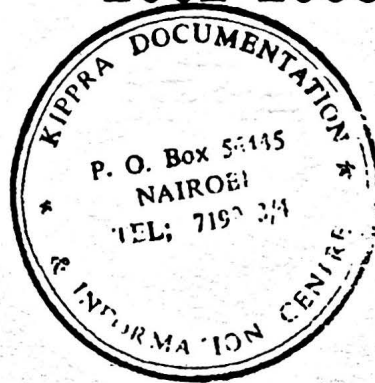




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

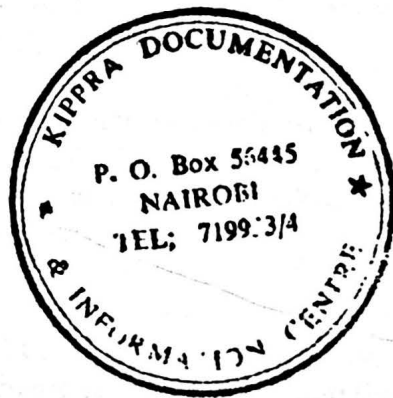
BURET
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

**BURET
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*



ACC No. 000806/603
DATE 17.10.2003

2002-2003
DISTRICT DEPARTMENT PLAN
2002

Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
Effective Management for Sustainable



DATE	2003
ACC. NO.	2003

FOREWORD

Buret District Development Plan (DDP) for the Plan 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 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 constraints 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 Buret 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

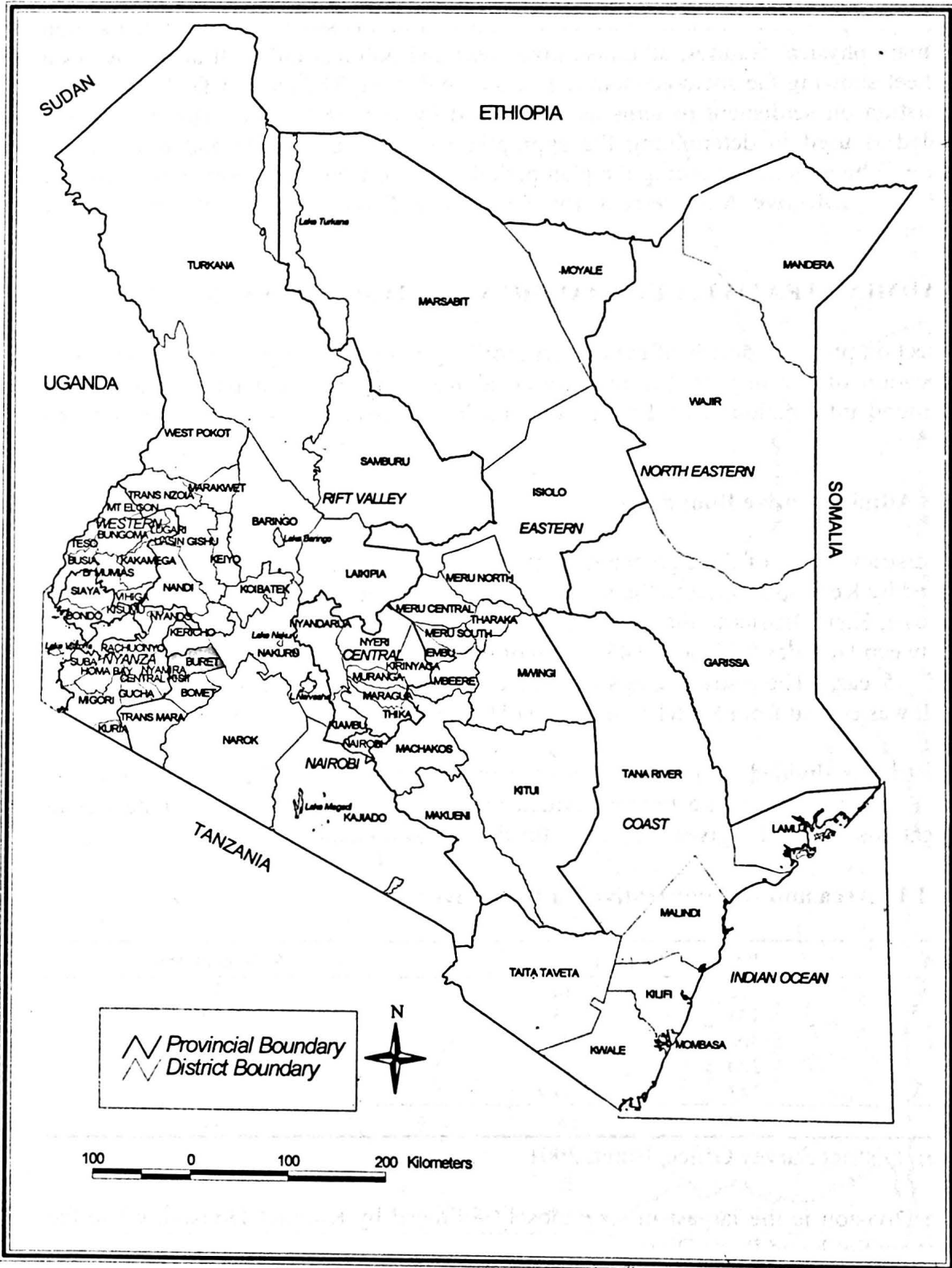
AET	Adult Education Teachers
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOG	Board of Governors
CBK	Coffee Board of Kenya
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CRF	Coffee Research Foundation
DACCS	District AIDS Coordination Committee
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Units
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KNCC&I	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEP II	National Extension Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OPD	Out Patient Department
PBK	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
SCIP II	Small Coffee Improvement Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAS	Traditional Birth Attendants
TRF	Tea Research Foundation
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF BURET IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of Buret District in terms of its location area, main physical features, administrative areas and political units. It also provides a fact sheet showing the socio-economic data on the district. The chapter further provides information on settlement patterns as determined by various factors. The information provided is used in determining the appropriate strategies, projects and programmes which will be undertaken during the plan period with the view to achieving the theme of the Plan "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1. ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Buret district is one of the eighteen districts in the Rift Valley Province. The district is bordered by Kericho District to the north, Nakuru District to the northeast, Bomet District to the east, Kisii District to the south and south west and Nyamira District to the west. It lies between latitudes 0.25° and 0.43° south of the Equator, and between longitude $35^{\circ} 05'$ and $35^{\circ} 35'$ east. The district covers a total area of $1,100 \text{ km}^2$. The district was created in 1998. It was carved from Kericho and Bomet Districts.

