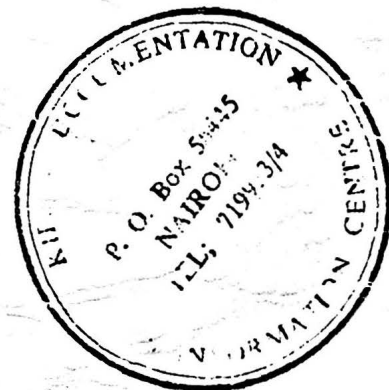




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**TRANS MARA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**



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

TRANS MARA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

Effective Management For Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction



ACC No... 001543/2006
DATE ... 16/11/06

The Transmara 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 (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. 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 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 and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous Transmara 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 PRSP/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 Transmara 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 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 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 AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Anti Natal Care
BI	Bamako Initiative
CBD	Community Based Distributors
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHW	Community Health Women
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DARE	Decentralised AIDS and Reproductive Health Project
DCO	District Co-operative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DIO	District Information Officer
DLASO	District Lands and Settlement Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Development Officer
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Water Officer/Works Officer
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
HFC	Health Facility Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICDC	Industrial Credit Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMCI	Integrated Maternal and Child
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCPB	National Cereal and Produce Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
OPD/MCH/FP	Outpatient Department/Maternal Child Health/Family Planning
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RH	Reproductive Health
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STIs/STDs	Sexual Transmitted Infections/Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCC	Transmara County Council

TOT
TRDP
USMR
VHC
VIP

Training of Trainers
Tansmara Rural Development Programme
Under 5 Mortality Rate
Village Health Committee
Ventilated Improved Pit (latrine)

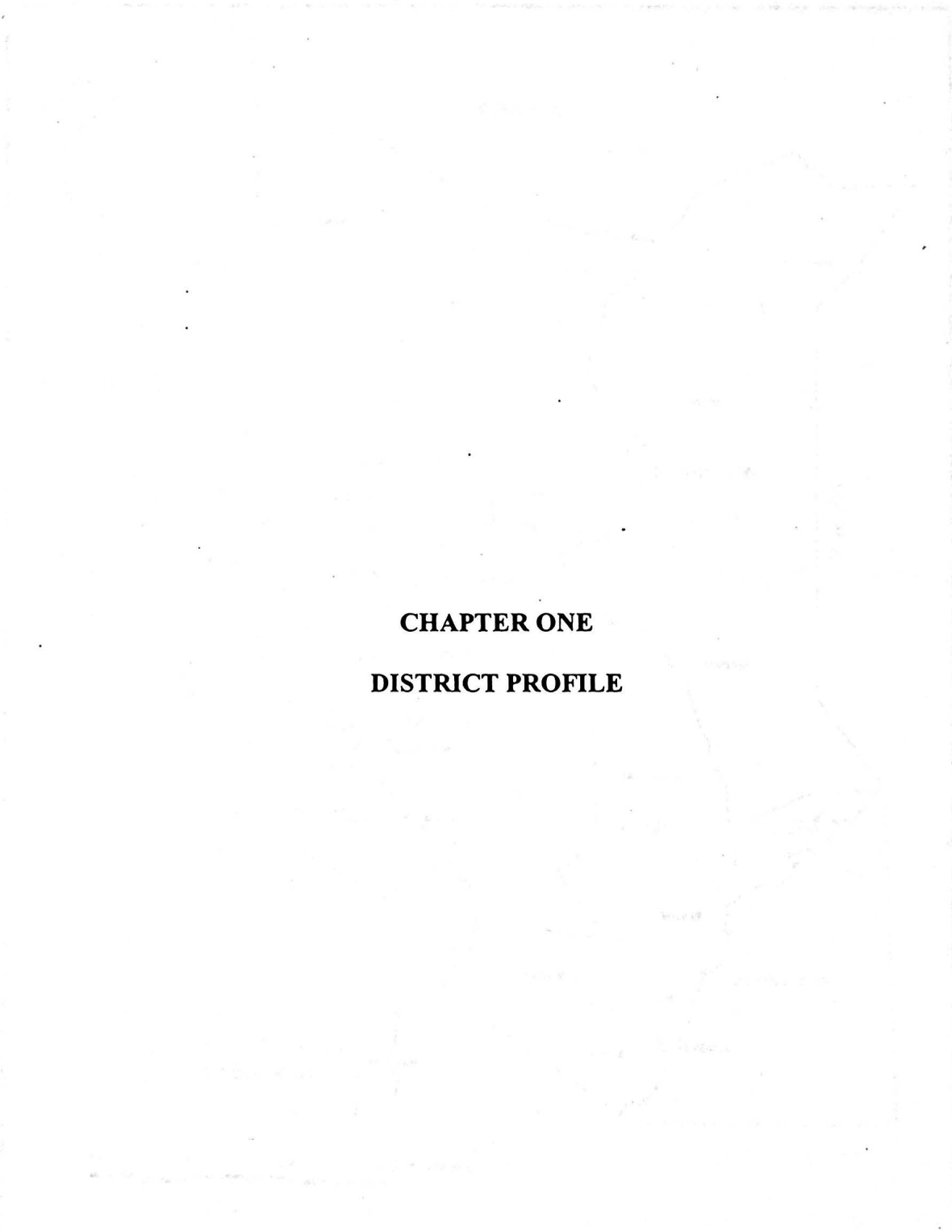
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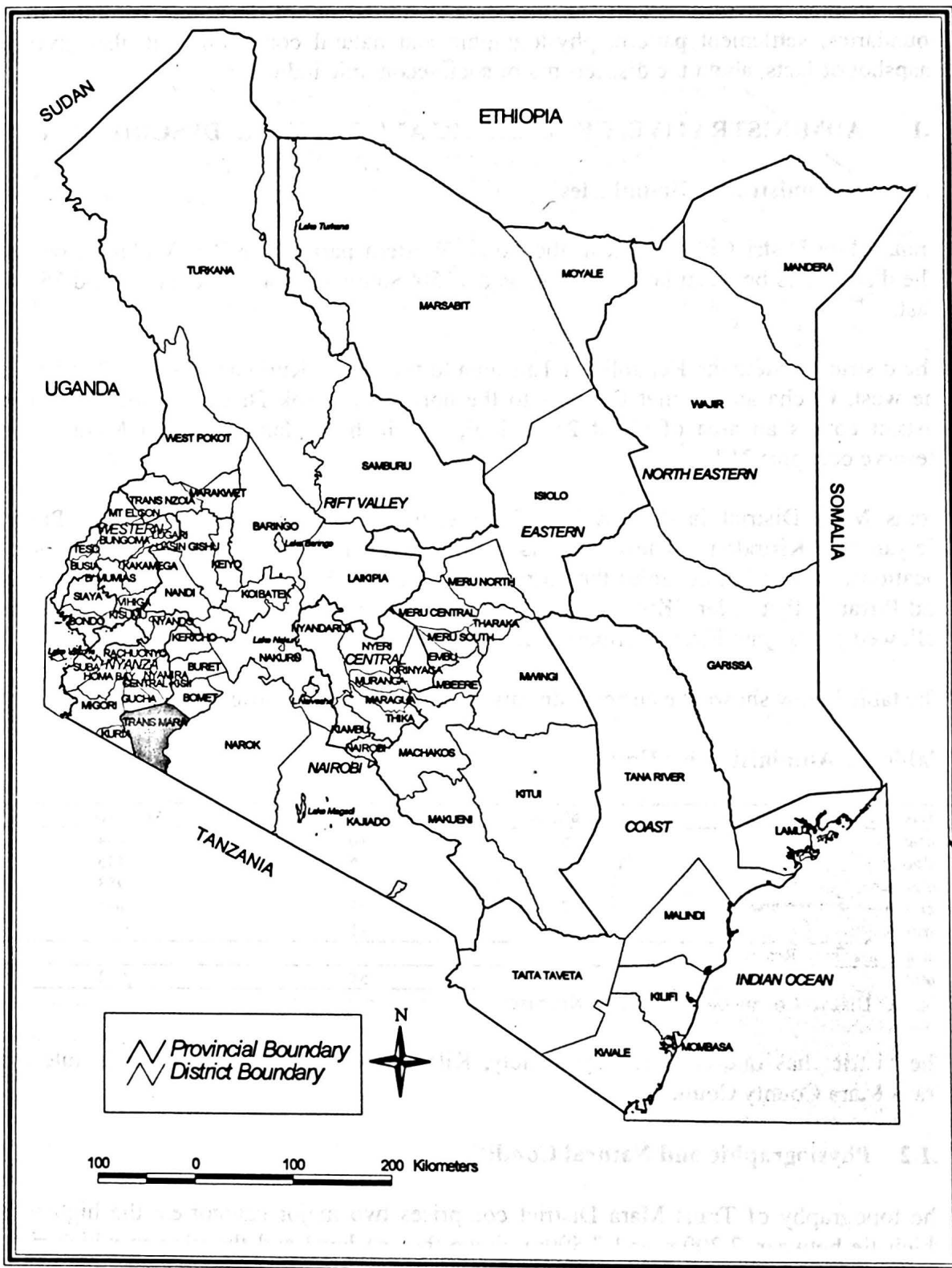
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF TRANS MARA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the district in terms of location, administrative boundaries, settlement pattern, physiographic and natural conditions. It also gives a snapshot of facts, about the districts major socio-economic indicators.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Trans Mara District is situated in the South Western part of the Rift Valley Province. The district lies between latitude $0^{\circ} 50'$ and $1^{\circ} 50'$ South and longitude $34^{\circ} 35'$ and $35^{\circ} 14'$ East.

The district borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South, Kuria and Migori Districts to the west, Gucha and Bomet Districts to the north and Narok District to the east. The district covers an area of about 2,932 km², of which the famous Masai Mara Game Reserve occupies 31 km².

Trans Mara District is divided into 5 divisions namely: Kilgoris, Lolgorian, Pirrar, Keiyan and Kirindon. The district is further divided into 32 locations and 58 sub-locations. Lolgorian occupies the largest area followed by Kurindon, Keiyani, Kilgoris and Pirrar in that order. Kutisons has the highest number of locations and sub locations followed by Keiyan, Pirrar, Kirindon and Lolgorian respectively.

The table below shows the current administrative units in the district.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units

Divisions	Locations	Sub-Locations	Area (Km ²)
Pirrar	6	10	404
Kilgoris	9	16	445
Lolgorian	4	8	953
Keiyan	7	13	467
Kirindon	6	11	632
Masai Mara Game Reserve			31
Total	32	58	2,932

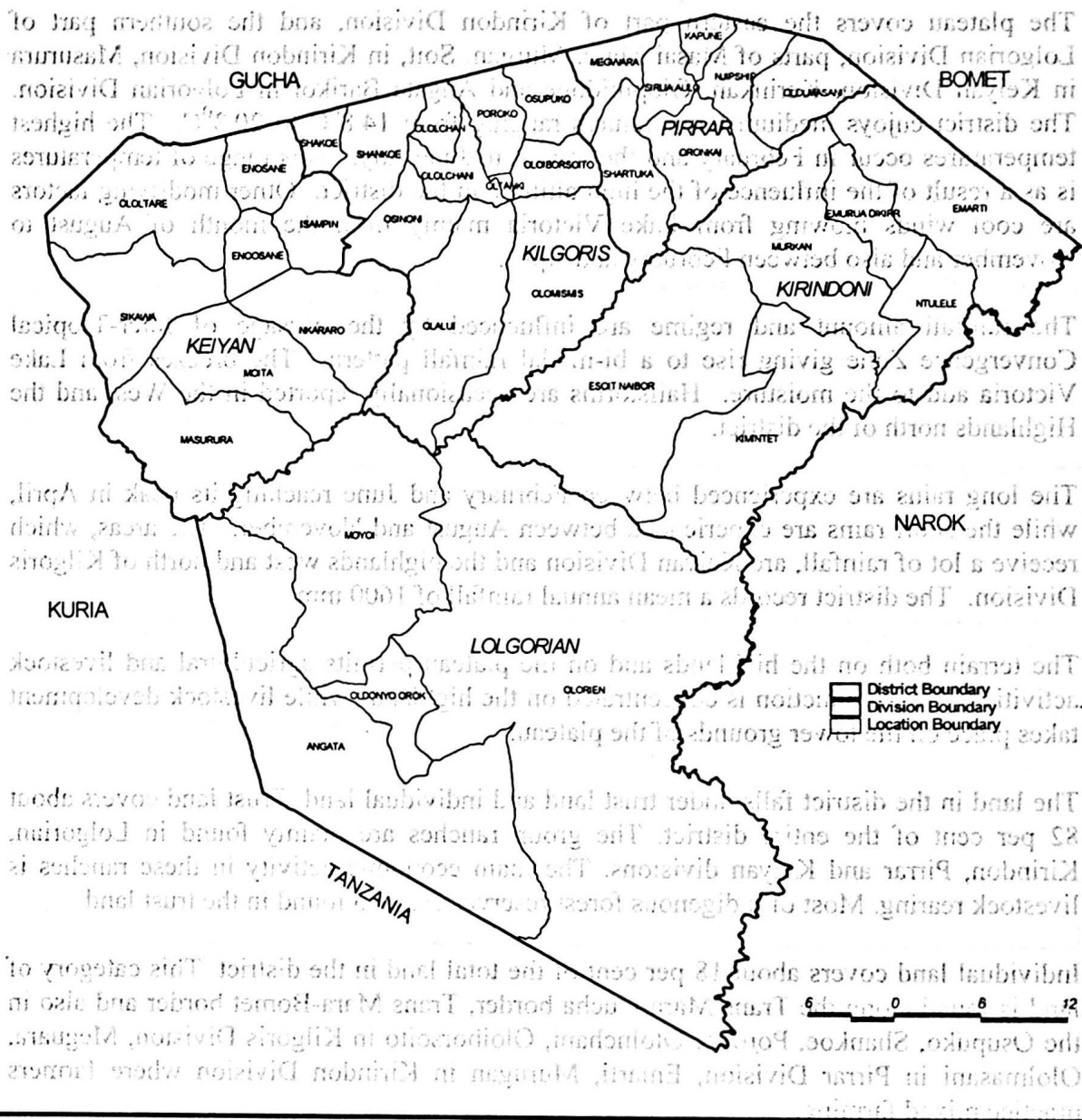
Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kilgoris, 2001

The district has one constituency namely, Kilgoris, with 29 wards that constitute the Trans Mara County Council.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The topography of Trans Mara District comprises two major categories: the highlands which lie between 2,200m and 2,500m above the sea level and the plateau which rises from 900 to 2,200m above the sea level.

The highlands consist of the Osupuko, Kapune, Meguara and Shankoe hills in Keiyan Division. The highland areas are the main source of permanent and seasonal rivers in the district. The major rivers, which originate from these areas, are the Mara River and its



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by land use, land tenure and urbanisation. The main land use, which influences settlement patterns, is livestock rearing and crop farming. Settlement is sparse where large stocks of livestock are reared but comparatively denser in areas where crop farming is practiced and small stocks of livestock are reared. Settlement is sparse in Kilgour Division and parts of Kirindoni Division where livestock farming is the main economic activity of the residents, while settlement is denser in parts of Kirindoni and Kilgour Divisions where mixed farming is practiced with crop farming gaining more attention.

