marigat, Kabartonjo and Kampi Ya Samaki.	1.6 billion	2002 – 2006	No. of sewerage works constructed.	Reports; Site visits.	Dept. of water.	Operation and maintenance plus funding by Donors and GOK.
Marigat, Kabartonjo and Kampi Ya samaki	3 billion	2002-2008	No. of sewerage works constructed.	Reports Site visits	Dept. of water.	Cost sharing operation and maintenance by GOK/Donors
Kipsaa Dam	2.5 Billion	2002 – 2007	Completed dam Supply system	Report; Site visits.	Dept. of water.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance by GOK/Donors
Small Dams Project	160 million	2002 – 2007	No. of dams constructed; Size of population with access to water.	Report.	Dept. of water	Funding, operation and maintenance by Donors/GOK.
Mikutani Water Project	15 million	2002-8	No. of km piped ; Protected spring; No. of tanks.	Report; Site visits.	Department of Water.	Cost sharing, operation and maintenance by GOK/donors.
Koibarak and Isaas Adjudication Sections		2002-2003	No. of RIMs produced.	Reports.	Dept. of land adjudication.	Produce quality RIMs.
Kimakata Adjudication Section	100,000	2002-2008	Maps and Records rectified.	Report; Records.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Rating maps and records.
Cheberen 'B' Adjudication Section	100,000	2002 - 2003	No. of records.	Records & Reports.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Community to cooperate on the exercise.
Kapkelelwa and Kapluk Adjudication sections	500,000	2002 - 2007	No. of cases; No. of Records.	Reports; Records.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Community to cooperate on the exercise.
Kapcherebet/ Turwo and Kapchomuswo 'B' Adjudication sections	800,000	2002 – 2003	No. of land demarcations and surveys.	Records and Reports.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Cooperation with the exercise and payment of objection fee.
Bekibon Adjudication section	100,000	2002	No. of adjudication reports (AR)checked.	Records; Repords.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Undertake exercise Community cooperation.
Salawa, Kapkoiwo, Maji Ndege and Kapkirwok Adjudication sections	1.2 million	2002 - 2003	No. of land cases handled and finalised.	Records.	Dept. of Land Adjudication.	Hear and determine cases by courts and community.
Konoo, Barwessa, Kuikui, Moigutwo, Keturwo, Sagasak, Kaptiriony, Morop, Chebunyor, Ngelesha, Kaptich/Sirwet, Isaas 'B', Sogon/Kimondis, Tunguruwo/Kaplotin Adjudication	4 million	2002 – 2007	No. of demarcations surveys; No. of committees formed; No. of field inspections.	Records; Reports.	Dept. of Land adjudication.	Cooperation on the exercise and payment of committee case fee by the community.

sections						
Group Ranches	10 million	2002 - 2007	No. of Registration made; No. of sub-divisions made.	Records.	Dept. of Land adjudication.	Funding by GOK ranches.
Topographical maps revision	2.08 million	2002 - 2004	No. of maps revised.	Records.	Dept. of Survey.	Funding by GOK.
Land Boundary Disputes	500,000	2002 - 2003	No. of boundary disputes settled issued.	Records	Dept. of lands	Cooperation and funding by GOK.
Mochongoi Settlement Scheme Block I	1.9 million	2002 - 2003	No. of title deeds issued.	Records.	Dept. of lands.	Cooperation and funding by GOK.
Mochongoi Settlement Scheme Block II and III	2.4 million	2002 - 2004	No. of title deeds issued; No. of allotees.	Records.	Dept. of lands.	Cooperation and funding by GOK.
Adjudication Sections	4 million	2002 - 2005	No. of Title deeds issued.	Records.	Dept. of lands.	Cooperation and funding by GOK.
Kenya-Finland Livestock Development Programme	1 million per year.	2002 - 2004	No. of women trained; No of milk equipment provided; No. of Dairy cows.	Records; Reports.	Dept. of Co-operatives.	Cost share and sustain the project by GOK and the community.
Education and Training.	300,000 per year.	2002 - 2007	No. of PRAs held; No. education days; No. of staff trained.	Reports.	Dept. of Co-operatives	Cost share and sustain the operations of the societies.
Accounts and Management Training	100,000 per year.	2002 - 2007	No. of society members trained; No. of trial balances produced.	Reports.	Dept. of Cooperatives.	Proper management of the Cooperative societies by the GOK.
Auditing of Cooperative Societies	200,000 per year.	2002 - 2007	No. of Audit Reports produced.	Reports.	Dept. of Cooperatives.	Use the audit reports to improve the management of societies.
Revival of dormant Societies	100,000 per year.	2002 - 2005	No. of societies revived; No. of seminars held.	Reports.	Dept. of cooperatives.	Show good will and take action to revive their societies.
Environment Education and Awareness	210,800	2002 - 2005	No. of barazas held; No. of seminars held.	Reports.	Dept. of Project appraisal reports.	Create awareness on environmental concerns; Implement environment conservation measures by GOK.
Environmental Impact Assessment	315,600	2002 - 2004	EIA reports made and presented.	Reports.	Dept. of environment.	Implement EIA recommendations by project implementors.