The district is divided into five divisions namely Buret, Roret, Kimulot, Konoin and Sotik. These divisions are further divided into thirty-eight locations and ninety-eight sub-locations. Table 1.1 gives the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

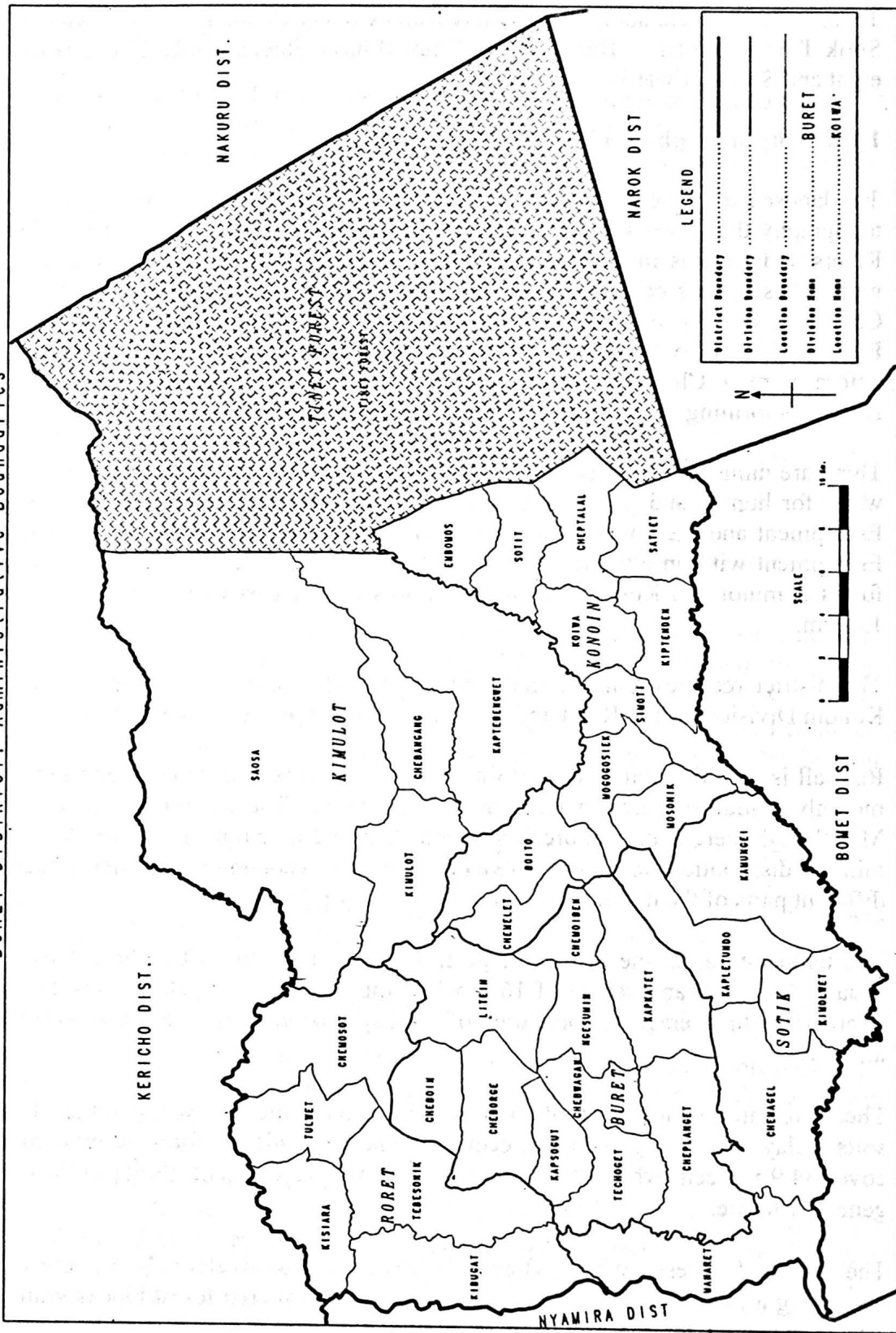
Division	Km ²	Locations	Sub-locations
Buret	185	10	28
Roret	144	5	14
Kimulot	308	5	11
Konoin	320	11	22
Sotik	143	7	23
Total	1,100	38	98

Source: District Survey Office, Buret, 2001

Konoin Division is the largest in size, closely followed by Kimulot Division while the smallest are Sotik and Roret Divisions.

Politically, the district is sub-divided into three constituencies namely Buret, Konoin and Sotik Constituencies. Buret Constituency covers Buret and Roret Divisions, Konoin Constituency covers Konoin and Kimulot Constituencies while Sotik Constituency covers Sotik Division.

BURET DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

There are three local authorities namely Buret County Council, Litein Town Council and Sotik Town Council. Buret County Council has eighteen wards, Litein Town Council eight and Sotik six wards.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The landscape of the district slopes towards the west. It is characterized by undulating topography that gives way to flatter terrain interspersed by hills to the south and west. Rivers and streams in the district drain in a parallel pattern flowing from northeast to west. These rivers originate from the Western Mau Forest and include rivers such as Chemosit, flowing through Kimulot and Roret Divisions forming the border between Buret and Kericho District. River Itare flows through Kimulot and Konoin Divisions before joining Chemosit River. River Kipsonoi flows through Konoin and Sotik Divisions forming the boundary between Buret and Bomet/Kisii Central District.

There are numerous springs, streams and other rivers, which provide sufficient supply of water for human and livestock consumption. A hilly shelf is formed between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Buret and Roret Divisions. To the northeast is the Mau Escarpment with an altitude of about 3,000m above sea level. The gently rolling land forms Kimulot and Konoin Divisions towards Bomet District with an altitude of about 1,800m.

The district receives conventional type of rainfall. Rainfall is highest in Kimulot and Konoin Divisions while Roret and Sotik are drier and receive lesser rainfall.

Rainfall is well distributed except for the short dry season in January and February with monthly rainfall of between 1,700mm and 2,020mm. The wettest months are April and May though there is no real break between short and long rains in the whole district. The rainfall distribution to a great extent influences economic activities undertaken in different parts of the district.

The temperatures in the district range from about 18⁰C to 20⁰C. The coldest month is usually July with an average of 16⁰C while the hottest season starts from December to February with average temperatures of 20⁰C. Temperature variation is determined by altitude.