In the north eastern part of the district where migrant Kipsigis community live, settlement is dense and members of the community have small land holdings per

tributaries Mogor, Enkare, Entituak, Shartuka, Orerai and Siteti, which drain into Lake Victoria.

The plateau covers the eastern part of Kirindon Division, and the southern part of Lolgorian Division, parts of Masai Mara, Murgan, Soit, in Kirindon Division, Masurura in Keiyan Division, Kerinkan, Olopidokoge and Angata Barikoi in Lolgorian Division. The district enjoys medium temperatures ranging from 14.8^oC to 20.3^oC. The highest temperatures occur in February and the lowest in June/July. This range of temperatures is as a result of the influence of the high altitude in the district. Other modifying factors are cool winds blowing from Lake Victoria mainly from the month of August to November and also between February and April.

The rainfall amount and regime are influenced by the passage of Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone giving rise to a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The breezes from Lake Victoria add to the moisture. Hailstorms are occasionally reported in the West and the Highlands north of the district.

The long rains are experienced between February and June reaching its peak in April, while the short rains are experienced between August and November. The areas, which receive a lot of rainfall, are Keiyan Division and the highlands west and north of Kilgoris Division. The district records a mean annual rainfall of 1600 mm.

The terrain both on the highlands and on the plateau permits agricultural and livestock activities. Crop production is concentrated on the highlands while livestock development takes place on the lower grounds of the plateau.

The land in the district falls under trust land and individual land. Trust land covers about 82 per cent of the entire district. The group ranches are mainly found in Lolgorian, Kirindon, Pirrar and Keiyan divisions. The main economic activity in these ranches is livestock rearing. Most of indigenous forest reserves are also found in the trust land.

Individual land covers about 18 per cent of the total land in the district. This category of land is found along the Trans Mara-Gucha border, Trans Mara-Bomet border and also in the Osupuko, Shankoe, Poroko, Ololnchani, Oloiborsoito in Kilgoris Division, Meguara, Ololmasani in Pirrar Division, Emarti, Murugan in Kirindon Division where farmers practice mixed farming.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by land use, land tenure and urbanisation. The main land use, which influence settlement pattern, is livestock rearing and crop farming. Settlement is sparse where large stocks of livestock are reared but comparatively denser in areas where crop farming is practiced and small stocks of livestock are reared. Settlement is sparse in Lolgorian Division and parts of Kirindon Division where livestock farming is the main economic activity of the residents, while settlement is denser in Pirrar, Keiyan and Kilgoris Divisions where mixed farming is practiced with crop farming gaining more acreage.

In the north eastern part of the district where immigrant Kipsigis community live, settlement is dense and members of the community have small land holdings per

household while in the rest of the district which is occupied by mainly the Masai community, settlement is generally sparse and members have large land holdings.

Settlement is also denser in and around urban and trading centres such as Kilgoris Town, Lolgorian, Nkararo, Enoosaen, Emurua Dikrr, Njipship and Murgan trading centres. Settlement is attracted to the urban centres by the business and employment opportunities and the services available at the centres.

The table 1.2 below shows population density per division as at 2001. Pirrar is the most populated division with a population density of 153 followed by Kirindon with 88, Kilgoris, Keiyan and Lolgorian is the least populated with a population density of 24 persons per km².

Table 1.2 Population Density by Divisions

Division	Area (Km ²)	Population Density (per Km ²)
Kirindon	632	88
Lolgorian	953	24
Keiyan	467	58
Kilgoris	445	80
Pirrar	404	153
Trans Mara District	2901	63

Source: District Statistical Office, Kilgoris, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This fact sheet presents a summary of strategic data about the district. This includes; area, topography and climate, population and major socio-economic indicators. This data is useful for the plan preparation, project planning, monitoring and evaluation

Area		
Total area		2,932 km ²
Arable area		1,580 km ²
Non-arable land		1,300 km ²
Water mass		10 km ²
Gazetted forest		Nil
Urban area		10 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude		900 – 2,500m
Rainfall:	Kilgoris Town	930.9mm
	Lolgorian Town	1,125 mm
Rainfall by seasons:	Long rains	458 mm (Feb. – July)
	Short rains	490 mm (Aug-December)
Temperature range:	Highest	January – March - 20.3°C
	Lowest	August - October - 14.8°C
Temperature average		18°C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size		182,070
Population Structure:		
Total no. of males		89,138
Total no. of females		92,932
Female/male sex ratio		100:104
Total population of primary school going age		48,126
Total population of secondary school going age		17,069
Total labour force		80,638
Dependency ratio		100:125

Population growth rate	2.25%		
Density			
Highest density: Pirrar Division	156 per km ²		
Lowest density: Lolgorian Division	24 per km ²		
Average Density	64		
Rural Population			
Rural population: start of the Plan Period	176,201		
End of the plan period	199,194		
Number of towns	1		
Urban population at the start of the Plan Period	5,869		
Crude birth rate	83.6/1000 (1994)		
Crude death rate	19.7/1000 (1994)		
Life expectancy	63.0		
Infant mortality rate	3.4/1000 (1994)		
Under 5 mortality rate	12.6/1000		
Total fertility rate	7.6		
Socio-Economic Indicators			
Total No. of households	35,700		
Average household size	5.1		
Number of female headed households	13,745 (1997)		
Number of children headed households	Not available		
No .of disabled	Not available		
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	135,831 (57.1%) (1997)		
Contribution to national poverty	1.03%		
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to households income:			
Agriculture	38%		
Rural self-employment	7%		
Wage employment	55%		
Urban self-employment	Not available		
No. of unemployed	3,324 (1999)		
Agriculture			
Average farm size (small scale)	30 acres		
Average farm size (large scale)	100 acres		
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, vegetables, cassava Irish/sweet potatoes		
Main cash crops produced	Pyrethrum, tea, coffee, sugarcane, citrus, fruits, bananas		
Total acreage under cash crops	18,700 ha		
Total acreage under food crops	1,720 ha		
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm).	On-farm: local granaries Off-farm: warehouse i.e. 3 National Cereals and Produce Board at Keiyan, Kirindon and Kilgoris		
Population working in the agriculture sector	70% of the population		
Total no of ranches	26 (most of them are being sub-divided)		
Average size of ranches	240 – 24,494 ha		
Main livestock bred	Zebu, local goats and sheep, sahiwal		
Land carrying capacity	30,000 LU (livestock unit weighing over 500 kg)		
Main species of fish	Tilapia (miloticus) & claria (catfish)		
Population of fish farmers	7 No.		
No of fish ponds	9 No.		
No of landing beaches	None		
Size of gazetted forests	Nil		
Size of non-gazetted forests	None		
Main forest products	Timber, charcoal, firewood, medicinal plants		
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	10%		
Cooperatives			
	No. Active	Turnover Kshs	Membership
Sacco	4	567,355	265
Ranching	1	2,434,300	91

Multi-purpose	4	775,000	683
Pyrethrum	1	57,600	437
Dairy	2	1,768,0000	965
Cereals	1	181,600	270
Livestock marketing	2	250,000	73
Jua-Kali	Dormant	-	15
Bee Keeping	Dormant	-	134
Mining	Dormant	-	40
Housing	Dormant	-	2,000
Total		6,033,853	3,079

Water and Sanitation

Number of households with access to piped water	5,850
Number of households with access to potable water	8,663
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of wells	50
Number of protected springs	49
Number of boreholes	1
Number of dams	12
Number of households with roof catchments	576
Average distance to nearest potable water point	13 km
VIP latrines coverage	Not available

Education Facilities

Pre-Primary

Number of pre-primary schools	187
Total enrolment rates:	
Boys	22.1%
Girls	20.8%
Total drop-out rates (boys and girls)	Not available
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33

Primary

Number of primary schools	135
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	71.2%
Girls	67.6%
Total drop-out rates by sex :	
Boys	5%
Girls	5.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	Not available
Average years of school attendance by sex	Not available

Secondary

Number of secondary schools	11
Total enrolment rates by sex :	
Boys	13%
Girls	7.4%
Total drop-out rates by sex:	
Boys	3 %
Girls	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:19
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	1
Girls	2

Tertiary

Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc.)	2 polytechnic that are currently non-functional
Main type of training institutions.	Youth polytechnics

Adult literacy

Number of adult literacy classes	54
Enrolment by sex:	
male	325
female	504
Drop-out rates by sex:	
male	60%
female	40%
Literacy levels by sex:	
male	61.2%
female	40.2%

Health

Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), Pneumonia
Doctor/patient ratio	1:177,000

Number of hospitals	5 (4 GoK, 1 NGO)
Number of health centres	5 GoK
Average distance to health centres	15 km
% households with access to health centres facilities	20%
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	200
Number of trading centres with electricity	3
%rural households using solar power	2
%households using firewood/charcoal	96
%households using kerosene, gas or biogas	60
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen),	
Bitumen	10.0
Gravel	174.4
Earth	270.3
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil
Number of ports including inland container depots	Nil
Number of airports and airstrips	6 airstrips
Number of waterways	Nil
Number of public service vehicles (est.)	200
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	20
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	130
Mobile service coverage	Nil
Number of post/sub-post offices	1
Number of telephone booths	3
% of household without radios	5%
Number of cyber cafes	1
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	23
Number of hotels	48 (all classes)
Number of tourist class hotels	5
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife
Number of registered hotels	7
Number of licensed businesses	479 (1998), 418 (1999), 549 (2000), 489 (2001)
Total number of informal sector enterprises	170
Banks, Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	None (Bank services offered at Kisii)
Number of other financial institutions	Industrial Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) and the Kenya Industrial Estates serve the District from Kisii and Kisumu
Volume of credit provided (Kshs)	80,000 – 10 million (ICDC), 50,000 – 5 million (KIE)
Number of micro-finance institutions (MFIs)	None

CHAPTER TWO

**CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING**

The chapter discusses the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that are likely to be encountered in the implementation of the National Development Plan. It highlights the need for a coordinated approach across all sectors of the economy to ensure that the development process is inclusive and sustainable.

The chapter also identifies the key areas where cross-cutting interventions are needed, such as in the areas of infrastructure, human capital, and institutional reform. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening the governance framework and improving the efficiency of public service delivery.

The chapter concludes by stating that the implementation of the National Development Plan requires a strong commitment from all stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, and civil society. It calls for a coordinated effort to address the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

The chapter also highlights the need for a strong focus on the private sector as a key driver of economic growth and job creation. It calls for a more enabling business environment that attracts investment and fosters innovation.

In addition, the chapter stresses the importance of investing in human capital through education, training, and healthcare. It notes that a well-educated and healthy workforce is essential for long-term economic growth and development.

The chapter concludes by reiterating the need for a strong and coordinated development strategy that addresses the diverse needs and aspirations of all citizens. It calls for a renewed commitment to the principles of transparency, accountability, and good governance.

The chapter provides an overview of implementation status of the 1997-2001 Trans Mara District Development Plan and the major development challenges and cross cutting issues which will be addressed during the 2001-2008 Plan period.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997 – 2001 National Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development.” As much as the theme articulated the desired future for the country, not much was done in the district to attain the national goal. At the start of the 1997-2001 Plan, the district aimed at promoting industrial growth and sustainable development through effective and efficient utilization of resources. This was expected to promote the standard of living of the people especially through high investment in Trade, Industry, Agricultural and Tourism sectors resulting in creation of more employment opportunities and provision of basic needs such as education, primary health care and food security.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan highlighted the various aspirations of the district which if implemented would have had positive impact on the standard of living of Trans Mara Community.

However, out of 110 projects and programmes envisaged to be implemented, only 17 were implemented. This has therefore led to increase in poverty, high disease incidence, low investment, unemployment, withdrawal of financial institution such as Kenya Commercial Bank, political instability (tribal clashes) among others in the district. The amount of money spent on these are Kshs. 87,586,75.79 out of which the bulk Kshs. 69,973,253.99) was on the Roads and Public Works in the district and Office of the President spent a little above 5m each with the Education Department spending Kshs. 4.6m.

It is imperative to note that the above-mentioned projects were funded jointly by the government and various development partners, notably, GTZ, and Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).

The major constraints affecting the implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan included; inadequate funding for project implementation, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation, late release of funds by PMG to district treasury, piecemeal project funding through quarterly AIE system, inadequate equipment for implementation of projects, low community involvement and participation, inadequate personnel which was worsened by Civil Service retrenchment and political interference/influence in project identification and implementation.

During the implementation of the Plan, it was learnt that, poor infrastructure is a major drawback to development in the district. A major investment in this sector will go along way in providing the necessary conducive environment for resource exploitation. It was also learnt that investing in new projects without first completing the on-going ones should be avoided in future.

It is imperative that community involvement at every stage of project planning is absolutely essential. The communities will therefore be able to contribute some of the resources needed and this will also enhance ownership and sustainability of the project.

Adequate resources should be provided at all times. This will enhance implementation of the project on schedule.

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

The 2002-2008 National Development Plan outlines broad policy framework that the Government wishes to attain within the next seven years. The theme of both the National and District Development Plans outline the policy objectives and targets to be achieved during the plan period. The District Development Plan on the other hand translates the National objectives into specific district activities for implementation in the plan period so as to realise the National objectives and target.

The sectoral activities has relied on the District PRSP reports in identification of priority measures geared towards poverty reduction in the district. At the same time, the District Plan has been prepared in consultation with other policy documents such as sectoral plans, sessional papers among others.

Both the District and National Development Plans provides medium strategies for the implementation of National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999-2015 as it covers two development plans with one roll over year. This is again translated into short term strategies and programmes through the MTEF/PRSP which is a three year plan financed through annual budgets, thus two MTEF/PRSP terms with one rollover year.

The plan has also integrated regional plans as prepared by NGOs and the Local Authorities plans thus providing a very strong link and unified approach to tackling poverty in Trans Mara District.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

For any meaningful development to take place in the district, a lot of factors have to be considered and remedial measures taken promptly. Some of the challenges that must be confronted include high population growth, increasing poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, environmental issues and disaster management.

2.4.1. Population Growth

Population size generally determines the quantity of goods and services for consumption while the structure of a population determines the specific needs of the various groups within the population.

The Table 2.2 shows population by age cohorts according to the 1999 population and housing census and projections over the plan period.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts 1999-2008

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0 - 4	33,254	35,489	37,267	39,013	40,847
5 - 9	29,717	31,714	33,302	34,863	36,502
10 - 14	30,709	27,437	28,810	30,162	31,579
15 - 19	18,538	19,785	20,874	21,748	22,770
20 - 24	15,164	16,186	16,993	17,790	18,626
25 - 29	12,125	13,017	13,666	14,306	14,978
30 - 34	8,170	8,721	9,156	9,584	10,035
35 - 39	7,491	7,997	8,394	8,787	9,201
40 - 44	5,126	5,472	5,744	6,014	6,296
45 - 49	3,904	4,166	4,375	4,580	4,795
50 - 54	2,865	3,058	3,211	3,362	3,519
55 - 59	2,095	2,236	2,348	3,458	2,573
60 - 64	1,689	1,853	1,892	1,981	2,075
65 - 69	1,244	1,327	1,394	1,459	1,529
70 - 74	1,009	1,077	1,131	1,184	1,239
75 - 79	693	740	777	813	851
80+	1,077	1,150	1,207	1,264	1,322
Age Not Stated	651	695	729	763	800
Total	170,591	182,070	191,170	200,131	209,537

Source: District Statistical Office, Kilgoris, 2001

Growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.25 per cent, the population of the district is expected to increase from 170,591 in 1999 to 182,070 and 209,537 in the year 2002 and 2008 respectively. While population density will increase from 63, at the beginning of the plan period to 74 at the end of the plan period. This calls for increased efforts in provision of more food, housing, education, health, security and employment opportunities. Increase in population density will lead to pressure on land both for cultivation and livestock grazing, while environmental degradation is likely to occur as more land is cleared for crop cultivation, construction, charcoal burning (fuel wood), and livestock rearing.