Rural Afforestation and Extension Services	Kshs 1,085,000 annually	2002 – 2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of seedlings raised.	Reports.	Dept. of Forest.	Funding by GOK; Training of farmers; Tending of trees.
Industrial Plantation establishment and conservation of gazetted forests	Kshs 2,245,000 annually	2002 – 2008	No. of seedlings raised; No. of Plantations established.	Reports; Site visits.	Dept. of Forest.	Protection of forests by GOK and community; Provision of labour during major forest operations.
Rehabilitation of Kirandich Water Catchment Kabarnet	Kshs 601,000 annually	2002 – 2004	No. of seedlings planted; No. of farms covered.	Reports to DEC.	Dept. of Forest.	Protection of catchment by GOK; Implement agro-forestry practices.
Improvement of fish processing and preservation method Marigat Division		2002-2008	No. of Fishmongers trained; No. of cold storage facilities.	Reports and field visits.	Fisheries Dept.	Kiln construction; Training of fishmongers; Provision of cold storage by GOK.
Rehabilitation of station's fish ponds	-	2002-2008	No. of pumps and pipes; No. of ponds started.	Reports Visits.	Fisheries Dept.	Purchase of water pumps and pipes; reconstruction of ponds; Plumbing works by GOK
Improvement and upgrading fish landing beaches Marigat Division	-	2002-2008	No. of dumping pits. No. of shades and stalls.	Reports.	Fisheries Dept.	Construction of shades and stalls; Construction of dumping pits by GOK.
Dam Fisheries District wide	-	2002-2008	No. of dams established; No. of dams started.	Reports and field visits.	Fisheries Dept.	Supply of water; Stocking all dams; Surveys dams by GOK.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name .	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Marigat-Mochongoi Road 57 Km	50m	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled.	Reports; Site visits; DDC minutes.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK.
Loruk – Tot Bridge	116 million	2002-2008	Completed bridge; No. of vehicles accessing the area	Field; Reports; Site Visits.	District works Officer.	Maintenance Works by GOK..
Nginyang – Lokisiriamoi-Kapedo-Tangulbei road 30 Km	60 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works will be undertaken by the government.
Barwessa – Kolowa Road D364/E333 115 Km	230 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled; Volume of traffic.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK/Donors..
Barwessa – Kabartonjo Road 24.5 Km	49 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled; Volume of traffic.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK/Donors.
Kabartonjo – Kipcherere – Sabor - Kimose road E331 61 Km	122 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled; No. of vehicles.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK/Donors.
Loboi – Mukutani – Tangulbei road E460/D365 80 Km	160 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled; Quantity of farm produce reaching market; No. of vehicles.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK/Donors.
Sigowo – Kapkelelwa road 16.5 Km	33 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled; Vehicle volume.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by GOK/Donors.
Ossen – Keturwo Road 17 Km	34 million	2002-2008	No. of Km gravelled.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by Donors/GOK.
Tenges – Mogorwa road (D364) 20 Km	To be done	2002-2008	No. of Km constructed.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by Donors/GOK.
Marigat – Mochongoi road 55.5 Km	To be done	2002-2008	Km constructed.	Field report; Minutes; Meetings; Site Visits.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by Donors/GOK.
Loruk – Nginyang – Tot bridge	To be done	2002-2008	Km constructed.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works by Donors/GOK.