There are three major types of soils in the district namely clay, loam and black cotton soils. Clay soils occupy 48.6 per cent of the land outside the forest reserve, loamy soils cover 34.9 per cent while black cotton soils cover 8.5 per cent. Soils in the district are generally fertile.

The gazetted forests within Buret District are southwestern Mau Forest Reserve occupying a total area of 32,700ha. There are also scattered forest blocks within the tea estates managed for the provision of firewood. Natural forests are also found within those estates, along streams and on steep slopes.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Spatial distribution of population varies from one division to another. The most populated divisions are Buret and Kimulot with about 81,001 and 69,168 persons respectively as per the 1999 census report. Some of the factors that influence the variations in population distribution are the size of the division, land use pattern and natural resources endowment. Sotik and Buret had the highest density of 450 per km² with Kimulot having the least, 228 per km² in 1999.

Table 1.2 Population Density Projections By Division

Division	Area km ²	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Buret	185	450	493	524	557	592
Roret	144	322	353	375	399	424
Kimulot	308	228	250	266	282	300
Konoin	320	338	370	394	418	445
Sotik	143	402	441	468	498	529

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2001

In 1999 the district had a density of 332 people per km². It is projected to now stand at 363 and further increase to 385, 409; and 435 in 2004, 2006, and 2008 respectively. Buret Division had the highest population density followed by Sotik, Konoin and Roret while Kimulot had the least. Over the plan period Buret Division will continue to lead with the highest population density followed by Sotik, while Kimulot is projected to maintain the least density.

In 1999, the district had an urban population of 10,679. The urban population is projected to be 11,702 and to increase to 12,439, 13,221 and 14,052 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. Sotik Town had the largest urban population of 8,042 in 1999 with 4,091 males and 3,951 females and the number of households being 1,885.

Buret and Kumulot Divisions have the highest number of poor in the district. The major cause of poverty in Buret Division is scarcity of land while in Kimulot Division, most parts of the division are under tea plantations and considerable portion under natural forest thereby subjecting the people to small pieces of land for subsistence forming and employment as labourers on the plantations..

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet provides the district data in terms of topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, agriculture, weather, key sectoral data and socio-economic indicators. The information is used in subsequent chapters especially in determining strategies, projects/programmes to be implemented during the plan period.

Area	
Total area	1,100 km ²
Arable area	873.9 km ²
Non-arable area	226.1 km ²
Gazetted forest	32.7 km ²
Urban area	8.2 km ²
Topography and Climate	

Altitude	
Highest altitude	3,000m
Lowest	1,800m
Rainfall	
Maximum rainfall	2,020mm
Minimum rainfall	1,700mm
Temperature	
Highest temperature	20°C
Lowest	16°C
Temperature average	18°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
District Population	343,617
Population structure:	
Total No. of females	167,187
Total No. of males	176,430
Female/Male sex ratio	100:106
Total No. of Youthful population (15 -25)	83,886
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	81,897
Total population of Secondary School going age (14-17)	34,807
Total labour force (15-64)	176,033
Dependency ratio	100:96
Population growth rate	2.7%
Density	
Highest density	488 (Buret)
Lowest	247 (Kimulot)
Average	360
Rural Population	
Rural population at the beginning of plan period	330,800
Rural population at the end of the plan period	388,973
Urban Population	
No. of towns with population of 2,000 to 10,000	2
Urban population	12,818
Demography	
Crude birth rate	50/1000
Crude death rate	11/1000
Life expectancy	55 years
Infant Mortality Rate	60/1000
Under five mortality rate	102/1000
Total fertility rate	3.8
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	64,737
Average household size	5
No. of females headed households	236 (0.4%)
No. of disabled	629
Children Needing Special Protection	230
Absolute Poverty (Rural and urban)	192,426 (56%)
Contribution to National Poverty	1.37%
Average household incomes	
Agriculture	85%
Rural self-employment	8%
Wage employment	3%
Urban self-employment	2%
Other	2%
Number of unemployed	132,127
Agriculture	
Average farm size	2ha
Main foods crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, sorghum, millet
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee and pyrethrum
Total acreage under food crops	33,080ha
Total acreage under cash crops	20,675ha
Main Storage Facilities:	
On and off-farm storage	Conventional stores, barns
Population working in the Agriculture sector	267,412

Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep
Land carrying capacity	6 acres per livestock unit.
Population working in the Livestock sector	198,000
Size of gazetted forests	32,700 ha
Size of non-gazetted forests	60.5 km ²
% of people engaged in forest related activities saw mills, furniture works	0.5%
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by type	
Marketing	7
Multipurpose	6
Rural Saccos	4
Urban Saccos	3
Housing Saccos	1
Key Cooperatives which collapsed in the last 5 years	
Marketing	15
Multipurpose	5
Urban Saccos	2
Jua Kali	1
Total registered members by type	
Marketing	8,650
Multipurpose	7,135
Rural Saccos	1,1250
Urban Saccos	7,785
Housing Saccos	2,745
Total Share Capital	Ksh.105,016,100
Total turnover	Ksh.53,016,100
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	23,034 (36%)
Number of households with access to potable water	29,954 (46%)
Number of permanent rivers	6
Number of wells	34
Number of protected springs	26
Number of boreholes	9
Number of dams	3
Number of households with roof catchments	499
Average distance to nearest potable water point	0.5km
Number of VIP latrines	2,998
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of Pre-Primary Schools	278
Total enrolment rates	Boys 46.6%
	Girls 45.7%
Total drop-out rates	Boys 1.1%
	Girls 1.2%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:33
Primary	
Number of Primary Schools	169
Total enrolment rates by sex	
	Females 96% 38,493
	Males 101% 38,502
Total drop-out rates by sex	
	Females 16%
	Males 14%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34
Average years of school attendance by sex	
	Females 8
	Males 6
Secondary	
Number of Secondary Schools	46
Total enrolment rates by sex	
	Female 30.5% 5,105