Urban population was 5,051 in 1999 and will rise to 5,868 by 2002 and 10,343 by 2008. Increase in urban population is expected to exert pressure on urban housing, health care, education facilities, water supply and sanitation facilities and recreation amenities especially in Kilgoris Town. Road network and transport facilities are proving to be inadequate due to an increase in population density and economic activities in various parts of the district. This calls for the opening and maintaining of more access roads. The various stakeholders in the district should therefore invest a lot of resources in the provision of basic services and facilities such as schools, health centres, solid and liquid waste management and roads.

Table 2.3 shows the size of population of selected age groups in 1999 and their growth over the plan period.

Table 2.3 Population By Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4 (infants)	16,482	16,772	17,643	17,846	18,463	18,803	19,324	19,689	20,227	20,620
6-13 (primary)	22,330	22,765	23,903	24,223	25,014	25,521	26,181	26,724	27,403	27,988
14-17 (secondary)	7,979	8,015	8,541	8,528	8,938	8,985	9,355	9,409	9,792	9,854
15-49 (F/Fertility)	37,011		39,617		41,460		43,394		45,420	
15-64 (labour force)	39,486	36,062	42,267	38,371	44,233	40,428	46,295	42,333	48,457	44,336

Source: District Statistical Office, Kilgoris, 2001

During the plan period, population of children aged 0-4 will increase from 35,489 in 2002 to 40,847 in 2008. The female reproductive age group will increase from 39,617 in 2002 to 45,420 in 2008. This calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services and facilities to meet the specific needs of these groups. This means that substantial resources will have to be diverted into this sub-sector at the expense of other economic productive activities.

Primary and secondary school going age groups which forms 26 per cent and 9 per cent respectively and will increase from 48,126 and 17,069 in 2002 to 55,391 and 19,649 in 2008 respectively. It therefore calls for an increased investment in education facilities in the district.

The district labour force will increase from 80,638 in 2002 to 92,793 in 2008. This labour force needs to be engaged in gainful economic activities in order to raise their income. Therefore more employment opportunities need to be created both in the formal and informal sectors to absorb the increased labour force. Unless this is done the dependency ratio of 1:1.25 (1999) and the high absolute poverty level of 57.1 per cent (1997) will increase considerably. Efforts will also be made to promote family planning practices in order to reduce total fertility rate, which was about 5.03 in 1998.

2.4.2 Poverty

In Trans Mara District, 135,831 people, constituting 57.1 per cent of the district's total population were poor according to the Welfare Monitoring Survey, 1994 - 1997. Out of the poor population, females were 53.8 per cent while males constituted 46.2 per cent. Majority of the poor lack food and regular income, hence cannot afford basic education, health services and adequate shelter. Moreover, they lack the capacity to operate businesses or utilise income generating opportunities open to them.

According to the 1994-1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey and 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district contributed 1.03 per cent to the national poverty level, while the district's population formed 0.59 per cent of Kenya's population.

Analysis by household show that poor households (53.7%) are more than non-poor households (46.3%), moreover, on average the poor households have bigger family sizes whose average household size is 5.1 than the non-poor households whose average size is 4.9.

The forms of poverty experienced in the district are absolute poverty, and hard-core poverty. The poor are mainly found among the peasant farmers, pastoralists, unemployed people, jua kali artisans and petty traders, unskilled and semi skilled labourers, the handicapped, HIV/AIDS orphans, and female-headed households. Kirindon Division is the most affected by poverty followed by Pirrar, Lolgorian, Kilgoris and Keiyan Divisions. High poverty levels in Kirindon Division are attributed to low rainfall, wildlife menace, high illiteracy level and over reliance on livestock rearing which contributes heavily to environmental degradation.

Causes of Poverty: The following factors contribute to high poverty level in the district:

Scarcity of employment opportunities in the formal sector, unexploited agricultural potential, lack of processing industries and inadequate investment in the informal sector; illiteracy due to low education level and lack of training opportunities; unreliable rainfall which adversely affects agricultural production especially in parts of Kirindon Division resulting in food poverty; prevalent crop and livestock diseases impacting negatively on food security; inadequate health services resulting in high morbidity and mortality rates leading to inability to participate effectively in economically productive activities and loss of human capital; poor infrastructure (roads) and poor state of existing road network leading to lack of exploitation of high potential agricultural resources and high cost of marketing of consumer goods and services; lack of potable water supply closer to the people since long distances adversely affects production of goods and services as most women spend much time in search of water and fuelwood. Wildlife menace that leads to destruction of crops, livestock and other properties. This is especially widespread in Lolgorian Division and parts of Kirindon Division;

Inhibitive cultural attitude and practices e.g. female circumcision, moranism, gender inequality especially in decision making and ownership of resources: low girl child education that adversely affect effective participation in economic productive activities; and tribal clashes which impoverishes the victims through loss of productive labour force, destruction of property and discourages investment in the district.

By the end of the Plan period, the extent to which poverty will have been alleviated in the district will depend on the extent to which the proposed interventions (projects/programmes) intended to address the challenges will have been successfully implemented.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major health concern among other common diseases affecting the district population. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the district are on the increase. The district has few diagnostic centres such as Kilgoris District Hospital, St. Joseph Mission Hospital and Akemo Valley Nursing Home.

The district's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated to be 8 per cent and is likely to rise unless concerted efforts by all stakeholders are undertaken to fight the epidemic. Some of the factors enhancing spread of HIV/AIDS in the district include circumcision (instruments used are shared and not sterilised), enticing lifestyle at the urban centres and unemployment, casual sex and moranism.

Majority of the cases are diagnosed outside the district, e.g., cases from Kirindon and Pirrar Divisions are diagnosed at Kaplong and Tenwek Hospitals in Bomet District. This makes it very difficult to determine the accurate district prevalence rate. The table 2.4 shows a summary of HIV/AIDS patients tested in the district.

Table 2.4 Number of HIV/AIDS Patients 1996-2000

Year	Total Tested	Tested Positive	%
1996	1,452	95	6.5
1997	1,232	74	6.0
1998	1,668	287	17.2
1999	1,200	97	8.1
2000	439	44	10.0

Source: Medical Office of Health, Kilgoris, 2001

Impact of HIV/Aids in the District: The impact of HIV/AIDS is being felt at all levels of the community and particularly among the highly reproductive age bracket (15 – 40 yrs). HIV/AIDS is likely to raise the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) when compared with the increased national average, which has 74/1000 (1998) and 62/1000 (1996) live births respectively. It will also increase the mortality in all ages especially the young adults and children less than five years. HIV/AIDS is also affecting all sectors of the economy and the entire Trans Mara Community. This is mainly through loss of highly trained and experienced teachers, school drop out of students to take care of ailing parents and/or other children and lack of school fees all of which affect the education sector. Loss of reproductive labour force is impacting negatively on resource mobilisation and exploitation, there by causing high dependency and orphans.

HIV/AIDS is a major cause of poverty as it is also causing diversion of meagre resources that would have been used for investment to cater for the infected. These include sale of farms and other family assets to meet medical expenses.

Poverty and high illiteracy rate in the district will complicate further the HIV/AIDS situation. There is an influx of people from rural to urban area in the district in search of employment and this is likely to encourage unprotected sexual behaviour, which will precipitate high HIV/AIDS transmission rate. This will increase the number of widows/widowers and orphans in the district. All this will impact negatively on the development of the district especially human resource development and agriculture and rural development activities. The district plans to intensify the fight against HIV/AIDS through several means that include; awareness creation through procurement and delivery of Information Education Communication materials, conducting school health programme and intensifying information dissemination by holding barazas, workshops and seminars. Trainings will also be undertaken. The purpose is to enhance capacity of all service providers such as counsellors, care givers and peer educators.

The district also intends to intensify surveillance on HIV/AIDS in order to enhance credibility of data on HIV/AIDS in the district. This will involve case identification, collection, analysis and dissemination of data and carry out Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study. The district also plans to lobby for the creation of patient/client support centres in order to improve the quality of services provided to the affected, infected and those at risk.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

There has been very little progress on gender mainstreaming in the past as gender issues have always been brushed aside as customs failure and efforts to kill good old traditions and culture.

Traditional practices and inhibitions such as lack of appreciation of girl child education, wife and children abuse, early marriages, exclusion of women in decision making, lack of access to income and other means of production, discriminative property ownership and inheritance, female circumcision (Female Genital Mutilation) and child labour impact negatively on development. This leads to low exploitation of available resources and increased level of poverty, given the fact that women who constitute over 51 per cent of the population are mostly engaged in non-gainful household employment and subsistence farming.

Various attempts have been made to address the above issues especially female circumcision and girl child education. Campaigns against female circumcision are being undertaken by GTZ and Trans Mara Rural Development Programme.

However, not much has been realized due to constraints such as; misunderstanding of gender issue (feminism is being preached in the name of gender), inadequate capacity, and lack of training for service providers and resistance by the community to change.

In order for the district to do away with all inhibitive cultural practices and mainstream gender in the development of the district, the following proposals will be undertaken.

Capacity Building: This will involve sensitising service providers such as teachers, adult education teachers, front line staff e.g. agricultural extension workers, and all leaders. This will improve understanding and remove misconception of gender being taken synonymously with feminism.

Preparation and Provision of Gender Guidelines: Topics will be incorporated in extension services and other community services and deliberately taught in schools. This will integrate gender issues without causing alarm.

Impact Assessment: This involves carrying out a survey on impact of gender awareness and its implication on development of the district. This will help in taking corrective measures early.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

There are two main forms viz., natural and manmade. Natural disasters can be manifested through earthquakes, floods, drought, pest and disease outbreaks all of which affect human, crops and livestock. However, manmade disasters occur through accidents, tribal clashes, fire outbreaks in forests, commercial premises and residential areas, wildlife menace, and infrastructural collapse e.g. buildings, bridges and dams.

Trans Mara district is not adequately prepared for any disaster due to lack of funds and low awareness levels; lack of equipment, inadequate transport, lack of trained personnel, poor infrastructure (roads, telephone) and inadequate health facilities. The district does not have a formal committee for disaster management.

Any form of disaster in the district will likely impact negatively on development especially through disruption of economic activities, displacement of people, destruction of property, death (loss of life) and withdrawal of potential investors due to tribal clashes.

In order for the district to be adequately prepared for any disaster, attempts will be made to put in place measures such as formation and operationalisation of Disaster Management Committee; availing of funds and equipment in the district, sensitisation of all stakeholders, installation of equipment at strategic sites, conducting of fire drills regularly, enhance disease and pest surveillance, provision of relief supplies e.g. food, drugs, and shelter materials and initiation of conflict resolutions initiatives that will enhance co-existence between the communities.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

It is estimated that 28 per cent of the total land area of the district is covered by natural forests and bush lands. None of the forests in the district are gazetted hence they are individually or communally owned. Group ranches own Olenkapune, Haile and Oloimismi Forest. The Trans Mara Country Council also owns Emperua forest. Most of these forests are being depleted mainly through demarcation of group ranches and charcoal burning, the latter being a coping mechanism due to increase in poverty. Cultivation on hills and riverside forests is also causing environmental degradation.

The district has operationalised the District Environmental Committee which is expected to implement the Environmental Act hence enhance environmental conservation.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES



3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the major sectors in the district and outlines major issues that will be addressed focusing on growth and poverty reduction. It outlines the sectoral vision and mission, district response to the vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, role of stakeholders in the sector, sector priorities, constraints and strategies, ongoing and proposed projects and the cross sector linkages. The sectors discussed are

Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resources Development, Information Communication Technology, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while its mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through 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

The district is going to enhance poverty alleviation and sustainable rural development by undertaking the following measures:

Enhance extension services on crop and livestock production to increase yields and minimize crop and livestock disease and pests; enhance environmental conservation for sustainable utilization of the natural resource base; provide clean water both for human and livestock consumption; promote co-operative movement both for marketing goods and services and provision of credit and inputs and strategize sectoral co-ordination to meet community demands and needs.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development in Trans Mara District is the main economic activity of the population. It accounts for over 38 per cent of income of the community. The climatic conditions prevailing in the district is conducive for production of both crop and livestock products. Investment in the agricultural sector will enhance food security, employment, introduction of agro-based industries and household incomes.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the district are: government departments, NGOs, private sector and the local community. All the stakeholders are expected to network in resource mobilisation and project implementation. The government will provide an enabling environment for actors to play their roles.

The NGOs will provide funds, undertake community mobilisation and capacity building, the community will provide some of the resources needed while the private sector is expected to invest in research, and establish markets for goods and services produced.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Disease and pest control; Enhance demand driven extension services in the district; Improve livestock herds; Improve marketing infrastructure for livestock products.	Large herds of zebu animals; Unavailable/unaffordable credit facilities; Poor facilitation of extension and research services; Poor management of public dips; Poor quality pasture and fodder; Inadequate livestock breeding material; Poor marketing channels; Low technology transfer and utilization.	Community mobilisation and provision of technical support; Introduction of Sahiwal bulls and improve the Red Masai sheep; Conduct regular agricultural field days; Strengthen farmer extension research linkage; Encourage private sector participation in livestock extension services.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Enhance land demarcation. This enables landowners to develop their parcels fully thus increasing production; Title deeds obtained as a result of successful land adjudication process can be used for acquisition of loans from banks and other financial institutions; Accelerate disposal of all land cases.	Inadequate surveying equipment and materials.	Establish adjudication sections, survey and demarcate land; Hearing of objections and implement objection decisions.
Cooperative Development	Promote the co-operative movement in the district.	Poor management; Lack of/low operating capital for co-operative societies; High illiteracy level among societies' members and lack of enough technical departmental staff; Unreliable transport for departmental staff; Unavailability of training materials/facilities; Low capital share contribution in co-operative societies; Lack of loyalty of members to their co-operative societies; Lack of infrastructure (Societies have no offices).	Revive all dormant co-operative societies; Conduct education and training of cooperative members; Promote co-operative audit; Mobilise resources for the establishment of infrastructure (offices and equipment).