93 Km						
Ainomoi – Barwessa – Kinyach 137 Km	To be done	2002	Km constructed.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Cheplambus – Kisonei – Eitui 56 Km	28 million	2002 2008	Km opened.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kipsaraman – Tirimionin- Sibilo 18 Km	9 million	2002 2008	Km opened.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Weseges – Nyimbei – Churo E456 18 Km	9 million	2002 2008	Km opened.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kolowa Cheptungol 24 Km	12 million	2002 2008	Km opened.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kasisit – Kipcherere	13.5 million	2002 2008	Km opened.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Barwessa Bridge	To be done by hqs	2002 2008	Completed bridge.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kuikui Bridge	To be done by hqs	2002 2008	Completed bridge.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kasiela Bridge	To be done by hqs	2002 2008	Completed bridge.	Reports.	District Works Officer	Maintenance works.
Kiserian Bridge	To be done by hqs	2002 2008	Completed bridge.	Reports.	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Kamussina – Dira Bridge	To be done by hqs	2002 2008	Completed bridge.	Reports;	District Works Officer.	Maintenance works.
Bartabwa- Chemolingo Road 40 Km	80 million	2002- 2008	No. of Km improved.	Reports; Site visits.	District Works Office.	Maintenance works.
Kipsaraman- Kampi Ya Nyasi Road	32 million	2002- 2008	No. of Km improved.	Reports; Site visits.	District Works office.	Maintenance works.
Mukutani- Ngelecha- Laikipia Road 20 Km	40 million	2002- 2008	No. of Km improved.	Reports; Site visits.	District Works Office.	Maintenance.
Access Roads (Kabarnet Municipality)	5 million Annually	2002- 2008	Completed bridge,	Reports.	DWO/Kabarnet Municipal Council.	Maintenance; Funding.

Street Lights (Kabarnet Town)	5 million Annually	2002-2008	No. of roads covered; Frequency of cases of thuggery.	Reports.	Kabarnet Municipal Council; KPLC.	Maintenance; Funding.
Markets (Kabarnet Municipality)	2.6 million	2002-2008	No. of new stalls.	Reports; Visits.	KMC.	Maintenance.
Kabarnet Sewerage System (Kabarnet Municipality)	2.6 billion	2002-2008	Completed sewerage works.	Report; Visits.	KMC.	Maintenance.
Kamnarok Primary School (Lawan location/ Barwessa division)	328,280	2002 – 2008	Completed Classrooms.	Reports.	KWS.	Construct structure maintenance.
Loboi Maternity Wing	1.1 million	2002	Completed maternity wing with 4 rooms; No. of births handled.	Reports; Field visits.	Baringo County Council and Ministry of Health.	Funding; Construction; Maintenance.
Oinobmoi Stock Yard	300,000	2002	Completed fence and toilets; No. of Livestock handled.	Reports; Field visits.	Baringo County Council.	Funding; Construction ; Maintenance.
Kipsaraman Market	300,000	2002	Completed fence, sheds and toilets; Revenue generated.	Reports; Field visits.	Baringo County Council.	Funding; Construction ; Maintenance.
Barwessa Market	536,000	2002	Completed fence and toilets Revenue generated	Reports; Field visits.	Baringo County Council.	Funding; Construction; Maintenance.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Meisori Cultural Centre (Salabani location/ Marigat Division)	7 million	2002-2008	Completed Centre.	Reports; Site visits.		Construct structure. Collect materials.
Kapchore Water Pan	1 million	2002-2008	Completed Room.	Reports; visits.	KWS.	Design and construct park.
Daniel Arap Moi Gallery Kabarnet Town	4.16 million	2002-2008	Completed Gallery.	Reports Site visits.	Museums of Kenya.	Construct Gallery. Collect material.
Nature Trail	10,000	2002-2008	Completed Trail.	Site visits.	“	Construct Parks; Collect Snakes.
Snake Park Kabarnet Town	150,000	2002-2008	Complete Snake Park.	Report; visits.	“	Funding; Analysis creation; Establish Banks.
Creation of local	To be	2002-	No of banks	Report;	KMFPP.	Identify groups;