Male	34% 5,842		
Total drop-out rates by sex			
Female	13%		
Male	12%		
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21		
Average years of school attendance by sex			
Females	4		
Males	4		
Tertiary			
Number of other training institution (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	11		
Main type of training institutions	Commercial Colleges		
Adult literacy			
Number of adult literacy centres	130		
Enrolment by sex			
Males	5,141		
Females	961		
Drop-out rate by sex			
Females	80%		
Males	30%		
Literacy levels by sex			
Females	63%		
Males	84%		
Health			
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria 35%, RTI 20%, Skin diseases 12.2%		
Doctor: patient ratio	1:52,434		
Hospitals	4		
Health centres	5		
Dispensaries	23		
Clinics	11		
Average distance to the nearest health facility	8km		
% household with access to health facility	56%		
Energy			
Number of households with electricity connections	598		
Number of trading centres with electricity	9		
% Rural households using solar power	0.5%		
% Households using firewood/charcoal	65%		
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	80%		
Transport Facilities			
Total Kilometres of roads (i.e earth, murrum (RAR) bitumen), by division, location and sub-location			
	Earth	Murrum	Bitumen
Buret Division	34.4km	87.9km	18km
Konoin Division	31.4km	88.0km	6km
Sotik Division	32.0km	57.5km	7km
Roret Division	25.4km	53.6km	7km
Kimulot Division	38.0km	43.7km	Nil km
Total	161.2 km	330.7 km	38 km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	None		
Number of ports including inland container depots	None		
Number of airports and airstrips	None		
Number of waterways	None		
Number of public service vehicles	360		
Communication			
Number of households, private and public organisations with telephone connections	654		
Mobile services coverage	Not available		
Number of Post/Sub-post office	3		
Number of telephone booths	50		
Number of households without radios	Not available		
Number of cyber cafes	None		
Trade, Commerce and Tourism			
Number of trading centres	8		

Number of registered hotels	9
Number of tourist class hotels	None
Main tourist attractions	None
Number of registered hotels	None
Number of licensed enterprises	350
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Not available
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial Institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of Micro-Finance institutions	1

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the district's performance, achievements, constraints and lessons during the implementation of 1997 - 2001 plan. It discusses the main challenges and other cross cutting issues that are likely to affect development and the ultimate attainment of the plan objective of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

2.1 Overview of 1997 - 2001 Plan

The focus of the plan was "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development". The plan was written with guidance from the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant sectoral policy documents. The focus therefore was to industrialize the district by the year 2020. This however was not achieved mainly due to the weak industrial base despite being a rich agricultural district.

The district proposed to increase power supply to market and urban centres in order to activate them in readiness for industrialization. This was however not achieved. Most schemes approved by the D.D.C are still pending despite having met the 10 per cent requirement.

Water development did not meet the expectation of the plan. Water supply especially to Sotik and Litein Towns continued to be insufficient making it difficult to meet the demand for industrial development.

Roads maintenance, opening of feeder roads and construction of bridges was not met due to lack of funds and exogenous factors like El Nino phenomenon.

There was a remarkable improvement in the construction of schools due to joint efforts by the PTA, BOG and GOK. However there was no major change noted in the development of human resources in terms of acquisition of appropriate technologies. Generally the implementation of the plan was poor with an average implementation rate of 39 per cent. Low levels of funding, effects of both Elnino and Lanina greatly contributed to the low implementation rate.

2.2 Implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan

This section presents the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt in the implementation of 1997-2001 District Development Plan.

Though not much was achieved in terms of implementation of the 1997-2001-development plan, a few achievements can be noted. In the health sector a number of health facilities were built with both government funding and community resources. This sector achieved 56 per cent of the planned activities. The Education sector also registered some achievement in terms of construction of a number of school facilities, which were built on harambee basis by the PTAs and BOGs.

Implementation status in the water sector was quite poor with 1 out of the 7 proposed projects being completed. All the other projects were not started due to lack of funding.

In the infrastructure sector the roads department had proposed 7 projects. Due to poor levels of funding only 2 projects were completed. The poor state of most roads in the district has made it almost impossible to transport agricultural produce to the market.

In the agricultural sector little was achieved of the planned activities due to low levels of funding. The termination of programmes such as NEPII, SCIPII projects in 1997 left the sector with no resources for implementation. This coupled with the privatisation of AI services in the veterinary department led to the low implementation rate. The other sectors registered minimal implementation. Most affected were commerce and industry, Office of the President, culture and social services and local authorities.

Major constraint in general was either lack of funding or inadequate funding. The El Nino and the Lanina phenomena also compounded the problem of funding. The phenomena caused havoc to most facilities like water projects and roads. Transport became difficult thus worsening the problem of marketing.

Table 2.1 provides information on the implementation status of the 199-2001 plan.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of the 1997 – 2001 Plan

Department	Proposed Projects	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status. Physical and Financial	Total cost of Projects Implemented Kshs.
Agriculture	4	2	70	850,000
Veterinary	5	5	40	415,212
Health	5	3	56	21 m
Water	7	1	40	1.12 m
Public Works	7	2	65	10.2 m
Commerce and Industry	2	-	Nil	Nil
Education	2	2	100	2.8 m
Social Services	3	None	Nil	Nil
Office of the President	2	None	Nil	Nil
Local Authorities	5	1	100	700,00

Source: District Development Office, Buret, 2001

In the water sub-sector, several projects were initiated and implemented outside the DDP. Eight water supplies were constructed, several shallow wells were dug and most families engaged in roof catchments. These projects were implemented in line with community initiatives. The major constraints in the water sub-sector were that most of the rivers and springs in the district are seasonal; people have encroached into the catchments areas by cutting trees, farming near the river banks and planting exotic trees like blue gum which consume a lot of water. Measures will need to be put in place to address these problems.

Under lands sub-sector, several mutation surveys were processed in the various registration sections. Cadastral surveys in Sotik and Litein were undertaken.

In the Forest sub-sector, farm tree cover continued to increase. However, more would have been achieved if adequate resources were disbursed. There is need to give priority to tree crops and farm forestry in agricultural development.

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

The National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) is one of the most recent initiatives by the government to address poverty. The plan gives a framework on how to reduce poverty and is built on three major pillars namely improved access to basic social services, promotion of broad based economic growth, and a charter for social integration. The plan recognizes the important role of all stakeholders including the poor themselves in achieving the objectives and the targets set out in the plan. The NPEP sets the target to reduce poverty by 30 per cent by the year 2015.

The district in line with the NPEP has prepared a three-year Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) geared towards re-orienting district programmes and projects to poverty reduction as the first phase of NPEP implementation. The PRSP outlines the policies, reforms and programmes that will be put in place over the three years to realize development, equity and poverty reduction. The PRSP is linked to a 3 year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that is meant to link policy, planning and budget and hence improve their focus on poverty.