Food Security	Enhance food security in the district; Promote crop diversification.	Food crop farming is done through leasing of land; High cost of inputs such as seed and fertilizers; Irrigation and drainage potential not exploited especially in drought prone areas e.g. Kirindon; Major farming activities are undertaken by non residents of the district hence farm produce especially maize is harvested and sold immediately; Lack of diversification on food consumption due to socio-cultural habits; Unavailability of funds to train farmers on off farm and on farm storage; Poor infrastructure; Lack of credit facilities; Ethnic clashes along the border.	Promote conventional drying of maize other than sun drying; Promote on-farm food storage; Encourage local community to engage in crop production; Promote infrastructural development; Curb ethnic clashes.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services	Promote introduction of Micro financial Institutions	Trans Mara district does not have any financial institution that offers agricultural and other rural financial services.	Promote private sector investment in the district especially micro finance institutions.
Environment	Form and operationalise the District Environment Committee; Enhance environmental conservation.	Land tenure and land carrying capacity which is very high; Inadequate finances for community capacity building; Lack of awareness on Environmental Management, Co-ordination Act and lack of implementation of the same.	Promote management of community indigenous forests; Promote farm forestry and agro-forestry.
Fisheries	Promote fish farming in the district.	Insufficient funding; Inadequate trained personnel; Negligence of ponds due to poor management.	Establish departmental fish pond; Dam stocking and restocking.
Agricultural Research and Development	Enhance high quality livestock and good crop husbandry; Promotion of high quality fodder for livestock; Control of diseases; Promote drought/pest resistant crops.	Unavailability of funds; Inadequate research extension/ farmer linkage.	Enhance capacity of research at KARI sub-station; Strengthen management of resources availed to contact herders.
Rural Water Supply	Protect water catchment areas and springs; Construct more earth dams for sufficient provision of water for livestock and human use.	Inadequate funds; Environmental degradation especially in catchment areas.	Involve all stakeholders in resource mobilization to enhance provision of clean water; Enforce environmental Acts; Rehabilitate existing water systems; Excavate shallow wells, drill boreholes and desilt dams and intake boxes.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Soil and Water Conservation District wide	To promote soil and water conservation and agro forestry through	To conserve at least one catchment per financial year per	Soil conservation works on bare hill-tops (planting of trees), farm and riverine areas.

	comprehensive catchments rehabilitation; To achieve good land use through maximum sustainable utilization of natural resources.	division; Five catchments are targeted covering about 1000 ha with an average of 250 farms covered.	
Fruit Tree Introduction and Expansion District wide	To increase hectareage under the crop; To improve farmers financial base; To enhance productivity of existing orchards.	To achieve 30 ha of citrus fruits with an average yield of 8 tons/ha in the next three years.	Sensitise communities on the importance of citrus fruit industry; Conduct trainings for farmers on citrus management; Source and collect quality citrus seedlings.
Tea Promotion Pirrar, Kilgoris and Keiyan Divisions	To provide high quality and suitable variety of tea seedlings to farmers; To increase hectareage of tea which currently stands at 32 ha.	To plant 120 ha. of tea per year.	Set up two tea nurseries each year to cater for 600,000 seedlings at Oloiborsoito and Ololchani sites of Kilgoris Division.
Banana Kilgoris and Pirrar Divisions	To increase the hectareage under banana crop; To increase banana yield through provision of superior varieties; To diversify farmers' income	To establish 5 bulking sites in 2 divisions; To establish at least 10 ha of bananas per year using suckers from the bulking plots.	Identify bulking sites; Train farmers managing the sites on banana growing and management; Source for high quality banana suckers and deliver them to sites.
Pyrethrum Introduction and Expansion Kilgoris and Pirrar Divisions	To introduce an alternative cash crop; To improve farmers' financial base.	To establish about 100 acres of the crop per year in all the divisions.	Set up on-farm pyrethrum nurseries and organize training and field days to cover planting and management of the crop; Set up collection/weighing centres; Organize farmers into marketing groups.
Dairy Goats Project District wide	Increase household income; Acquire advantage of heterosis; Locally access and bulk dairy goat germ plasma for district wide dissemination.	Deliver 5 bucks to 5 formal groups; 20 bucks procured by 2000/2001 FY; Nannies procured on demand.	Create awareness on dairy goats keeping; Source, purchase and deliver bucks and nannies from dairy goats association of Kenya on behalf of farmers; Conduct training on husbandry management.
Coffee Establishment District wide	To introduce an alternative cash crop to maize; To diversify crop production hence improve farmers' income.	To set up at least 4 nurseries per division.	Organize farmers into coffee growing groups; Set up coffee nurseries for the groups; Organize farmer trainings on coffee establishment; management and processing.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment and Expansion of Tea Production Pirrar, Kilgoris, Keiyan Divisions	1	To improve yield, quality, marketing and increase hectareage under tea production.	To establish 700 ha. of tea in 5 years.	Retrain agriculture staff on tea husbandry practices; Carry out farmers mobilisation and training on tea production; Support tea nursery establishment and seedlings acquisition; Carry out demonstration on tea planting and management; Support farmers' tour to well established tea farms and factories; Establishment of tea buying centres. Justification: To diversify sources of income.
Construction of a Tea Factory Kilgoris Division	2	Marketing improvement and creation of	One factory constructed by 2007.	Conduct feasibility study on factory establishment; Coordinate stakeholder to lobby for

		employment.		funds. Justification: To process tea within the district and avoid any disruption when there are clashes with neighbouring district.
Expansion of Pyrethrum Production District wide	3	To increase hectareage and improve pyrethrum yields.	Establish 831 ha by 2008.	Conduct farmers training on husbandry practices especially picking and drying; Support on-farm nursery establishment and management; Support formation of marketing groups. Justification: To diversify sources of income and maximise.
Construction of a District Pyrethrum Office and Store.*	4	To improve farmers' income and service.	An office and weighing store established by 2005.	Site identification; Lobby for funds. Justification: To avoid destruction of produce after harvesting.
Establishment and Expansion of Coffee Production District wide	5	To increase hectareage under coffee, yield, farmers' income and service delivery.	70 ha. Of coffee established by 2008.	Retrain agriculture staff on coffee production; Train farmers on coffee production/husbandry; Support coffee nurseries licensing and establishment; Carry out demonstration on establishment, management and processing; Support hand pulper acquisition for processing; Support formation of marketing groups/societies. Justification: To diversify sources of income.
Improve on Sugarcane Industry District wide	6	Improve cane production and marketing.	Increase cane production from the current 110 tons/ha. to 130 tons/ha. by 2008.	Carry out farmers' training on sugarcane husbandry practices; Hold stakeholder forum to deliberate on the cane industry; Promote chewing type of cane for fresh market. Justification: To enhance quality and marketability and income of cane.
Introduction and Expansion of Horticultural Crops District wide	7	Increase hectareage and promote diversification.	40% increase in the hectareage achieved by 2008; Ensure at least four new varieties are introduced.	Carry out farmers mobilisation on horticultural crop production; Train farmers on crop husbandry; Conduct farm demonstration, field days and tours on new and existing horticultural crops; Facilitate formation of farmers' marketing groups. Justification: To diversify sources of income and enhance poverty alleviation.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	8	Protection of water catchment areas and agricultural land from soil erosion.	Ensure that at least one catchment is fully conserved per division per year.	Identify and select conservation sites; Conduct participatory rural appraisal (PRA) at the sites; Formation and training of catchments committees; Conduct monitoring and evaluation. Justification: To enhance environmental conservation.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njipship Water Supply Pirrar Division	To supply Njipship trading centre and environs with clean water and reduce walking distance to water points.	Purchase and lay distribution pipeline to about 500 consumers per year.	Complete laying of rising main; Construct intake boxes; Purchase and lay distribution pipeline;
Lolgorian Composite Filter Unit Lolgorian Division	To supply Lolgorian trading centre and community with clean water.	Increase clean water supply to the consumers by end of 2002.	To lay connecting pipeline from the existing system to the facility; To purchase and place filter media.
Olosetu Water Supply Kilgoris Division	To supply Poroko community with clean water	Increase water supply to the consumers by about 50 % by end of 2002.	Complete construction of storage tank; Lay distribution pipeline; Construct communal water points and cattle troughs.
Enosaen Water Project Keiyan Division	To augment the supply of water to Enosaen Divisional Headquarters.	Increase water supply to the consumers by about 50 % by end of 2002.	Construct spring protection boxes; Purchase and lay 900m of pipeline to existing storage tank; Construct cattle troughs at the spring source.
Megwara Dam Pirrar Division	To improve availability of water.	Supply Shartuka Divisional Headquarters with piped water by the end of the plan period.	Construct perimeter fence around the dam; Afforestation of the catchment areas; Explore the possibility of gravitating water from the dam to Shartuka Town.
Ratiany Dam Lolgorian Division	Ensure constant water supply and stop migration of herders due to drought.	Supply water for domestic and livestock	Construct second cattle water trough; To fence off and plant trees in the catchment area of the dam.
Meteorological Stations District wide	To monitor weather patterns and take precautionary measures.	Install facilities in two divisions per year.	To install all weather recording devices.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
50 Small Earth Dams District wide	1	To ensure provision of safe drinking water for human, livestock and agricultural use.	Ensure 7 dams constructed every financial year; Increase coverage of water to 90%.	Design construction of reservoir, embankment, spillway, water points, cattle trough; Establish forestry nurseries. Justification: Enhance accessibility of clean water for human and livestock consumption.
50 Pans District wide	2	To ensure provision of water for livestock use.	Construct 7 pans every FY. Provide water to 200,000 livestock by 2008.	Design and excavate reservoir. Justification: Enhance accessibility of clean water for human and livestock

25 Deep Bore Holes District wide	3	To ensure availability of safe drinking water for households.	Ensure 3-boreholes completed every FY.	Drill, equip and develop borehole system. Justification: Enhance accessibility of clean water for human and livestock consumption.
125 Shallow Wells District wide	4	Ensure availability of safe drinking water to rural population.	Construct 18 wells every FY.	Drill and excavate shallow wells. Justification: Enhance accessibility of clean water for human and livestock consumption.
50 Spring Protection District wide	5	To ensure availability of potable safe drinking water.	Protect 7 springs every FY; Provide water to 50 households every FY.	Spring protection and construct water points. Justification: To protect catchments areas.
Rehabilitate Water Supplies District wide	6	Increase water production by 80% and ensure availability of safe drinking water to all residents in the market centres.	Complete rehabilitation of one water supply each FY.	Rehabilitation of water systems. Justification To provide potable water.
Shartuka Water Supply Pirrar Division	7	Supply sufficient water to divisional headquarters and the residents.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construct new water supply and pipeline from Meguarra dam and storage tanks. Justification: To meet the ever rising demand for water.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Facilitate Demand Driven Extension Services District wide	1	Secure sustainable provision of extension services and improved livestock production.	At least 50% of the extension services requested for by the farming community met by the public/private Service providers every year of the Plan period.	Conduct community mobilization; development of community; Implementation of plans; Conduct participatory projects monitoring and steering committees. Justification: This will enhance quality and quantity of livestock products.
Facilitate Livestock Sub Sector Stakeholder Coordination	2	Participatory generation and utilization of information for improved livestock production.	By 06/02 the first District Livestock Development Stakeholders planning workshop held and implemented accordingly; By 12/02 the first draft of the Livestock Development Plan prepared; By 12/02 the first Bi-Annual District Livestock Stakeholders open day held.	Identification and profiling of key livestock stakeholders in the district; Development and implementation of District Livestock Development Plan; Conduct bi-annual District Livestock Stockholders open days; Conduct extension service providers; training in communication and Information Technology Justification: This will enhance

				dissemination of information on best practises and avoid duplication of services.
Facilitation of Sustainable Disease and Pest Control District wide	3	Minimise number of outbreaks of diseases; Achieve a sustainable vector control system and minimise vector borne diseases; Ease livestock restraining for vaccinations and dipping.	250,000 herds of cattle annually vaccinated in the district (80% of population for 7 years); 8,500 dogs and cats vaccinated annually; Tsetse control at Kirindon and Logorian Divisions; Tick control at Kilgoris and Keiyan Division i.e. 6 communities in Keiyan, Pirrar, 10 communities in Kilgoris Divisions; Rehabilitate 66 crushes and build 30 crushes by year 2003; Rehabilitate at least 3 dips per division by year 2007.	Vaccination of cattle against Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease, rabies, trypanosomiasis Anthrax, black quarter, lumpy skin, newcastle; Mobilization and training of communities on vector control; Rehabilitate and construct communal livestock health facilities (crushes and dips) Justification: To control and/or minimise animal mortality.
Disease Surveillance and Control District wide	4	Provide laboratory backup to field activities; Provide adequate transport.	Frequent samples to be collected and need to be sent for confirmatory diagnosis.	Maintain and equip a local laboratory; Purchase motor bikes for staff; Maintenance and repair of available vehicles. Justification: This will enhance high quality of animals and control of vectors.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	5	Improve quality and value of product; Raise A.I.A and oversee the quality of products.	Conduct 4 divisional trainings per year; Increase number of licensed dealers from 6 to 30 by 2007; Increase number of flayers to 15 by 2007.	Train producers and dealers.
Public Extension Services District wide	6	Effective efficient delivery of extension services.	By 07/02 a 10-Seater 4WD Land cruiser and 5 No. Yamaha motorcycles procured; By12/02 Five (5) No. Pentium Compaq Computers and accessories procured; Officers trained in Communication and Information Technology.	Procurement of vehicle; Procurement of motorcycles; Procurement of computers and accessories; Technical Field Officers trained in communication and Information Technology. Justification: This will ensure high quality services.

B: New Project Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish Adjudication Sections	1	To enable affected persons submit their claim to land within the adjudication section.	Half Mile; Olomismis; Olalui.	Publish notices and describe boundary of the area; To elect committee members to assist in demarcation with the District Commissioner;

				Avail maps (FIDS) Justification: To enhance transparency in land adjudication and ownership.
Survey and demarcation District wide	2	To ensure that each individual rights are catered for; To avoid/minimise frequent land or boundary disputes; To ensure that all boundaries to individual parcels define peoples claim and interests on land.	Ntulele, Enoosaen, Olonkolin, Kimintet 'B', Sikawa group ranch.	Carry out the necessary measurements to produce acreages (maps); Establish the individual boundaries of parcels. Justification: To avoid land disputes.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revive all Dormant Co-operative Societies District wide	1	To enhance roles played by co-ops in poverty reduction and promotion of the well being of low income earners.	All the 27 dormant co-op societies in the district to be revived by 2008.	Conduct members information days for each society, informing members on the importance of co-op. societies to and identification of economic activities; Assist co-op. societies do feasibility study for economically viable activities and assist them raise capital for the operation. Justification: This will promote the co-operative movement in the district and loyalty of members to their Saccos.
Formation of New Co-operative Organisations District wide	2	Encourage and promote the spread of co-op organisations to all potential sectors of the economy e.g. Jua Kali, semi skilled labour, rural Saccos.	Form at least one co-op society in each division by 2008.	Carry out five pre co-operative education days by informing members about importance of co-op. how to form co-op., members' rights and duties; Assist co-op. societies do feasibility study for economically viable activities and assist them raise capital for the operation. Justification: This will help members pool resources together for their benefit.
Introduce Cash Crops Through Co-op Societies District wide	3	Encourage co-op societies to engage in stable and viable income generating crops to enhance their capital base and raise their standard of living.	Each registered co-op society to be marketing at least one of the cash crops by the end of the plan period.	Carry out members' education days for each society informing them about the importance of cash crops, how/where to get seedlings; Conduct field demonstrations for each society on how to plant purchase and transport at least 500,000 coffee seedling to 1,000 co-op. societies' members;