financial institutions (CFSAs or village banks) District wide	determined later	2008	created.	visits.		funding.
Micro-credit Revolving Fund (MICREF) District wide	To be determined later	2002-2008	No. of Groups formed.	Report; visits.	KMFPP.	Identify groups; Funding; Manage Repayments by micro-financing institutions.
Tugen Hills Tourism Development Project	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of tourist sites developed; No. of tourists received.	Reports; Site visits.	Community Museums of Kenya.	Funding; Development and maintenance of sites.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Costs (Kshs.)	Time frame	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District HIV/AIDS Control Activities	83.7 million	2002 - 2008	No. of voluntary HIV/AIDS tests; No. of advocacy campaigns on AIDS; Data collected on AIDS.	District Aids Control Committees; Reports.	MOH	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities by GOK.
Training and induction courses for pre-school teachers.	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained.	DEB reports; Interviews with beneficiaries.	Dept. of Education.	Select trainees conduct training. Funding by GOK.
Baringo DICECE Kabarnet Division	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of completed institutions.	Reports (DICECE); DEB reports.	Dept. of Education.	Construct institutions Equip.
School Fees Bursary Funds	To be determined	2002-2008	Amount of funds raised; Level of drop out rates.	Reports (DEB); DDC Minutes.	Dept. of Education.	Conduct fund raising.
School Feeding Programme	To be determined	2002-2008	Amount of food distributed; No. of schools benefiting.	Reports(DEB) field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Distribution of food to schools; Start crop and livestock activities.
Special Education Kolowa, Tangulbei, Mochongoi, Nginyang, and Barwessa Divisions	To be determined	2002 - 2006	No. of units established;	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintain the special education units and avail disabled children for learning by GOK/Community.
Kapkawa Secondary School. Ewalel Location	12 million	2002 - 2004	No. of classrooms maintained; No. of labs and dorms	Reports and field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.

			constructed.			
Tenges Secondary School	4.8 million	2002 - 2004	Completed kitchen and dining hall.	Reports (DEB); Field reports; DDC minutes.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Salabani Secondary School	5 million	2002 - 2004	Dormitory completed Change in the no. of boarders.	Reports and visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Mochongoi Secondary School	6.4 million	2002 - 2004	Completed block, library, dorm and dining hall.	Reports and field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Kimalel Camp Site Phase II	1.3 million	2002 - 2004	Completed recreation center; No. of people visiting the site.	Reports; Fiel visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Textbooks Project	15.9 million	2002 - 2003	No. of schools receiving textbooks; No. of textbooks distributed.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Utilize the books to improve performance in schools.
Kolowa Secondary School	500,000	2002 - 2005	No. of classrooms renovated.	Reports Field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
AIC Ebenezer Academy	50 million	2002 - 2005	Completed school.	Inspection report.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Churo Secondary School.	1 million		Completed school.	Reports; Field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities; Funding by BOG/PTA.
Aiyebo Secondary School.	2 million	2002 - 2004	No. of dorms, lab and library constructed.	Reports Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA
School Based Teacher Development Induction Course (SDTD)	To be confirmed	2002 - 2003	No. of teachers inducted.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Utilize the trained teachers to improve performance in schools.
Emom Secondary School	20 million	2002 - 2005	Completed block.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by/PTA.
SMASSE Project	2.1 million	2002 - 2004	No. of teachers trained.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Utilize the trained teachers to improve performance in schools.
Loruk Secondary School	600,000	2002 - 2005	Completed school.	Visits; Reports.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Poi Secondary School.	260,000	2002 - 2005	Completed schools.	Reports; Visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by

						BOG/PTA.
Amaya Nomadic Primary School.	30 million	2002 - 2005	Completed boarding schools.	Visits; Reports.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Kolowa Nomadic Primary School	30 million	2002 - 2003	Completed boarding facilities.	Reports; Field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA
Kapchomuso Secondary School	234,000	2002 - 2006	Completed facilities.	Reports; Field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Kapkelelwa Secondary School	20 million	2002-2008	Facilities in place.	Reports and field visit.	Dept. of Education.	Funding and construction; Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Remo Secondary School	20 million	2002-2008	Facilities in place.	Reports and field visits.	Dept. of Education.	Funding and construction; Maintenance of the physical facilities by BOG/PTA.
Medical Training College – Kabarnet	100 million	2002 - 2005	Completed hotels and dining hall.	Reports; Visits.	MOH.	Manage the project upon completion GOK.
Community Learning Resource Centres	2.8 million	2002 – 2008	No. of classrooms No. of text books.	Reports Field visits.	Dept. of adult education.	Maintenance of the facilities by GOK.
Artisan Mobilization and Recruitment	150,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of artisans recruited.	Reports; Interviews with beneficiaries.	Dept. of Applied Technology.	Recruit Artisans; Hold mobilization meetings.
Supervision of Training Activities	100,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of training activities supervised.	Reports.	Dept. of Applied Technology.	Monitoring trainings by GOK.
Infrastructure Development	3 million	2002-2008	No. of Jua Kali Shades.	Reports.	Dept. of Applied Technology	Acquire plots Construct shades
Jua Kali Savings & Credit Associations	150,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of Jua Kali SACCOs.	Reports; Interviews with the members.	Dept. of Applied Technology.	Mobilization of artisans; Formation of SACCOs.
Assistance in Marketing of Jua Kali Products	2 million	2002-2008	No. of exhibitions held.	Reports Site visits	Dept. of Applied Technology	Construct show rooms by GOK.
Facility and Community Based Growth Monitoring and Promotion	1.52 million	2001 - 2008	No. of health workers trained; No. of children weighed.	Reports; Weight; records.	MOH.	Funding; Selection of trainees; Selection of children to be weighed by Community/GOK
Breast Feeding Promotion and Protection	1.08 million	2002 - 2008	No. of health workers trained; No. of	DHMT reports; DDC minutes.	MOH.	Funding by GOK.