The National Development Plan who's them is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" covers a period of 7 years and will therefore cover first half of NPEP. It will incorporate two MTEF/PRSP panels thus providing for short term planning while NPEP will provide for the long term planning. Likewise, this District Development Plan covers a period of 7 years whereby strategies, projects and programmes have been formulated towards poverty reduction and sustainable development in the district. The plan has been prepared in consultation with other stakeholders in the district to encompass their plans. Reference has also been made to the policy documents tackling different issues, amongst them being the Sessional Papers on HIV/AIDS, industrialization and economic growth. The implementation of the projects/programmes identified in this plan will also be in line with other sectoral policy documents such as main sectoral plans and various Acts.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section provides the major challenges that the district is facing and will need to be addressed during the plan period in order to realise effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. These challenges include mainly the cross cutting issues of population dynamics, poverty, HIV/AIDS, Gender inequalities and disaster management.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Table 2.1 below shows the population projections by age cohorts.

The population size of Buret District was 316,882 in 1999. This population now stands at 343,617 and is expected to grow to 361,294, 381,340 and 402,498 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively, the annual population growth rate being 2.7 per cent. About 58.2 per cent of the population is under 19 years of age. The socio- economic implication of this is the increased demand on basic needs such as education, food, shelter, water and health facilities.

Population Structure: Table 2.2 summarizes the age/sex projections for the period 1999 to 2008. Overall, the sex ratio for the district is 106 males for every 100 females and the ratio is projected to prevail over the plan period. Particularly males dominate in 0-14 years and 25-59 years age cohorts. However, females dominate in the 15-24 years, 60-74 and 80+ years age cohorts. These ratios are expected to prevail over the plan period. The district population is generally youthful with 46.4 per cent falling below 15 years of age. Together with the aged population (65 and above), this group of dependants constitutes 48.9 per cent of the total population. This translates into a dependency burden of 100:95.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	27,023	26,344	29,303	28,567	30,928	30,152	32,644	31,825	34,456	33,590
5 - 9	24,040	23,437	26,068	25,415	27,514	26,825	29,041	28,313	30,653	29,884
10 -14	22,894	23,412	24,825	25,388	26,203	26,796	27,657	28,283	29,191	29,852
15 -19	18,858	19,056	20,450	20,664	21,584	21,811	22,782	23,021	24,045	24,298
20 -24	16,107	16,204	17,466	17,571	18,435	18,546	19,458	19,575	20,538	20,661
25 - 29	13,397	12,033	14,528	13,048	15,334	13,772	16,185	14,536	17,082	15,343
30 - 34	9,321	7,713	10,107	8,364	10,668	8,828	11,260	9,318	11,885	9,835
35 - 39	8,544	7,331	9,264	7,949	9,779	8,390	10,321	8,856	10,894	9,347
40 - 44	6,412	4,770	6,953	5,172	7,339	5,459	7,746	5,762	8,176	6,081
45 - 49	5,284	3,687	5,730	3,999	6,048	4,220	6,384	4,455	6,737	4,702
50 - 54	3,888	2,616	4,216	2,836	4,450	2,994	4,697	3,160	4,957	3,335
55 - 59	1,983	1,707	2,150	1,851	2,270	1,954	2,396	2,062	2,528	2,177
60 - 64	1,408	1,642	1,526	1,781	1,611	1,879	1,701	1,984	1,795	2,094
65 - 69	1,089	1,341	1,181	1,454	1,247	1,535	1,316	1,620	1,389	1,710
70 - 74	880	1,072	954	1,162	1,007	1,227	1,063	1,295	1,122	1,367
75 - 79	735	728	797	789	841	833	888	879	937	928
80 +	840	1,086	911	1,178	962	1,243	1,015	1,312	1,071	1,385
Total	162,703	154,179	176,430	167,187	186,220	176,464	196,552	186,255	207,457	196,589

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2001.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	37,594	37,931	40,766	41,131	43,028	43,413	45,415	45,822	47,935	48,365
14-17	16,215	15,884	17,583	17,224	18,559	18,180	19,588	19,189	20,675	20,253
15-25	38,756	38,874	42,026	42,153	44,357	44,492	46,819	46,961	49,416	49,566
15-49		70,794		76,767		81,026		85,522		90,267
15-64	85,857	76,479	93,101	82,932	98,266	87,533	103,719	92,390	109,474	97,516

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2001

Table 2.3 gives projections for some selected age groups.

Age Group 6-13 (primary school): There were 75,525 primary school going children in 1999. This population is projected be currently 81,897; and increasing to 86,441; 91,237 and 96,300 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. The increase in this population calls for investment in the education facilities such as more primary schools.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary school): There are 33,807 children of secondary school going age. This population is projected to increase to 36,739; 38,777 and 40,928 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. The increase in secondary school population in the district calls for the establishment of more secondary schools and institutes of technology to train them in various skills to enable them to be self-reliant and play a role in poverty reduction. There is also a need to construct more polytechnics to train primary school leavers in practical skills to enable them participate in income generating activities to help alleviate poverty.

Age group 15-49 (Females): This is the reproductive age group in the population. There were 70,794 females in 1999. This population is projected to increase to be 76,767 rising to 81,026; 85,522 and 90,267 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. The increase in this population calls for additional health facilities. This population requires facilities like health centres for improved health for mother and child. The district will also be called upon to promote family planning activities to control the population growth rate within manageable levels.

15-64 Age Group (Labour-force): The district had a labour force of 162,336 in 1999. It is projected to be 176,033 and to increase to 185,799; 196,109 and 206,990 in 2004, 2006, and 2008 respectively. Majority of the labour force are males. An analysis of the 1999 census figures shows that about 48 per cent of this labour force had attained over 8 years of formal education, 30 per cent worked for pay while the rest were unpaid workers in family businesses, family farms or unemployed persons. This calls for programmes, which will economically empower this category in an effort to reduce poverty.

Table 2.5 gives the urban population projections urban population is expected to increase and the two main urban centres Litein and Sotik, will be expected to attract more investments given that they are better endowed with infrastructure for development. Efforts will however be geared towards the improvement of infrastructure in small towns and market centres so as to attract investors. These towns will require electricity, upgrading of roads to be planned over the next seven years.

Table 2.5 Urban Population Projections

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Litein	1,370	1,267	1,501	1,388	1,596	1,476	1,696	1,569	1,803	1,667
Sotik	4,091	3,951	4,483	4,330	4,765	4,602	5,065	4,891	5,383	5,199
Total	5,461	5,218	5,984	5,718	6,361	6,078	6,761	6,460	7,186	6,866

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty:

Different forms of poverty are observable in the district. The total population that is in absolute poverty is estimated at 192,426, which is about 56 per cent of the total

population of the district. Majority are mainly found in the private tea estates and major urban centres. These can however be divided into different categories depending on the cause of poverty. Those who are in food poverty category are estimated at 46,121, that is, about 14.7 per cent of district population; those who lack essential human capabilities such as being literate are estimated at 37,438 or about 11.8 per cent of the district population; female-headed households constituting about 0.4 per cent are also among the poorest. The other category are those who do not have adequate income to meet the basic human needs constituting about 149,811 that is, 47.6 per cent of the district population. It is evident that many of the poor are formed in more than one category, thus relegating them to higher levels of poverty.