				Purchase and transport 3 million tea seedlings to 1,000 co-op. members. Justification: To diversify income sources.
Co-operative Education and Training District wide	4	To ensure that co-op societies are well organized and protect the interests of members through competent management; Ensure improved co-op services to members.	Conduct 4 training programmes for each of the 40 registered co-op societies annually over the plan period.	Conduct 45 members' education days yearly; Conduct 45 committee members' programmes and training seminars yearly; Conduct 2 seminars on book-keeping, accounting and management for society secretary managers; Take 135 co-op. society officials' to tour various successful co-op. societies outside the district. Justification: This will enhance transparency and accountability of Sacco resources.
Co-operative Societies Audit District wide	5	To ensure proper book keeping and accounting in co-op societies; To enhance transparency in co-op management.	Provide upto date audited reports to co-op societies each FY.	Auditing co-op. societies every financial year. Justification: To promote accountability

B: New Project Proposals: Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Introduction and Growing of New Food Crops District wide	1	Introduce new food crops and increase food crop production to ensure food security and self-sufficiency.	50% increase in food production realised by 2008; At least 4 new varieties of food crops introduced in every community by 2008.	Conduct farmers trainings on production and management of food crops; Conduct on-farm demonstration on food crop production; Carry out field days to revitalize production of drought tolerant food crops. Justification: This will enhance food security at household level.
Post Harvest Management of Food Crops District wide	2	Improve food availability over a long period of time	Ensure that over 90% of communities are practising recommended post harvest management practices by 2008	Conduct farmers trainings on post harvest management; Hold demonstrations and field days; Provide technical support on construction of modern on-farm storage and processing facilities; Train artisan on construction of storage facilities; Support advertisement of off-farm; conventional drying and storage facilities by NCPB. Justification: To avoid post-harvest destruction of crops
Promotion of Food Utilization District wide	3	Improve household nutrition.	70% of the trained communities will have adopted recommended food intake by 2008.	Carry out training demonstrations and field days on food preservation and utilization

Construction of Flour Milling Plant	4	Improve marketing, product value and household income	At least one flour milling plant will be established and operational by 2008.	Carry out feasibility study
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B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Develop District Profile on Irrigation and Drainage Activities District wide	1	To assess and avail data on irrigation and drainage potential.	A district irrigation and drainage profile is in place by 2005.	Carry out a reconnaissance survey and identify irrigation and drainage potential; Conduct stakeholders forum to deliberate on survey findings/outcome; Facilitate documentation of the district profile; Resource mobilisation Justification: This will help in maximum utilization of arable land.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Afforestation District wide	Increase tree cover in the district to control soil erosion; Provide forest products sustainably	Cover all the targeted areas by 2005.	Establishment of community tree nurseries; Planting of trees on degraded hills of Kapune, Nakuyana, Oloboisoito, Olalui and Olondogopit.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Management of Indigenous Forests District wide	1	Enhance conservation and protection of existing indigenous forest.	Train 10 organised forest conservation committees and wildlife associations per FY; Hold 3 workshops per FY.	Conduct community meetings to enhance more awareness; Hold workshops on forest management concepts e.g. community forest management plans; Facilitate community exchange visits programmes and encourage linkages between communities and other environmental agencies; Involve communities on innovative wood processing industries. Justification: This will enhance conservation of the environment.
Promote Farm Forestry and Agro-Forestry Practices District wide	2	Ensure increased tree cover on farm lands to promote a sound ecologically balanced environment as well as provision of both domestic	To raise 2 million seedlings of both exotic and indigenous species per year; Train 15 groups on nursery establishment	Conduct meetings/barazas to enhance more awareness on farm forestry; Carry out trainings on tree nursery

		and industrial forest products.	and management every year; Establish one model nursery at the district headquarters.	establishment and on farm forestry techniques; Establish one model tree nursery for demonstration and seedling production; Assist target groups with inputs to process forest products; Conduct tree planting ceremonies at both district and local levels; Promote community exchange visit programmes especially for experience sharing; Follow ups on the ongoing activities/projects. Justification: This will enhance environmental conservation
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming Kilgoris, Keiyan and Pirrar Divisions	To diversify on protein provision and generate income	Increase area under fish farming by up to 30 % especially areas that are under utilized and not fit for other agricultural activities	Mobilisation of fish farmers and construction of fish ponds; Supervision of pond construction and encouragement of sound management practices
Dam Stocking District wide	To improve community earnings and change eating habits and introduce biological water indicators for water quality monitoring	Stock up to 6 dams with different species of fish.	Stock dams that have the required ecological factors that enhance the survival of fish.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Departmental Fish Ponds	1	To ensure target groups have easy access to demonstration programmes that will enhance faster dissemination of fish farming skills and knowledge.	Ensure four earth ponds, a hatchery a store/office will be in place within the Plan period.	Construction of demonstration fish ponds; Construction of fish hatchery; Purchase of gears. Justification: This will be a training facility for farmers.
Community Mobilisation and Training District wide	2	To mobilise and train fish farmers to adopt fish farming practices that will enable them manage their ponds and dams for better yields.	That all target groups have acquired knowledge that will be beneficial for future growth and sustainability of the planned activities.	Create awareness through trainings. Justification: This will promote diversification of food consumed and sources of income.
Dam Stocking and Restocking	3	To stock existing dams in the district to provide for a strong resource base and a vibrant fishing industry which will provide income to the target	To stock ten more dams and restock two dams and further liaise with other stakeholders to protect the dams and	Stocking of new dams; Restocking of over fished dams; Exploitation of

		groups hence alleviate poverty.	river-banks.	stocked dams; Protection of dam dikes and river-banks. Justification: To enhance sustainability of fish farming in the district.
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B: New Project Proposals: Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farmer Extension Research Linkage District wide	1	Participatory research conducted, research findings disseminated and adopted	60% of research activities achieved by 2008; Have at least one demonstration /trial per division per year and jointly carried out.	Conduct a stakeholders forum; Conduct joint on-farm demonstration and trials. Justification: This will bring all stakeholders together, share experiences and avoid duplication of efforts.
Establish a Farmers Research Station; Training Centre	2	Enhance research; Avail a central place for farmers training.	Ensure a research station is in place by 2008; Farmers training centre is in place by the year 2008.	Construction of a research station; Carry out a survey for the site; Lobby for funds; Justification: To enhance crop and livestock husbandry

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture is the main economic activity undertaken in the district. A lot of potential exists especially in the area of crop production (cash crops such as pyrethrum, tea, coffee and sugarcane) and livestock development. For the agricultural potential to be exploited fully, other sectors need to be adequately serviced and the various bottlenecks addressed.

The physical infrastructure of the district ranks as the first priority area needing urgent attention if agriculture is to be boosted. The district's roads have 10 km of bitumen, 174.4 km under gravel and 270.3 km under earth. Energy and communication sub sectors will also be addressed.

Agriculture also depends on tourism, trade and industry. This sector provides the market for agricultural produced.

Security and human development are major components of development that boosts agriculture. No meaningful development can take place in an environment that is insecure and where the labour force is not well provided for in terms of education and health.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to sector’s vision and mission through repair and maintenance of all roads, tracks, airstrips, promotion of use of cheaper means of transport, e.g. bicycles, motorcycles, pull-carts; introduce and promote use of energy saving jikos and other energy sources, e.g. solar; town planning for all urban/trading centres will continue being entrenched in district planning.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Physical Infrastructure plays a major role in development of the district since every socio-economic activity depends on availability of all weather roads, buildings, energy and communication facilities.

The district has poor transport and communication facilities. The district has 10 km of bitumen road, three public telephone booths, one sub-post office and one cyber café.

Investment in this sector will facilitate exploitation of available resources in the district, marketing of goods and services, effective provision of basic needs such as primary health care, education and opening of high agricultural potential areas.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders involved in this sector will participate in the following ways:-

The government will be involved in provision of funds where possible, supervisory and technical services and execution of works. The community together with NGO’s will provide resources such as labour, funds, and materials. The private sector will assist in the provision of facilities such as buildings and communication (telephone etc).

3.2.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Conservation of the environment; Provide clean water; Promote environment friendly waste disposal mechanism and	Poor planning and unsuitable sites for solid waste disposal; Lack of enforcement of law to enhance proper waste	Complete on-going water projects; Sensitise community on disposal of waste;

	facilities	Insufficient funds to employ manpower and purchase equipment for collection and disposal of waste; Lack of modern waste management facilities e.g. exhausters; Inadequate funds for project implementation; Cultural inhibition e.g. low preference in use of latrine.	Provision of exhausters, Training to change attitudes on hygiene.
Roads	Rehabilitation and construction of new roads to open up high potential areas, improve security roads and link with other districts.	Inadequate and delayed disbursement of funds from the central government; Unavailability and unserviceability of equipment.	Involve all stakeholders in mobilising all available resources; Acquire new and/or rehabilitate machinery for road construction; Operationalize District Roads Committee.
Building	Create a full fledged design office to enhance preparation of plans; Promote use of cheaper building materials e.g. bricks; Promote construction of low cost houses.	Unavailability of enough funds; Lack of enforcement of use of standard drawings by major institutions such as schools etc.	Sensitise communities on building designs and plans; Mobilise resources to equip a fully fledged design office; Promote town/urban/planning.
Energy	Promote use of energy saving jikos; Promote use of other sources of energy e.g. solar; Promote Rural Electrification.	Insufficient funds; Low community awareness of alternative energy sources and benefits.	Train communities on energy saving techniques; Create awareness on solar energy utilization; Enhance agro-forestry and establishment of tree nurseries.
Urban	Improvement of sanitary conditions in all urban areas; Enhance controlled urban planning.	Insufficient funds; Inadequate personnel and facilities at the physical planning office.	Set aside sites for waste disposal; Construct sewerage treatment plant at Kilgoris Town; Sensitise communities on the importance of controlled planning of the urban centres.

3.2.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Lolgorian-Upper Mara Brigde-Road C13 Lolgorian and Kirindon Divisions	To open up the area that has high agricultural and tourism potential; Links Trans Mara to Kuria and Narok Districts; Improve security.	Achieve 30 km of an all weather gravel standard road; As a post contract measure avail funds to maintain the same annually.	Site clearing, earth works construction of culverts, heavy/light reshaping to restore profile, construction of scour checks, operation ancillary to the main works; Maintenance of works during construction and 6 months after.
Routine/Periodic Maintenance of all Classified Road Network District wide	To maintain the whole road network so as to promote economic and administrative activities	Normal routine maintenance of at least 50 % of the road network annually (220 km); Gravelling of at least 30 km annually of the un gravelled roads.	Bush clearing, drainage opening, light/heavy grading, spot patching, culvert casting and installation, sealing/resealing, gabion installation, drift/bridge repairs.

B: New Project Proposals: Road

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lolgorian-Angata Road E167	1	Link to market centre and facilitate transportation	Achieve 30 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Improvement and gravelling of 30 km up to Gwitembe Market. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Kirindon- Emarti Road E1486	2	To open up high potential area.	Achieve 30 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Improvement and gravelling of 30 km up to Chebunyo. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Lolgorian-Kehancha Road C13	3	Link to other district	Achieve 24 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Improvement and gravelling of 24 km. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Nyangusu-Enoosaen- Awendo Roads E1487/D203/D202	4	To open up high potential area and market centres	Achieve 40 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Improvement and gravelling of 40 km in Trans Mara and rest in Migori District. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Chebunyo-Lower Mara Road E176	5	Link to other districts and boost tourism.	Achieve 103 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Improvement and regravelling 103 km. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Oltanki-Geteri Road E176A	6	To open up high potential area and improve security.	Achieve 14 km of all weather gravel standard road.	Opening, construction and gravelling of 14 km. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services
Shartuka-Ramasha Road E191	7	Link to other districts and improve security.	Complete 2 bridges and improve the road to all weather standard.	Construction of two bridges, Grading, spot improvement of 12 km. Justification: To open up high potential areas and enhance maximum utilization of resources; To promote delivery, and marketing of goods and services.
Kehancha-Oyani road D202	8	To open up high potential area and improve security.	Complete 2 bridges and improve the road to all weather	Construction of two bridges and general improvement of 16 km. Justification: To open up high potential areas

			stan
Opening of New Urban and Rural Roads and Tracks Maasai Mara All Divisions.	9	Improve internal network of unclassified roads to boost economic activities and revenue to the Local Authority.	Ope new km; Imp grav road

B: New Project Proposals: Building

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Tar
Design Office Equipment	1	To meet the client demand.	Har drav with
Construction of District Headquarters Offices. Kilgoris Division	2	To house the District Departmental Heads.	Cre to e acce prob
Control of Fire Outbreaks District wide	3	Create fire awareness in the event of fire outbreak.	Ach min in th

B: New Project Proposal: Urban

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	T
Improved Sanitary Conditions District wide	1	Enhance effective disposal of human waste in the Rural areas and providing waste disposal facilities.	C la d y
Provide Solid Waste Management Facilities Urban Centres	2	To provide a good and clean environment.	C s ? I t c l :

				Justification: To control environmental pollution.
Construct Modern Market Kilgoris Town	3	Ensure modern markets where people are able to buy and sell goods and services are put in place to enhance economic activities.	Construct modern market and stalls at Kilgoris Town within the first year of the plan period.	Construct modern market and stalls at Kilgoris Town; Construct market stalls in divisional headquarters Justification: This will enhance revenue collection and shelter for entrepreneurs.
Construct Slaughter Slabs	4	To enhance hygienic handling of meat products.	Construct slaughter slabs in all market and trading centres.	Construct slaughter slabs in all market and trading centres. Justification: This will enhance hygiene.
Urban Centres Development All Urban Centres	5	To promote proper planning according to specified standards.	Prepare plans for two centres per year.	Prepare development plans for all urban centres. Justification: This will help in standardised construction of premises, and provision of social amenities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is the key to development of the district. The success of all development initiatives revolves around the physical infrastructure and services sector. Investment in this sector will enhance sustainable exploitation of resources in the district, promotion of other sectors especially in provision of social services, promotion of trade, tourism and industry, public administration, law and order.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“Contributing 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 to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is envisaged that the district will continue to rely heavily on tourism as the second major source of employment and income. The various stakeholders will thus provide an enabling environment for the promotion and sustainability of this sector.

Industrial progress will be enhanced through promotion of small-scale industries, and investment in the financial sector especially through micro finance.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important in the district and a lot of untapped potential exists.

Tourism plays a major role in the district as a major source of employment for hotel workers and game wardens. A lot of revenue for the Trañs Mara County Council is derived from the game reserve. It also provides market for local goods and services.

Trade in the district is undertaken in a very small-scale level and basically entails transport, sale of agricultural inputs, hotels and restaurant, retail and wholesale shops. A few small-scale industries exist in the district and they include a milk cooling plant, three National Cereals and Produce Board depots (Kilgoris, Kirindon, Enoosaen), furniture workshops and honey processing plants at Lolgorian Division.

A lot of potential exists for further exploitation of local resources e.g. milk could be processed to make butter, ghee and yoghurt; making of belts, bangles, traditional clubs, necklaces and dresses decorated with beads are forms of cottage level industries that if promoted could generate additional incomes and employment hence enhance standard of living.