			meetings held; No. of exhibitions done.			
Micro-nutrient Deficiency Control	4.75 million	2002 - 2008	No. of barazas held; No. of health workers trained; No. of TBA's; No. of kits distributed.	Reports.	MOH.	Funding and implementation of community based activities by GOK/Donors.
Treatment and Rehabilitation of Severely Mal-nourished Children	850,000	2002 - 2004	No. of Therapeutic centers; No. of health workers trained.	Reports.	MOH.	Funding, provision of equipment and treatment at community level.
Kabarnet District Hospital	32 million	2002- 2004	Complete and modernized hospital.	Reports; Visits.	MOH.	Maintenance of the facility.
Marigat Sub- District Hospital	14.5 million	2002- 2005	Completed health centers.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH.	Maintenance of the facility by DHMB.
Mochongoi Health Centre	7.2 million	2002- 2004	Complete health center.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH.	Maintenance of the by facility by DHMB.
Kiptagich Health Centre	4.3 million	2002- 2004	No. of staff houses No. of wards.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH.	Maintenance of the facility by DHMB..
Community Baby Friendly Initiative	240,000	2003 - 2008	No. of community members trained.	Reports; Interview with beneficiaries.	MOH.	Implementation and sustenance of project activities by DHMB.
Community Based Nutrition Programme (Health Department)	678,000	2002 - 2008	No. of teams trained; No. of on- going programmes in the center.	Reports; Interviews with the trainees.	MOH.	Implementation and sustenance of activities.
Marigat Community Based Nutrition Centre	100,000	2002- 2008	Administration block completed; No. of visitors	Reports. Site visits.	DSDO.	Implement and maintain the institution Identified by Community/GOK.
Training of Groups	500,000	2002- 2008	No. of groups trained.	Reports.	DSDO.	Funding and Training by GOK.
Public Libraries	2 million each	2002- 2008	No. of libraries constructed.	Reports. Site visits.	Kenya National Library Services.	Funding and construction and Maintenance by GOK.
Kabarnet Cultural Centre	10 million	2002- 2008	Completed unit.	Reports; Site visits.	Dept. of Culture.	Construction maintainance by GOK.
Grants to Cultural Groups/Artist	200,000 annually	2002- 2008	No. of groups trained.	Reports.	Dept. of Culture.	Avail funds; Train groups;
Kampi Ya Samaki cultural Centre	7 million	2002- 2008	Completed cultural centre.	Reports and site visits.	Dept. of Culture.	Funding and construction Maintenance by GOK.

Stadium		2008	stadium; No. of events held.	Site visit.		facility by GOK.
Mochongoi Stadium	632,000	2002 - 2008	Completed stadium No. of events held.	Reports; Site visits;	Dept. of sports.	Maintenance of the facility by GOK.
Marigat Stadium	490,000	2002 - 2008	Completed stadium; No. of events held.	Reports; Site visits.	Sports Dept.	Maintenance of the facility by GOK.