The major causes of poverty in the district include large families, lack of skills for self-employment/paid employment, landlessness, and poor infrastructure hampering access to markets, lack of affordable credit facilities, and high cost of basic social services.

Buret and Kimulot Divisions have the highest number of poor people in the district, the major cause being landlessness. The people depend on small pieces of land suitable only for subsistence farming. The divisions are generally tea plantations and forestland. Poverty reduction measures and activities will therefore need to be integrated in projects and programmes in all the sectors, poverty being a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS prevalence is high among the most productive age group (15-49) and the consequent deaths have serious implications on the district economy in terms of loss in agricultural labour output, incomes, savings and investments. The reduction in labour force on agricultural production will cause a decline in both cash crop and food crop production. HIV/AIDS patients typically suffer for along period of time. This will worsen the poverty situation. In Kaplong and Litein hospitals, HIV/AIDS patients occupy 10-15 per cent of T.B wards, while patients suffering from HIV/AIDS likewise occupy 5 per cent of general wards. Due to the increasing number of HIV/AIDS and the length of hospitalisation, health resources in the district are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care. Further, due to the increasing number of aids orphans, the district's coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet the orphans needs for education, health and clothing.

During the plan period, efforts will be geared towards intensification of awareness creation, education on HIV/AIDS and other preventive measures. The institutional arrangements to control the spread of HIV/AIDS will include strengthening of DACCs and constituency HIV/AIDS programme; establishing more sentinel centres, and setting up of VCT centres in the district. Emphasis will be put on HIV/AIDS sensitisation among the population in the tea plantations, as they are more vulnerable.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Mainstreaming gender in development is key to equitable and sustainable development. The emphasis is on equality with respect to benefit, control of resources and factors of production. Land in Buret District is the principal factor of production and traditionally the head of the family unit is a man who has control and access over land. There is need to

enhance the ability of the district population to deal with poverty through promotion of gender and equality as well as women's socio-economic empowerment.

This will be achieved through implementation of relevant registration, formation of self-help groups for women to enhance their capability to generate income, provision of financial support to organized women groups, improved provision of water and sanitation, energy saving jikos, reduction of the burden of disease through immunization and curative care.

Though the literacy level in the district is 84 per cent for males and 63 per cent for females, analysis of the current primary and secondary school enrolment show parity between males and females. This shows that the gender inequality reflected in literacy levels will balance out, and females will have same opportunities as males. The district will continue to provide equal educational facilities and opportunities for both male and female population, which will eventually reduce the gender inequalities reflected in the literacy levels.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Buret district, like any other is vulnerable to various forms of disasters. The major disasters that pose major challenge include frost and hailstorms. The agriculture sector, which is the district mainstay, is greatly affected when these disasters occur. The district receives high rainfall, which is often accompanied by the hailstorms. This greatly affects the tea plantations both the small scale and the multinational tea estates as production is reduced. Low levels of temperature and frost accompany high rainfall. For example the frost of year 2000, which is the latest disaster, caused wanton destruction to the tea industry affecting 15,000ha of tea and livestock activities.

The district has however, formed the District Disaster Management Committee to help in mitigation and management of disasters not only of such nature but any other. This committee will continue to operate in the district during the plan period.

2.4.6 Environmental conservation and management

The problem of environmental degradation has been caused by scarcity of land and high population growth, which has put pressure on the available land. Already water catchments areas; forests are being encroached by the landless. This is likely to affect both the climate and water sources, and can result to desertification. The PRSP report identified landlessness as a major cause of poverty and if the plan has to address the issue of poverty resulting from landlessness then it will have to balance between settling the landless and maintaining a perfect balance of the environment.

The district has to protect the total forest reserve of the 32,700ha. Cultivation along water catchments areas has to be discouraged by limiting cultivation to 20 metres from the water sources. This will ensure that the water sources do not dry up. Excavation of murrum on hill sides will also be discouraged because this is creating both land degradation due to erosion and secondly the risk of a disaster in case of massive landslides. Reafforestation will have to be stepped up including establishment of tree nurseries, planting of indigenous trees along riverbanks and hillsides and felling of exotic trees at water catchments areas.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIOTRITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter has been prepared on sectoral basis covering Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. Each sector examines the vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, role of stakeholders in the sector, priorities, constraints and strategies and projects/programmes that will be implemented during the plan period.

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 the mission is to “contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The major goal of this plan, being poverty reduction is largely dependent on the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. This is because the bulk of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Over 90 per cent of the population draw their livelihood from this sector. The district is therefore charged with the responsibility to improve agricultural production. The district will endeavour to increase food production and hence incomes through services, better inputs supplies, and agro-industrial promotion. The total area under food crops is planned to increase from 33,080 ha to 80,000 ha over the plan period. Area under cash crops will be increased from 20,675 ha to 25,000 ha.

The district will also promote production of high quality livestock through disease control and improved breed.

Rural water supplies will be improved through management and protection of catchment areas in order to save labour hours for income generating activities other than spending the time on fetching water.

In the cooperative sub-sector, the district will endeavour to improve the marketing of agricultural and livestock produce through revamping and reviving defunct cooperatives that collapsed during the last plan period.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is the backbone of the district's economy. Agriculture contributes 85 per cent of the household incomes and employs 267,412 people. The main crops produced are maize; beans, Irish potatoes, sorghum and millet while the main cash crops are tea, coffee and pyrethrum. Apart from the plantation areas, the average farm size is 2ha, giving a total acreage of 53,755ha under cultivation.