Provision of financial services by financial institutions and micro financial institutions will also enhance investment in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

All the stakeholders GOK, NGO's, community are expected to actively participate in the development of this sector through: conservation of the wildlife and biodiversity; provision of other infrastructure e.g. roads, telephones, electricity; provision of funds and other resources and marketing of goods and services e.g. tourism.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Promote establishment of agro-based industries such as flour milling, honey processing, livestock product processing industries; Promote other cottage industries e.g. bricks and tiles, furniture and other Jua Kali activities.	Lack of sites set aside for industrial activities; Unavailability of credit to start and/or run business; Poor infrastructure.	Set aside land for industrial activities; Create an enabling environment for private sector investment; Encourage entrepreneurs to apply for loans and deposit money in banks to attract financial institutions in the district.
Tourism	Promotion and development of attraction sites/areas; Promote eco-tourism; Market tourism and Mara game reserve as a tourist attraction site.	Poaching of wildlife; Habitat degradation; Lack of compensation for loss of human, livestock, crop and other properties. Poor infrastructure and under developed tracks; Insecurity; Regular fire outbreaks; Lack of community - based conservation oriented Association(s); Lack of wildlife population	Intensify anti-poaching activities; Promote environmental conservation ; Conserve natural habitats for wildlife ; Conserve the wildlife itself.

		records.	
Trade	Start Joint Loans Board for the district; Attract financial institutions such as banks and micro finance institutions.	Poor infrastructure (roads, electricity, water); Non availability of financial institutions in the district; Inaccessibility to credit facilities.	Encourage financial institutions to invest in the district; Encourage cross-border trade; Create an enabling environment for trade activities.
Informal Sector	Set aside land for Jua Kali sheds; Organize Jua Kali operators to form associations which would articulate their interests; and attract financial support.	Lack of starting capital; Lack of sites; Political instability (ethnic clashes); Lack of umbrella Associations that advocate for the Jua Kali operators; Dormant youth polytechnics.	Form Jua Kali associations; Provide sites for the artisans; Enhance voucher training programme in the district; Revive youth polytechnics that will offer trainings.
Financial Services	Enhance investment by banks and micro-financial institutions in the district.	Low preference on the use of banking services by the community; Recurrent tribal clashes which adversely affect investment in the district.	Encourage private sector investment; Provide conducive environment for investors.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wildlife Protection and Conservation	1	Conserve and protect wildlife.	Eliminate commercial poaching; Reduce subsistence poaching by 80%.	Intensify anti-poaching patrols; Recruit more rangers and purchase more equipments e.g. radio, firearms, binoculars; Create more ranger observation points along borders; Use volunteer bodies to carry out disnaring. Justification: This will help conserve the wildlife
Prepare a Sustainable Management Plan	2	To enhance and maintain sound habitat.	Wildlife population census report to be in place by 2004; To have well defined and developed game viewing tracks by 2004.	Carry out regular wildlife census; If in excess do cropping; Enforce park rules e.g. punish off-track driving. Justification: To conserve bio-diversity in the game reserve.
Preparation of Policy on Wildlife Management	3	To bridge the gap between human-wildlife conflict by adequate compensation on property/human injury and loss.	By the end of 2002 property/human loss and injury compensation policy should be in place and operational.	Transparency of accrued revenue due to local communities; KWS to review compensation rates especially for loss of human lives; Strengthen community focused development department within

				<p>KWS, pay compensation dues promptly by KWS; Increase benefit from 19% to 22% to community from park revenue collection.</p> <p>Justification: To enhance investment in socio-economic amenities such as health facilities, schools and infrastructure.</p>
Promote Professionalism in Park Management	4	To give professionals free hand to manage the Maasai Mara Game Reserve.	To train all enlisted personnel in wildlife management by 2008.	<p>Train existing warders in wildlife management e.g. by taking them to Mwaka college in Tanzania.</p> <p>Justification: To enhance their skills.</p>
Provision of Proper Signage	5	To provide proper and detailed guidance to tourists.	By the end of 2003 all game viewing tracks to be marked with clear signage.	<p>Put up proper sign post on all tracks and places detailing what to expect and name of locality; Provide upto date detailed charts/maps; Clearly define game viewing tracks; Repair currently grounded grader.</p> <p>Justification: To help tour guides and marketing of the game reserve.</p>
Local Tourists promotion project	6	To increase number of local tourists to the reserve in the district.	To increase tourist visitation by 60% by 2008.	<p>Hotels to be encouraged to give reasonable rates e.g. by varying rates according to seasons; Create awareness on aspects of tourism e.g. immigration patterns, attractive sites by use of audio and visual means; Intensify patrols especially during the dry seasons; Create fire breaks.</p> <p>Justification: This will promote tourism at the district and national level.</p>
Operational Framework for Conservation of Wildlife project	7	To enhance partnership in wildlife conservation.	To have in place a partnership agreement and operational framework by end of plan period.	<p>Friend of Conservation (NGO) to be encouraged to undertake wildlife conservation; Other wildlife conservation bodies to be encouraged to participate; Put up a research station and data banks in the park.</p> <p>Justification: To enhance environmental conservation</p>
Park Security Project.	8	To promote security for property, wildlife and	To increase personnel, vehicles, firearm and	Increase security personnel in the park;

		people inside and outside the parks.	equipment by 100%.	Acquire modern firearms; Identify insecure areas and post security personnel; Purchase more vehicles for patrols Intensify positive security information through appropriate channels; Justification: This will enhance safety of tourists within and outside the game reserve.
Improvement of Cultural Bomas	9	To promote cultural heritage.	Train cultural bomas management committee members by end of 2003.	Create awareness; Provision of inputs for cultural bomas; Facilitate communities on marketing options. Justification: This will enhance retention of culture.

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Promotion Project District wide	1	To promote industrial investment	IPC to assist investors register their businesses; Invite private investors; Exploit local resources to set up flour mill industry, milk processing plant, sugar industry, bricks and tiles and tea industry; Set up village (cottage) industries such as those that will deal with making of necklaces, sandals, bangles, belts, seats decorated with beads for PTA market.	Putting up of industries in at least all the divisional headquarters. Justification Encourage industrial investment in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Promotion Project District wide	1	To promote trade activities in the district.	Awareness creation through barazas and seminars; Formation of Trans Mara District Joint Loans Board; Training of traders on various trading skills and activities; Offer free business advisory and counselling; Collection of business data;	District Trade Office to support trade establishment in all designated service centres by the end of the plan period; Justification: Create awareness on importance of trade.

			<p>Monitoring the distribution of essential commodities; Export promotion Trans Mara County Council to financially support the Joint Loans Board when the latter is formed.</p>	
<p>Small Scale Industries and Informal Sector Project District wide</p>	2	<p>To provide sites for Jua Kali activities in all service centres; To support formation of a Jua Kali association; To lobby for financial support to small scale industries; To open and operationalise youth polytechnics; To promote establishment of processing industries</p>	<p>All divisional headquarters and at least two locational centres to be planned and sites set aside for Jua Kali sites by the end of 2008; Jua Kali association to be formed by the end of 2003; To support establishment of at least one bilateral organisation in the district by the end of 2008; At least each division to have one operational youth polytechnic by 2008; To support the setting up of at least one processing industry in the district.</p>	<p>Trans Mara County Council to allocate land/plot for jua kali activities; Provide sheds in each Jua Kali site; Provide necessary infrastructure (water, power, telephone, roads, sewer); Sensitise artisans on importance of associations; Post District Applied Technology Officer to the district; Form Jua Kali co-operative societies; Invite Micro Financial Institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust; Introduce voucher training programme; Solicit for donor support from bilateral organisations such as USAID, DFID, SIDA; Sensitize communities on importance of vocational training; Solicit for financial support to repair and purchase tools and equipment; Establish more youth polytechnics at least in each division; Carry out recruitment of trainees; Recruit teachers; Allocate sites for such activities; Make improved beehives; Encourage private sector to establish processing industries.</p> <p>Justification: Establish honey, wax, hides and skin processing industries; Provide financial services to the Small Scale Industries; Form Jua Kali Association; Revive youth polytechnics in the district.</p>

Financial Sector	3	To promote trade within and without the district; To promote taking and giving of loans; To educate the populace on the importance of maintaining peace and keeping money in banks.	Conduct sensitisation seminars bi-annually; Loans/credit disbursement; Encourage establishment of financial institutions in the district.	Awareness creation on importance of loan services through availability of information; Give loans to all industrial and commercial activities for starting and/or stocking; Establish and strengthen co-operative societies in the district; Provide conducive environment through maintenance of peace within and without the district; Create awareness with a view to increasing use of banking services. Justification: Enhance saving in banks and increase accessibility to credit by end of plan period; Encourage businessmen and women to take loans; Harmonise interest rates between Loans Board- 12% p.a, ICDC- 23% p.a, Banks- 30% p.a.
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3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides direct and indirect employment to many people in Trans Mara District. The sector is linked to others sectors through providing market for agricultural produce, enhances environmental conservation (both vegetation and wildlife). The sector provides employment especially in the Jua Kali enterprises. It also generates a lot of revenue for the government especially through tourism.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans” while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilisation and social-cultural enhancement.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to improve the human resource since development cannot be realised without deliberate investment. Trans Mara has acute shortage of facilities especially in urban centres such as Kilgoris. The district has low immunisation coverage, and poor nutrition. Accessibility to the few facilities is also hindered by poor infrastructure. The district does not have a referral hospital and the available private health services are too expensive for the poor. Human poverty is prevalent in the district and is manifested in illiteracy and high school dropouts due to high cost of education, cultural initiations such as circumcision, moranism and early marriages.

HIV/AIDS is also a major threat to development and is adversely negatively affecting development of the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district since there is no meaningful development that can take place without development and utilization of the human resource for the betterment of the community in general. Human Resource Development will steer development in all the other sectors such as Trade, Tourism and Industry, Agriculture and rural development.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

All the stakeholders will endeavour to mobilize the necessary resources such as finances to provide quality education; mobilisation of resources to minimize the incidence of the most prevalent diseases such as malaria; Mobilisation and sensitisation of communities to contribute their resources and be in-charge of their own projects.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Reduction of incidence of disease leading to increased productivity; Training of community's own resource persons to participate in health promotion; Linking up all the health providers in the district to avoid replication of services; Construction of district hospital.	High prevalence of preventable diseases e.g. malaria; Low immunization average and high dropout rate; Rising incidences of HIV/AIDS; Large catchments areas of existing health facilities; Low level of awareness on disease prevention in the district; Little or nil community participation in health promotion; Lack of adequate facilities (SDP) for provision of essential services; Inadequate transport for supervision and implementation of programmes; Lack of funds to start up community based health care programmes.	Availing of affordable preventive materials e.g. impregnated mosquito nets; Training organised groups to undertake water and sanitation programmes; Enhancing ownership of existing programmes for sustainability; Increased community participation and involvement in health provision; Provision of appropriate technology in health to reduce the burden of disease
Population	Promote family planning services; Promote prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; Strengthen reproductive health services.	High frequency of births subjecting mothers to health risks; High prevalence of HIV/AIDS leading to more infection, loss of life (manpower) and many orphans; Early marriage and child labour; High school dropout; High illiteracy level.; Discrimination against girls/women in education,	Promote family planning; Sensitise community on HIV/AIDS; Discourage early marriage. Discourage FGM.

				<p>limited access to reproductive health care programmes; Train all RH care providers, particularly those at the primary level of care, in the prevention, detection, treatment and counselling on STDS, HIV/AIDS; Ensure availability of adequate high quality condom supply as an integral part of all RH care; Ensure availability of screened blood products in the health facilities; Promote infection prevention practices by health and traditional practitioners; Strengthen and coordinate home based care for people living with AIDS and AIDS orphans; Carry out campaigns advocating for the use of condoms among the sexually active population.</p> <p>Justification: To help fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic effectively and control its spread.</p>
Community Based Health Care Programme (St. Joseph's Mission Hospital, Kilgoris)	3	To enhance capacity of health workers and community in health care.	Conduct at least three trainings and workshops every year.	<p>Train Community Health Workers; Follow-up of trainees; Workshop for hospital staff on CBHC concept; New TOT and CWH training 2001 phase 1; Workshop for traditional herbalists; Workshop for teachers on AIDS and FGM counselling; Participate in integrated diocesan evaluation and Development of 5 year plan and budget; Follow up of male circumcisers and parents of boys; Workshop for female circumcisers; Health education to patients and clients, shopkeepers and food handlers; Mobilization of communities to empower them to improve water source and sanitation facilities; Rehabilitation of persons with communication disorders and physically handicapped.</p> <p>Justification: This will empower community to be in charge of their own health both at individual and household level.</p>
Construction of District Hospital	4	To promote health care and provide affordable health services.	A district hospital completed.	<p>Organise a fund raising; Solicit for donor support.</p> <p>Justification: To provide a referral hospital in the district.</p>
Water and Sanitation Programme District wide	5	To reduce the level of water borne diseases and enhance provision of safe drinking water.	To provide access to safe water and sanitation improvement.	<p>Spring protection; Construction of tanks; Protection of shallow wells; VIP latrine demonstration; IRS and ITN promotion; Community mobilization.</p> <p>Justification: To enhance control of disease outbreaks.</p>

B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control District wide	1	To build capacity for all reproductive health providers at all levels.	Training of Health providers.	Disseminate information on HIV/AIDS through public barazas, seminars, workshops, pamphlets, drama, poems;

				<p>Ensure availability and distribution of condoms in the district; Form District HIV/AIDS Control Committee. Justification: HIV/AIDS pandemic is spreading, resulting in loss of manpower, dependency, and underdevelopment.</p>
Female Genital Mutilation Prevention Project District wide	2	Enhance knowledge and facilitate change of attitude and practices.	Hold one workshop per year during the plan period.	<p>Carry out sensitisation campaigns against FGM through public barazas, seminars, workshops. Justification: This practise inhibits human and economic development.</p>
Early Marriage and Child Labour Prevention Project District wide	3	To improve literacy levels.	Hold two workshops per year throughout the plan period.	<p>Enhance high enrolment and retention in schools; Sensitise communities on effects of early marriages and child labour through public barazas, teacher/parent association meetings. Justification: The district has high school drop-out rate especially girls.</p>
Promotion of Gender Balance District wide	4	Tap and promote potential for development of women and other disadvantaged groups.	Hold 15 workshops during the entire plan period.	<p>Sensitise communities on basic human rights; Involve women in decision-making. Justification: This will enhance gender mainstreaming in development.</p>
Family Planning Project District wide	5	To improve maternal and child health care and encourage people to have manageable families.	To reach all woman of child bearing age.	<p>Sensitise communities on family planning; Incorporate family planning services in all health facilities; Construct health facilities with family planning sections included. Justification: To have manageable families.</p>

B: New Project Proposals: Housing and Shelter

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Housing Development District wide	1	To improve quality and quantity of housing using locally available materials in the district.	Construction of decent houses.	<p>Support financially/materially Income Generating Activities; Sensitise communities on investment in housing development; Encourage CBOs and interested individuals to invest in brick making as an Income Generating Activity. Justification: The district has acute shortage of residential houses especially in urban centres. All these materials are available locally and cheap.</p>
Preparation of Physical Development Plans of Major Trading/Uban Centres	2	To enhance effective planning of towns and markets in the district.	At least two centres planned for per year.	<p>Prepare physical development plans for Kirindon, Enosaen, Shartuka, Nkararo, Emarti, Abossi, Njipship, Ndamama,</p>

District wide				Olopikidongoe; Revise the physical development plan for Lolgorian. Justification: This will help in controlled planning.
Implement Residential Housing Scheme Kilgoris Town	3	To increase housing in the town.		Invite National Housing Corporation and Trans Mara Local Authorities and other institutions to initiate housing scheme at Kilgoris town; Justification: There is acute shortage of houses.
Establishment of Hardware Shops District wide	4	To increase investment and promote business enterprises in the divisions.		Sensitise the private sector on investment in the various trading centres; Sensitise the communities on the benefits of good quality houses. Justification: Most building materials are sourced at Kilgoris Town hence high costs are incurred due to transportation of the materials.