4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Women Groups Revolving Fund	10M	2002- 2008	No. of groups trained.	Reports.	KFWT.	GOK to Train groups and manage funds.
Issuance of National Identity Cards	-	2002- 2008	No. of ID issued.	Reports; DDC; Minutes.	Registration of Persons.	Collection and use of ID cards; Awareness creation on the usefulness of ID cards.
Children's Advisory Committee	-	2002- 2008	No. of committees formed.	Records.	Children Department.	Maintain and support the advisory committees.
Baseline Survey on CNSP	300,000	2002- 2003	No. CNSP conducted	Records.	Children Department	Funding; Data collection and dissemination.
Awareness Creation and Advocacy of Children's Rights	150,000	2002- 2008	No. of seminars. No. of focus groups.	Reports.	Children's Department.	Awareness creation on the rights of children by the GOK, NGOs and Donors.
Inter-Agency Alliance	100,000	2002- 2008	No. of stakeholders identified.	Reports.	Children Department.	Identify Stakeholders;
Service Delivery, Child Support and Rehabilitation	300,000	2002- 2008	No. of families identified.	Reports.	Children Department.	Identify needy families and give them assistance.
Staff Training	100,000	2002- 2008	No. of training sessions held.	Reports.	Children Department.	Utilize the training to provide better services to CNSP.
East Baringo Sub- district Headquarters	20 million	2002- 2005	Completed Hqs. No. of Staff accommodated	Reports.	Provincial Administration.	Maintenance of the project.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters (New divisions)	20 million each++	2002- 2008	No. of offices constructed; No. of staff accommodated.	Reports.	Provincial Administration.	Maintenance of the project.
Kabarnet Remand Prison	50 million	2002- 2008	Completed buildings;	Reports.	Provincial Administration.	Maintain the project after

			Rate of reduction of crime.			completion.
Provision of Information to Courts	250,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of reports provided.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Make reports on offenders.
Supervision of Offenders	100,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of Homes visited.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Make home visits. Counselling empower offenders.
After-Care Supervision	100,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of families settled.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Settle ex-inmates. Make home visits.
Awareness Campaign on Crime Prevention	50,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of training offered; No. of trainees.	Reports; Interview.	Department of Probation.	Train; Identify trainees.
Kabarnet Show Stand	150,000	2002-2004	No. of stand completed.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Construct stand.
Publicity of the Probation Department and Implementation of the Community Service Order	50,000 Annually	2002-2008	No. of seminars held; No. of sensitization barazas held.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Identify local leaders. Publsize Department.
Staff Training	300,000		No. of staff trained.	Reports.	Department of Probation.	Identify trainees; Hold trainings.
Kinyach Police Station	14 million	2002-2003	No. of officers posted; State of security.	Reports.	Police Department.	Maintenance of the facility.
Mochongoi Police Station	17 million	2003-2005	No. of officers posted; State of security.	Reports.	Police Department.	Maintenance of the facility.
Marigat Police Station	17 million	2005-2008	No. of officers posted; State of security.	Reports.	Police Department.	Maintenance of the facility.
Chemolingot Police Station	17 million	2004-2008	Completed station.	Report; Site visits.	Police Department.	Funding and construction; Maintenance of the facility.
DIDC Internet Services	60,000	2002-2003	No. of internet Connections.	Reports; Visits.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Cost shares the recurrent costs.
Networking of Government Departments with Computers	100,000	2002-2004	Networking of department.	Reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Cost shares the recurrent costs.
Training of GOK Staff on ICT	150,000	2002-2008	No. of staff trained.	Reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Cost share in the training.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Sector	Present Situation 2001	Mid Term 2004	End o Plan Period 2008
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	63/1000	55/1000	50/1000
Immunization Coverage	58%	80%	95%
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:57,381	1:43,217	1:37,371
HIV/AIDS Incident	200 cases annually	200 cases annually	150 cases annually
Education			
Primary School Enrolment Rate	Boys – 88.9% Girls – 94%	Boys – 92% Girls – 95%	Boys – 96% Girls – 96%
Primary School Dropout Rate	4%	3%	2%
Primary Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:20	1:25	1:30
Secondary School dropout rate	Boys – 28% Girls – 22%	Boys – 32% Girls – 26%	Boys – 36% Girls – 30%
Secondary School Enrolment Rate	Boys – 28% Girls – 22%	Boys – 32% Girls – 26%	Boys – 36% Girls – 30%
Secondary School Dropout Rate	4.5%	3%	2%
Secondary Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:17	1:20	1:25
District Literacy Level	Male – 66% Female – 55%	Male – 70% Female – 60%	Male – 75% Female – 60%
Roads			
Murrum/Gravelled Roads (km)	333	400	500
Water			
% Access to potable water	34%	38%	42%
Average distance to water point	15km	10km	6km
Social-Economic Indicators			
% Absolute poverty	57%	50%	42%
Energy			
% HHs with electricity connections	5.9	7	9
% Rural HHs using solar power	0.0018	0.003	0.0045
% HHs using firewood/charcoal	94	90	87
% HHs using kerosene/gas/biogas	2.8	3.5	4
Communications			
HHs with telephones connections	871	1,100	1,400
Private and Public Organizations With telephone connections	254	350	500