The main livestock breeds reared are cattle and sheep. There are 198,000 people employed in the livestock sector. The average farm size is 2 ha. The total area under food crops is 33,080 ha while acreage under cash crops is 20,675 ha.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholder in the Sector:

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Provision of policy guidelines, inputs and extension services.
NGOs	Provide capacity building and extension services.
Private Sector	Establishment of agro based industries and raw material development.
Parastatals – PBK; KARI; CBK	Promotion of research and marketing of cash crops.
Local Community	Provision of market for goods and services.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase area under maize from 19,420 ha to 25,000 ha and productivity from 45 bags/ha to 50 bags/ha; Increase area under beans from 6,500 ha to 1,000 ha and productivity from 9 bags/ha to 12 bags/ha; increase tea hectorage from 6,188ha to 7,000ha; increase coffee hectorage from 45ha to 250ha and output from 1,035 to 1,625 tons/year.	Lack of organized marketing channels for maize and other food crops; high cost of inputs, lack of affordable agricultural credit; poor infrastructure; inadequate extension services and adverse weather conditions.	Diversify high value horticulture crops; Encourage financial institution to provide affordable credit; Increase yield per acre through better inputs; Encourage the starting of pineapple and coffee factories to add value; Promote organised marketing systems
Livestock Development	Intensify disease surveillance; Establishment of private AI schemes; intensify disease control through rehabilitation of cattle dips and encourage farmers to man cattle dips.	Lack of marketing channels for livestock and livestock products; increase in notifiable diseases and use of poor quality breeds.	Increase vaccination and disease control campaigns; Encouragement of use of cattle dips to control tick borne diseases; Increase levels of artificial insemination; Establish milk processing plants; Encourage local rearing unit for hybrid cockerels and day old chicks. Establish livestock marketing channels.
Cooperative Development	Provide training for effective management of cooperative societies; revive the dormant cooperative societies; Encourage the emergence of self sustaining member controlled and commercially viable cooperatives.	Lack of capital base in cooperative societies; Lack of managerial skills because of low levels of formal education; inadequate legal provisions to curb misuse and misappropriation of members' funds.	Encourage small scale agro-based processing factories to venture into banking activities and facilitate establishment of credit institutions; Venture into insurance and transport activities.
Rural Water Supply	Ensure conservation of water catchments areas to avoid pollution; provide technical advice to water management committees.	Poor agroforestry practices affecting the water catchments areas; Poor management of water schemes.	Rehabilitation of water supplies; Ensure community based management; Carry out ground water exploration; improve rivers to provide reservoirs; encourage rain water harvesting;

			District water board to ensure water quantity is protected; Encourage low cost community based schemes.
Land Administration, survey and Human Settlement	Carry out cadastral surveys of towns; carry out mutation and adjudication surveys.	Encroachment on to public land; Increasing number of land boundary disputes and land claims; circumvention of land transaction procedures and uneconomical subdivision of land; inadequate funding.	Land control Board to adhere to laid down procedures; capacity building/training for board members to be conversant with survey procedure; provide better and trained staff; Resource mobilization from stakeholders.
Environment	Increase the farm tree cover; Establishment and conservation of indigenous forests; Regulation of reforestation.	Encroachment of forest; low priority given to tree crops and farm forestry; lack of involvement of community in conservation practices.	Enhance the district environment management committee activities; Initiate closer linkages between industries and tree farmers; involve community in conservation and management.
Food Security	Achieve self sufficiency of food in all areas of the district; Improve pasture and disease control management for better livestock production; Intensify land use for higher yields.	High production costs; Unavailability or low quality inputs; Low market prices for agricultural products; High reliance on maize as food crop; Outbreak of diseases and pests.	Encourage organic farming; Avail certified seeds; Encourage diversification of food crops; Assist in army worm control and vaccination through technical information and personnel; Encourage government intervention of maize through NCPB.
Agricultural Research and Development	Develop appropriate technology for small scale farmers; Adopt existing technologies to existing farming systems; Involve farmers in technology development.	Difficulty in coordination of stakeholders; Insufficient funds; Inadequate capacity; Technology are not specific; Farming systems are not well understood.	Strengthen research extension farmer linkages; Involve all stakeholders in financing technology transfer; Promote research adaptation; Study the existing farming systems and local technologies; Stakeholders participation in planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation.
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	Mobilise agricultural financial services including private sector.	Over-reliance on government finances e.g. AIC; Inefficient and collapsing financial services; Poor loan repayment; Irregular disbursement of finances.	Reactivate institutions providing agricultural finance; Step up loan repayment schedule; Encourage private sector finance; Carry out farmers' education through barazas.
Agricultural Marketing	Develop formal markets for commodities; Encourage development of local cottage industries to process agricultural produce;	Lack of original market channels; Lack of credit; industries; Lack of trust in associations; Lack of entrepreneurial skills.	Encourage formation of commodity market groups; Train farmers on management of

	Encourage the formation of commodity association to lobby for prices.		cooperative association; Encourage formation of Farmers Association; Provide the relevant industry technology; Provide linkage between farmers and credit agencies.
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3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme District wide	To achieve sustained agriculture and livestock production and environment management.	Create five focal areas per year for three years.	Support to participatory extension services.
Livestock Disease Control District wide	To control livestock diseases through vaccinations, quarantine and coordinated livestock movement.	Vaccinate approximately 180,000 animals.	Vaccination campaign against diseases.
Tick Control District wide	Dipping of cattle to control tick borne diseases.	Ensure proper management of 50 cattle dips; revive 33 cattle dips and hand over to dip committees.	Empower and encourage participation of the community in tick control.
Artificial Insemination District wide	Improve quality of the dairy herd.	Increase levels of the dairy herd.	Encourage the community based initiatives to undertake the provision of A.I services.
Hides and Skins Improvement and Leather Development District wide	Hides and skins improvement to boost quality.	Provide inspection services to 36 loading centres to improve quality of hides and skins.	Encourage the establishment of rural tanneries.
Clinical Services District wide	Improve treatment of livestock through farm visits.	Organize 2 visits per location per month in all divisions.	Encourage development of private practice and businesses with government supervision.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Data Collection and Cooperative Audit District wide	Maintain a data bank to improve and gauge cooperative growth; Ensure accountability; Audit the 45 cooperatives.	Collect data for 45 cooperative	Collect cooperative statistics and analyse data collected; Audit.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tea Factory Konoin, Kimulot and Buret Divisions	1	To increase tea processing.	Complete one factory every two years.	Construction of 3 additional factories. Justification: There is need to put additional factories due to increased green leaf and massive expansion of tea hectorage.