A: On-going Projects: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kilgoris Secondary School Kilgoris Division	To enhance conducive learning environment and promote teaching of science subjects in the school.	Ensure the project is complete by 2003.	Construction of dining hall, classroom and science laboratory.
Olopikidongoe Primary School	To provide better boarding facilities.	Complete the project by 2003.	Construction of dormitory.
DEOs Office	To provide suitable office accommodation for personnel.	Work to be completed by 2002.	Completion of offices and construction of latrines.
Shartuka Secondary School	To provide boarding facilities for girls.	Complete the work by end of 2002.	Construction of a dormitory for girls students.
Oltanki Primary School	To provide more learning space for pupils.	To be completed by end of 2002.	Construction of classrooms and administration block.
Community Mobilisation for Increased Participation in ACE All Divisions	To increase participation in adult education learning.	Ensure that adult classes are sustainable and carried out throughout the plan period.	Conduct district wide mobilization campaigns for increased enrolment and attendance for adult classes.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Employment of More Teachers Especially Primary Teachers District wide	1	To enhance education standard in the district.	Have all schools adequately staffed by end of plan period.	Employ/post new teachers. Justification: The district does not have adequate teachers.
Compulsory Education Project	2	To make education compulsory for children of school going age; To increase the number of school going children.	Ensure all school-age children are in schools.	Enforce the exercise Justification: A lot of school-age children are out of school
Construction of schools District wide	3	To enable more children access	Construct one school per year in	Mobilise resources and construct schools.

		schools.	each division.	Justification: This will help absorb the many children currently out of school.
Kilgoris, Kapweria Youth Polytechnics Project	4	To enhance acquisition of various skills after leaving out of schools.	Operationalise the youth polytechnics by end of 2002.	Rehabilitate the existing structures; Construct toilets and bathrooms; Construct staff living quarters; Provide the necessary infrastructure e.g. electricity, water; Purchase equipments. Justification: The polytechnics are not utilized hence those who dropout of school have no other place to further their education and/or skills.
Construct Department of Adult Education Offices	5	To enhance efficient and effective provision of services to the community.	Have the offices completed by 2005.	Mobilise resources; Construct the offices. Justification; This will enhance efficient delivery of services.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revolving Loan Programme	1	To increase viability and sustainability of group projects.	140 groups to be assisted throughout the plan period.	Assist financially groups that entertain tourists to start income-generating activities; Assist financially groups that make curios and traditional attires. Justification: The district has many registered women and youth groups which if assisted can engage in income generating activities.
Community Sensitization Project	2	Enhance knowledge and facilitate change of attitude and practices; Good cultural practices and discourage those that adversely affect Development.	Hold 7 workshops during the plan period.	Sensitise communities to retain good cultural practices and do away with inhibitive practices e.g. female circumcision, moranism Justification: The district is very rich in good culture which should be retained.
Construct Stadiums and Recreation Centres	3	To promote sporting activities in the district and enhance tapping and promotion of talents.	Ensure that three stadiums and five recreation centres are constructed within the plan period.	Form sports clubs; Construct and equip stadium and cultural centres. Justification: The district has no stadium and recreation centres.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

In order to achieve development and sustainable utilization of human resources, this sector will be is closely linked to all the other sectors. Literate, healthy skilled manpower is necessary for their exploitation; provision of efficient social services is linked to the development of the physical infrastructure, the maintenance of public safety, law and order and availability of information technology.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "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" while the mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Trans Mara District has literally not been in the forefront in the use of Information and Communication Technology. Only 20 households have telephone connections, mobile coverage is nil, number of telephone booths in the entire district are 3 and there is one cyber cafe.

All stakeholders in the district should therefore make deliberate efforts to adopt the information technology if this district is to catch up with the rest of the country.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Creation of employment opportunities; ensure that information on socio-economic issues is available; enhance business opportunities through promotion of products in internet; create speedy and efficient service delivery both in the private and public sector and ensure users are educated, entertained and informed.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will undertake capacity building for the officers and provide information communication technologies. It will facilitate the provision of conducive environment.

The private sector is expected to invest in information communication technology network especially in resource mobilisation and implementation of the various projects cyber cafes, mobile phone coverage etc.

At least all personnel in the civil service in the district should be exposed to Information Technology (IT) especially computer skills and provision of the equipment.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Promote introduction and use of Information Technology; Equip the district with the latest news gathering and dissemination equipment; Equip government offices with information technology facilities.	Lack of Electricity supply to all areas/divisions in the district; Insufficient funds to implement some of proposed strategies; Limited supply of cables from the central stores in Nairobi; Acute shortage of manpower.	Network with the stakeholders in information technology; Purchase the necessary equipment; Conduct trainings (capacity building).

A: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of IT Equipment	1	To enlighten the public on daily events and activities taking place around them.	Reach a large audience within the district borders in news coverage and cinema screening.	Purchase and install fax machine, computer, electronic news gathering, cinema van, for the District Information Officer. Justification: This will enhance collection and dissemination of information within and outside the district.
Installation of Telephone Exchange Enoosaen Division	2	To open up more areas for telephone services.	To give wider telephone coverage for the district.	Provide telephone subscriber routes. Justification: To enhance communication within and outside the district
Introduction and Expansion of Underground Duct Routes for Existing Cables and New cables	3	To ensure telephone lines are secure and increase capacity for future feeder expansion.	Acquire enough cable wires for the areas to be served.	Excavation for PVC ducts; Building joint boxes; Erection and pulling of new cables. Justification: To safeguard cables against vandalism.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is crucial since it enhances communication between all sectors. It is through information technology that markets are accessed, information and data on every sector is captured, stored, disseminated and utilised for the development of the district.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "Prudent management and governance in order to maximise the welfare of all Kenyans" while the mission is "To promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development."

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission by promoting prudent management of all resources in a transparent and accountable manner. The Trans Mara County Council and GOK departments will have to account for funds generated within the district.

The district expects a lot of investment in human resource in capacity building. This will enhance efficient delivery of goods and services at all levels.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important in the district since poverty cannot be without ensuring public safety, law and order is maintained. Currently, the district has no Law Courts, Prison, and most of the services provided by the Provincial Administration and the Local Authority are not efficiently and effectively provided.

Establishment of such facilities such as Law Courts, Prison, Children's Department offices and office for the Probation Officer will enhance dispensation of justice and reduce costs incurred while accessing such services at Kisii.

Community mobilization and capacity building will enhance project planning, implementation, and sustainability.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will provide funds for construction of the Law Courts and offices. Other stakeholders such as NGOs and Private sector the local community will also participate in maintenance of law and order, will provide funds, resources such as materials and labour and conduct capacity building.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal Services	Construct Law courts; Establishment of Children's Department	Insufficient funds; Centralization of legal services at District hqs.	Mobilise resources; Government to post the District Children's Officer.
Penal Institutions	Establishment of a prison; Establishment of children's home.	Insufficient funds; None of the institutions e.g. prison, approved schools, children's remand home exist in the district.	Mobilise resources for the construction of prison, children's remand home at Olalui (30 hectares of land set aside)
Prosecution	Establish an office of state counsel.	Insufficient funds.	Post a state counsel.
Provincial Administration	Enhance capacity building of administrations; Law and order.	Insufficient funds; Frequent transfers hence lack of continuity; Insufficient training opportunities.	Recruit chiefs and assistant chiefs at least from "O" level education; Network with other stakeholders in capacity building.
Probation Services	Construct and fully equip offices.	Insufficient funds; Abuse of the community service order.	Mobilise resources for office construction; Capacity building.
Local Governance	Capacity building of service providers; Conflict resolution.	Insufficient funds.	Capacity building; Introduce community policing; Development Planning.

A: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Law Courts District Headquarters	1	Speedy dispensation of justice.	Ensure that the law courts are complete and operational by the 3 rd year of the plan period.	Acquisition of land Resource mobilisation and construction of offices; Justification: The court meets at the county council hall which is not having all the necessary facilities needed in a court of law.
Establishment of Children's Department District Headquarters	2	To cater for all juvenile cases.	Ensure that the children's officer is posted within the first year of the plan period. (children cases will no longer be referred to Kisii).	Construction of offices. Justification: The Children's Department has not been established in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District prison and children's Remand Home	1	Rehabilitation of offenders; Minimise cost and risk of transporting offenders to Kisii.	Construct a prison immediately at Olalui (30 hectares of land already availed by the government).	Mobilise resources for establishment of these institutions; Government post the relevant officers to the district. Justification Currently all children cases are referred to Kisii hence high costs incurred and a lot of inconveniences caused.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct Divisional Offices, District Commissioners' Residence, Divisional Police Hqs. and Staff Quarters, Police Stations and Police Lines District wide	1	Enhance maintenance of law and order.	Ensure construction of offices and residential house by 2005; Ensure completion of facilities by 2006.	Mobilise the required resources. Justification: The offices being used are dilapidated; Acquire land, mobilise other resources.
Capacity Building and Community Policing	2	Promote accountability, transparency, and delivery of services; Enhance maintenance of law and order.	Ensure training of each category of workers within the first two years of the plan period; Conduct the first training takes place by end of 2002.	Train all Divisional Social Workers, Administration Clerks, Revenue Officers on effective and efficient management and delivery of services; Mobilise, vet, and train community members.
Construction of TCC offices	3	Enhance delivery of services to the community.	Construction work to commence in 2002.	Mobilise resources needed for construction. Justification: There is need to promote good governance in the district.
State Counsel Office	4	Enhance dispensation of justice.	Ensure officer posted by 2002.	Post a state counsel. Justification: Currently the district has no state counsel.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Communities Capacity Building Project	1	To enhance community participation in decision making, mobilisation of resources, project formulation, planning implementation and sustainability.	Train 300 communities within the plan period.	Develop training curriculum on Participatory Integrated Development; Identify stakeholders to be trained; Conduct training. Justification: To enhance sustainability of projects/programmes implemented.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is closely linked to all the others since no meaningful development can take place without adequate security and good governance. Provision of any service through this sector depends on good and adequate physical infrastructure, highly developed information technology, healthy and educated/trained human resource.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0

This chapter details all the proposed projects/programmes to be implemented and the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. One of the major lessons learnt in the implementation of 1997-2001 District Development Plan was that it was hard to keep track of projects/programmes implemented, estimated project costs were lacking and monitoring and evaluation, which is a key component in project planning was omitted.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

In order to enhance monitoring, steering and evaluation of projects/programmes, it is imperative to institutionalise the M & E system up to the village level. This will improve the service delivery, enhance accountability and transparency, and take collective remedial measures before the project implementation collapses.

At the community level, village development committees will carry out the monitoring and implementation. Technical teams, comprising Divisional Heads of Departments and NGO/private sector representatives, will assist them.

At the Divisional level, the M & E Committee will comprise the heads of departments and representatives of NGOs/private sector.

The three M & E teams will report to their respective development committees.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Tea Production Expansion	30 m	2002 - 2008	Number of tree nurseries established, Number of farmers cultivating tea; Total hectareage under tea crop.	Records kept by DALEO's office; DDC reports	Department of Agriculture; KTDA	Government and Trans Mara County Council to provide initial funds; Communities to participate in planting tea
Construction of Tea Factory	150m	2005 - 2008	Completed factory.	Records; Site visits	Farmers, KTDA	KTDA to construct the factory
Pyrethrum Production Expansion	30 m	2002 - 2008	Number of farmers involved in pyrethrum production; Total acreage under pyrethrum crop.	Records kept by DALEO's office; DDC reports.	DALEO, Pyrethrum Board of Kenya	Government and Trans Mara County Council to provide initial funds; Pyrethrum Board of Kenya to provide seedlings.
Pyrethrum Centre and Offices Construction	3 m	2004 - 2008		DALEO's records; Site visits	DALEO, Farmers, Pyrethrum Board of Kenya	Government and Trans Mara County Council to provide initial funds.

Coffee Production	30 m	2002 - 2008	Number of tree nurseries established; Number of farmers cultivating coffee; Total acreage under coffee.	DALEO's records; DDC reports; Site visits.	DALEO; Community	Government and Trans Mara County Council to provide initial funds; Farmers establish nurseries and acquire seedlings.
Sugarcane Farming Improvement	20m	2002 - 2008	Total acreage under sugarcane production, tonnage of cane production.	Records kept by DALEO's office; DDC reports.	DALEO; Community.	Government to provide initial funds.
Horticultural Crops	20 m	2002 - 2008	Acreage under horticultural crops; Number of farmers producing the crop.	Records kept by DALEO's office; DDC reports.	DALEO; Community.	Government to provide initial funds, Communities access seedlings
Soil and Water Conservation	10 m	2002 - 2008	Number of catchment areas protected; Number of training and demonstrations carried out.	Records kept by DALEO's; DDC reports; Site visits.	DALEO, Community	Community to enhance soil and water conservation activities in catchments areas; DALEO to conduct demonstrations and training.
50 Small Earth Dams	50 m	2002 - 2008	Number of dams excavated.	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports	District Water Officer; Community	DWO, to prepare designs; DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works; Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.
50 Pans	3 m	2002 - 2008	Number of pans excavated.	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports.	DWO; Community.	DWO to prepare designs, DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works, Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.
25 Deep Boreholes	10 m	2002 - 2008	Number of bore holes sunk.	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports.	DWO; Community.	DWO, to prepare designs; DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works; Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.
125 Shallow Wells	100 m	2002 - 2008	Number of shallow wells dug	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports.	DWO; Community.	DWO to prepare designs; DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works; Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.

50 Spring Protection	2 m	2002 - 2008	Number of springs protected	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports.	DWO, Community.	DWO to prepare designs; DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works; Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies	20 m	2002 - 2008	Number of water supplies rehabilitated	Site visits; Site reports; DDC reports.	DWO, Community.	DWO to prepare designs; DWO in collaboration with the community to contract works; Government, NGOs and community to provide funds.
Demand Driven Expansion Services Extension	10 m	2002 - 2008	Number of applications for the services; Number of trainings conducted	Records kept by DLPO/DALEO/DVO; Site visits; Site reports.	DLPO/DALEO/DVO; Community.	DVO/DLPO/DALEO to provide the services; DLPO, DALEO /Community to co-finance the services.
Livestock Sub-Sector Stakeholders Coordination	3 m	2002 - 2008	Livestock Development plans formulated; Number of open days held, training conducted.	Annual reports; DDC reports.	DALEO/DLPO/DVO, NGOs e.g. TRDP, GTZ.	DLPO/DALEO/DVO/DVO, NGOs to prepare Development plans; DLPO/DALEO/DVO to conduct field days.
Sustainable Disease Control	20 m	2002 - 2008	Number of vaccination campaigns undertaken; Volume of drugs accessed by the farmers	DVO's records, Annual reports.	DVO; Local Community.	DVO, to avail drugs, vaccines and acaricides; DVO/ Community to co-finance the various activities.
Laboratory Services	15 m	2002 - 2008	Number of samples and laboratory tests undertaken.	Records by DVO.	DVO; KARI.	DVO and KARI /Community to co-finance the services.
Hides and Skins Improvement	10 m	2002 - 2008	Number of trainings undertaken; Number of flayers availed.	Site visits; Records; DDC reports.	DVO.	DVO to conduct trainings; DVO / Community to co-finance the training.
Provision of Transport	10 m	2002 - 2008	Number of motor bikes purchased; Number of vehicles repaired and maintained.	DALEO's records	DALEO / DLPO / DVO.	Government to provide funds; DLPO/ DALEO / DVO to contract repairs.
Establish Adjudication Sections	100 m	2002	Sections established.	Records	DLASO	DLASO to establish the section.
Survey and Demarcation	5 m	2002 - 2008	Area(s) surveyed and demarcated.	Records	DLASO, District Surveyor.	DLASO / District Surveyor to survey and demarcate land.
Adjudication Section Establishment	50,000	2002 - 2008	Publications.	Records	DLASO, District Surveyor.	DLASO / District Surveyor establish the adjudication section; Public to confirm or lodge complaints

Objections and Implementation of Objections Decisions	100,000	2002 - 2008	Objections reversed; Number of notification order.	Objection register; DDC reports.	DLASO, District Surveyor.	District Lands Control Board to hear objections; DLASO / District Surveyor to implement.
Revival of Dormant Cooperative Societies and Formation of Cooperative	2 m	2002 - 2008	Number of cooperatives revived; Number of new cooperative societies formed.	Records.	DCO.	DCO to educate the community on the need for cooperatives.
Cooperative Education and Training	3 m	2002 - 2008	Number of trainings and workshops held; Number of cooperative societies trained; Number of officials trained	Records; DDC reports; Annual reports.	DCO.	DCO to carry out the workshops and trainings.
Cooperative Societies Audit	1 m	2002 - 2008	Audited reports; Number of cooperative societies audited.	Reports; Annual reports.	DCO.	DCO to audit the cooperative societies.

4.2.2 Information Communication and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M and E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Purchase of Equipment	4 m	2002-2008	Equipment purchased.	Records.	DIO (Information).	Government provide funds for purchases.
Installation of Telephone Exchange at Enoosani	3 m	2002 - 2003	Equipment installed.	Records.	Telkom Kenya Ltd.	Telkom to install the telephone exchange.
Introduction of Underground Routes for Existing and New Cables	30m	2002-2006	Number of km covered and cables installed.	Site visit; Records.	Telkom Kenya Ltd.	Telkom to provide excavate ducts routs and install the cables.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M and E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Lolgoria – Angata Road E167	90m	2002-2003	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visit; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works)	DWO (Works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Kirindon- Emarti Road E 1486	90m	2002-2003	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visit; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (Works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.

Lolgorian-Kehancho Road C13	12 m	2002-2008	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visit; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (Works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Nyangusu-Enoosean Awendo Roads E1487/D203/D202	80m	2002-2004	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Chebunyo – Lower Mara Road E176	250m	2004-2006	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Oltanki – Geteri Road E176 A	28 m	2006 – 2007	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Chartuka – Ramasha Road E191	4 m	2001 - 2008	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Kehnacha – Oyari Road D202	4 m	2006 - 2008	Number of km gravelled; Number of culverts and other structures constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs; DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Opening up of New Urban and Rural Roads as well as tracks in the Masai Mara and in all Divisions	43 m	2002 - 2008	Number of new culverts and bridges constructed.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds
Routine Maintenance and Spot Improvement of the Classified Road Network (443 km)	200 m	2002 - 2008	Number of km covered in spot improvement; Bridges repaired and bush cleared.	Site visits; Site reports; Designs.	DWO (Works).	DWO (works) to prepare designs DWO to contract the works; Government to avail funds.
Design Office	1 m	2002	Equipment purchased.	Reports.	DWO (Works).	DWO to equip the design office.
Fire Control	2 m	2002 - 2004	Number of mock fire drills undertaken; Number of equipment purchased.	Reports.	DWO (Works).	Provincial Administration DWO to conduct trainings and drills; All stakeholders purchase and install equipment.
Improvement of Sanitary Conditions in Rural Areas and	10m	2002-2008	Number of trainings conducted;	Site visits; Site reports; DDC	DHHO; MOH; Provincial	All stakeholders to mobilize resources and conduct

Provide Disposal Facilities			Number of latrines constructed; Number of incinerators installed.	reports.	Administration; NGOs, e.g. St. Joseph Hospital TRDP, Rural water Development.	trainings; NGOs and community to co-finance construction of VIP toilets.
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Sites	10 m	2002-2004	Site reports; Equipment purchased; Number of orderlies assigned the task.	Reports	Trans Mara county Council.	Trans Mara County Council to set aside sites for waste disposal, purchase the equipment and employ orderlies.
Modern Market Construction	2 m	2002 - 2003	Completed facilities.	Site Reports; Site Visits.	Trans Mara County Council.	Trans Mara County Council to set aside land and construct.
Slaughter Slabs Construction	1 m	2002 - 2003	Construction.	Site Reports; Site Visits.	Trans Mara County Council.	Trans Mara County Council to set aside land and construct.
Planning in Urban Centres	8 m	2002 - 2008	Plans prepared.	Plans.	DPPO.	Trans Mara County Council to fully equip the DPPOs office and employ additional personnel.

4.2.4 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M and E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Wildlife Protection and Conservation	10 m	2002-2008	Number and kind of equipments purchased; Number of game wardens recruitment.	Reports	Trans Mara County Council; KWS.	KWS and Trans Mara County Council to employ game wardens and equipment.
Management Plan and Institute Comprehensive Policy on Wildlife Management	4 m	2002 - 2003	Number of consultation workshops held; Plans prepared.	Reports; Draft plans.	KWS; Trans Mara County Council.	KWS and Trans Mara County Council to conduct consultation forums and prepare the plans.
Capacity Building	1 m	2002 - 2004	Number of trainings for capacity building undertaken.	Reports.	KWS; Trans Mara County Council.	KWS, TCC to undertake the capacity building.
Sign Posts	2 m	2002 - 2003	Sign posts put up on tracks; Charts and maps produced.	Reports; Site visits.	KWS; Trans Mara County Council	KWS and Trans Mara County Council to prepare and put up the signage.
Local Tourism	2 m	2002 - 2008	Number of local visitors visiting the game reserve.	Reports.	KWS and Trans Mara County Council.	KWS and TCC to market the game reserve; Tourist Hotels to offer subsidized rates for local tourists.
Security	10m	2002-2008	Number of security personnel recruited;	Reports.	KWS; Trans Mara County Council	KWS and Trans Mara County Council to recruit security personnel and

			Kind of equipment purchased.			equipment.
Cultural Bomas	5 m	2002 - 2008	Number of trainings undertaken.	Reports.	KWS; Trans Mara County Council.	KWS and Trans Mara County Council to conduct creation awareness; Trans Mara County Council and communities to market their products.
Industrial Investment Promotion	3 m	2002 - 2004	Number of sensitisation forums held; Number of new industries established.	Reports.	District Trade Development Officer; TransMara County Council.	District Trade Development officer and TransMara County Council to conduct sensitisation forums to market the district; Local community to provide conducive environment for industrial investment;
Awareness on Importance of Trade	3 m	2002 - 2004	Number of seminars held; Formation of Trans Mara Joint Loans Board; Number of trainings held; Number of trade fares held.	Reports.	Trans Mara County Council; District Trade Development Officer.	District Trade Development; Trans Mara County Council to organize seminars and trainings; Stakeholders to exhibit their wares during trade fares.
Construction of Sheds for Jua Kali Operators	10m	2002 - 2005	Land set aside; Constructed sheds.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	Trans Mara Country Council.	Trans Mara County Council to avail land; Jua Kali operators and other stakeholders to co-finance construction of sheds.
Formation of Jua Kali Associations	100,000	2002- 2003	Number of Associations formed.	Reports.	DTDO, DSDO DCO.	DCO,DTDO,DSDO to conduct trainings and sensitisation seminar on importance of associations;
Financial Services to Small Scale Traders		2002 - 2008	Number of business/ enterprises assisted.	Reports.	All financial institutions.	Community leaders and Trans Mara County Council to lobby for investment
Revival of Youth Polytechnics	8 m	2002 - 2004	Volume and kind of materials purchased; Number of students enrolled; Number of instructors actively employed to the polytechnic.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	Trans Mara County Council; Provincial Administration; DSDO, DAEO.	Government and Trans Mara County Council to provide funds; Community to provide other resources.
Establishment of Financial Institutions	2 m	2002 - 2003	Number of financial institutions established.	Reports.	Trans Mara County Council.	Trans Mara County Council to market the district as a place for investment.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M and E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Expanded Programme on Immunization	20 m	2002 - 2008	Number of static delivery points established; Number of workshops/trainings held.	Records	MOH; NGOs (St. Joseph Hospital, TRDP).	MOH and NGOs to establish static delivery point and conduct workshops trainings.
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme	30 m	2002 - 2008	Number of workshops, and trainings held.	Records	MOH; NGOs (St. Joseph Hospital, TRDP).	The stakeholders to carry out the trainings.
Female Genital Mutilation Prevention	30 m	2002 - 2008	Work accomplished.	Records	MOH; NGOs (St. Joseph Hospital, TRDP).	The MOH and NGOs to conduct trainings
District Hospital	50 m	2002 - 2004	Work accomplished	Records; Site visits; Site reports.	MOH	The government to contract out the works.
Campaign Against Female Circumcision	8 m	2002 - 2008	Number of sensitisation campaigns carried out; Number of seminars and workshops held.	Reports.	Provincial Administration	NGOs to provide IEC materials.
Family Planning Promotion	10m	2002 - 2008	Number of people embracing family planning practices.	Records.	MOH	MOH and NGOs (St. Josephs Hospital) to carry out awareness.
Housing Development	-	2002-2008	Number of housing units constructed.	Site reports; Site visits.	Trans Mara County Council; Private Sector.	Trans Mara County Council to provide land.
Promotion Cheap Building Materials	2m	2002-2008	Number of sensitisation workshops and seminars; Number of trade fairs and materials exhibited	Reports	Trans Mara County Council; DWO (Works	DWO to provide samples of locally produced building materials; Trans Mara County Council to organize trade exhibitions
Preparation of Physical Development Plans of Urban Centres	10m	2002-2008	Number of physical plans prepared.	Reports	District Physical Planning Officer; Trans Mara County Council.	Trans Mara County Council to fully equip the Physical Planning Department and employ more personnel.
Employment of More Teachers	-	2002-2008	Number of teachers employed/posted in the district.	Reports	Teachers Services Commission.	TSC to employ and post teachers to the district.
Construction of Schools	70m	2002-2008	Number of schools constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	Parents; DEO.	DEO and parents to solicit for resources and contract out the works.
District Adult Education Offices	1m	2002-2003	Offices constructed.	Site visit; Site reports.	DAEO.	DAEO to mobilize resources and contract out the works.

Revolving Loan Programme	50m	2002-2008	Number of beneficiaries Repayment rate	Reports	DSDO; Micro financial institutions	DSDO to organize the women and youth groups, micro financial institutions to provide the funds
Construction of Stadiums and New Recreation Centres	10m	2002-2004	Number of stadium/recreation centres constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	DSDO; Trans Mara County Council	Trans Mara County Council to avail land.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Law Courts	5m	2002-2008	Building construction.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	Attorney General's office.	Government to avail funds and contract the works.
Establishment Children's Department	1m	2002-2008	Building constructed; Officer posted.	Reports; Site visits; Site reports.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Government to avail funds and contract out the works; Ministry to post the District Children's Officer.
Construction of Prison and Children's Remand Home	32m	2002-2003	Constructed building.	Reports; Site visits.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Government to construct the prison and home on 30 ha land already availed for the purpose.
Construction of District Commissioner Residence	6m	2002-2004	Building constructed.	Site visits; Site reports.	Office of the President.	Government to avail funds and contract out the works.
Capacity Building for DOs, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs	1m	2002-2004	Number of trainings conducted; Number of DOs, Chiefs and Assistant chiefs trained.	Reports.	Office of the President.	District Commissioner to organize other trainings at District level.
Construction 5 Divisional Offices	10m	2002-2005	Offices constructed.	Reports; Site visit.	Office of the President and the community.	Office of the President and community to mobilize resources and contract out the works.
Construction Divisional Police Hqs and Staff Quarters	10m	2002-2008	Offices and staff quarters constructed.	Reports; Site visits.	Office of the President.	Office of the President to avail funds and contract out the works.
Community Capacity Building	20m	2002-2008	Number of trainings (PIDs) undertaken; Number of communities mobilized and trained.	Reports.	DDO; DSDO; NGOs (TDP/GTZ, TRDP).	All stakeholders to mobilize resources and conduct trainings.
Establishment an Office of State Counsel	-	2002	Officer posted	Records.	Judiciary.	Judiciary to post the state counsel.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The performance indicators in the following table will give an indication on the impact of the project/programmes in the various sectors.

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Human Resource Development			
Absolute poverty	57.1% (1997)	57.1%	55%
Infant mortality rate	55:1000 (1989)	55:1000	55:1000
Immunization coverage	73% (1997)	78%	85%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:177,000	1:177,000	1:150,000
Primary school enrolment	69.4%	80%	88%
Primary school dropout rate	5%	5%	4%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31	1:31	1:31
Secondary school enrolment rate	10.2%	11%	12%
Secondary school drop out rate	3%	3%	2%
Teacher/student ratio	1:18	1:18	1:25
District literacy level	50.7%	52%	52%
Average distance to health facility	15 km	12 km	10 km
Average household size	5.1	5.1	4.9
Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	83.6 (1994)	53.9	52.2
Crude death rate (per 1000)	19.7 (1999)	8.8	8.0
Under 5 mortality (per 1000)	12.6 (1999)	8.6	8.0
Life expectancy	63 yrs. (1989)	65 yrs	68 yrs
HIV/AIDS prevalence	8%	7.8%	6%
Dependency ratio	100:125	100:120	100:115
Number of private primary schools (academies)	10	12	16
Physical infrastructure			
Murrum/gravelled roads (km)	174.4	194	224
Tarmack roads (km)	10	30	50
Number of post/sub-post offices	1	2	4
Number of households with access to piped water	5,850 (1999)	7,000	9,000
Number of households with access to potable water	8,663	10,000	14,000
Number of public telephone booths	3	10	20
Number of protected springs	60 (2000)	80	120
Energy			
Number of trading centres with electricity	3	5	5
Households with electricity	200	300	600
Households using solar power	364	450	450
Households using firewood/charcoal	96%	94%	92%
Households using kerosene/gas for cooking	60%	65%	68%
Agriculture & Rural Development			
Number of fish ponds	9	15	27
Number of fish farmers	7	15	25
Acreage under food crops	18,700 ha.	30,000 ha.	34,00 ha.
Acreage under cash crops	1,720 ha.	1,900 ha.	2,200 ha.
Tourism, Trade and Industry			
Number of tourist class hotels	5	5	5
Number of cyber cafes	1	5	10
Number of households with telephone connections	20	50	100