Coffee Factory Roret Division	2	To increase coffee processing.	Complete construction of coffee factory to process 20% of the excess coffee production.	Construct a coffee factory. Justification: There is need to add the coffee factory to cater for the current over capacity of the existing coffee factory.
Pyrethrum Field Trials District wide	3	Promote pyrethrum production.	Organize field days and establish fine pyrethrum nurseries.	Train farmers on establishment of pyrethrum nurseries. Justification: There is need to diversify on the existing cash crop enterprise.
Vegetable Dehydration Plant Konoin Division	4	To promote vegetable production and processing for increased incomes.	Complete the construction of the plant	Construct one vegetable dehydration plant. Justification: There is need to fully exploit the potential vegetable production in the district
Pineapple Factory	5	Improve marketing of pineapples.	Establish 1 pineapple factory.	Construct 1 pineapple factory. Justification: The district has a high potential for pineapple production.
Cut Flower Demonstration	6	Encourage diversification of cash crops.	Establish 5 cut flower demonstration sites.	Initiate cut flower demonstration sites in all divisions. Justification: The district has favourable climatic conditions for cut flowers.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Plant Konoin and Kimulot Divisions	1	Improve marketing channels of raw milk.	Establish 2 No. milk cooling plants.	Construct 2 milk cooling plants. Justification: There is need to encourage small scale processing to provide market for milk.
Animal Feeds Plant Litein Division	2	Provide animal feed to farmers in order to increase production.	Establish 1 No. animal feed plant to serve over 15,000 livestock farmers.	Construct a medium size animal feeds plant. Justification: Develop and produce livestock feeds using local materials.
Poultry Project District wide	3	To increase total production of eggs and meat products.	Facilitate supply of about 2,000 hybrid chicks and cockerels per division every six months.	Encourage farmers to increase egg production. Justification: Need to establish a local rearing unit for hybrid cockerels and day old chicks.
Animal Husbandry District wide	4	Improve on the current district livestock.	Hold monthly barazas and field days.	Hold field days and excursion for farmers. Justification: There is need to improve on the animal husbandry.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Supply District wide	1	To ensure availability of water for both domestic and livestock use.	Ensure the 5 existing water supplies are rehabilitated.	Rehabilitate existing water supplies. Justification: Due to increased demand, there is need to rehabilitate the schemes.
Community Water Supplies District wide	2	Provide safe drinking water.	Establish 3 community water supply schemes per division annually.	Initiate small community water supplies. Justification: Need to establish community supplies, which are affordable to the community.
Rain Water Harvesting District wide	3	Provide an easier source of safe, clean drinking water.	Organize 38 barazas at locational level.	Train the communities on rainwater harvesting. Justification: Need to provide alternative source of safe drinking water.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Dispute District wide	1	Minimize or eliminate land disputes.	Form 38 hedges inspection units at location level.	Re-establish hedges inspection units. Justification: Due to increasing levels of land dispute there is need to establish these units.
Data Bank Litein Division	2	Computerization of survey records for easy access.	Procure computer and train 3 members of staff.	Procurement of computer and training of survey staff. Justification: Need to store records in an easy retrieval way.

B: New Project Proposal: Co-operation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Data Collection	1	To improve on the cooperative movement.	All cooperatives and groups.	Collect statistics and analyse it. Justification: The need to improve marketing.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension Programme District wide	1	Increase tree cover and to offer alternative sources of income.	Organize 1 training and visit per month in all divisions.	Train farmers on agroforestry. Justification: Need to provide farmers with alternative sources of income and fuel.
Soil, Water and Biodiversity Conservation District wide	2	Promote conservation of soil, water and biodiversity.	Organize monthly barazas, field visits to farms in the five divisions.	Train farmers. Justification: Need to train farmers in domestic energy conservation and catchments protection.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The department of agriculture will depend to a great extent on the status of roads, Telecommunication facilities, water provision, good health of the population, provision of both skilled and unskilled labour, technical extension services, security, law and order. There will also be need for good post harvest storage facilities and agricultural financial institutions to offer credit to farmers.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector Vision and Mission is “for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities.

In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate 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”.

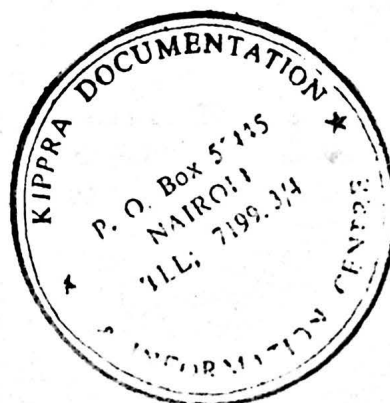
3.2.2. District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The district in response to the sector’s vision and mission will endeavour to provide infrastructural facilities in the district. The road network in the district consist of 530 km out of which 161.3 km are earth roads, 330.7 km are gravel surfaced roads and 38 km of bitumen surfaced roads. These have to be periodically maintained in order to remain passable throughout the year to facilitate easier communication.

The Ministry of Energy has supplied electricity to 598 household and 9 market centres. There are 654 households with telephone connections. There are 50 telephone booths all over the district. These facilities are however, inadequate and will be increased during the plan period in order to serve the population better.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of adequate and well-maintained infrastructure is a prerequisite to economic growth. Buret District is an agricultural district, hence the need to transport farm produce out of the district and inputs into the district. Road transport plays a leading role. Water supply for the factories and growing town and market centres will be developed. Rural electrification in market centres will promote jua kali enterprises and create off farm jobs.



3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Work Department	Maintenance of classified roads.
Local Authorities	Maintenance of roads within their jurisdiction and provision of necessary infrastructure.
KTDA	Maintenance of roads within their catchments areas.
KPLC	Distribution of power and maintenance of existing power lines.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication facilities.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provides postal services.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy (HEP) Generation	Extend the supply of electricity to cover the whole district.	Slow implementation of Rural Electrification Programme; Lack of funds.	Encourage village group formation to afford the cost of power supply; Sourcing funds from development partners.
Roads	Periodic maintenance of existing road network; Construct new bridges and open up drainage.	Insufficient funding, and poor flow of funds.	Routine maintenance; Bush clearing; Upgrading major roads to bitumen standards.
Buildings	Offer technical advice on housing.	Lack of funds; Few architects.	Design, inspect and supervise building projects.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Avail water and improve sanitation in the urban centres.	Lack of funds; Design for sewerage; Unplanned buildings.	Mobilize all stakeholders to pool resources together.
Transport	Open up commercial services with well-equipped workshops.	Lack of adequate capital; Lack of adequate personnel.	Source for enough funds; Provide adequate training for effective management of pool equipment.
Urbanisation	Increase the stock of houses; Install street lighting; Establish modern market; Provide adequate water; Provide recreational facilities etc.	Lack of funds.	Mobilise resources from donors and LATF; Introduce participatory approach to planning and provision of urban services.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road Maintenance District wide	To ensure roads are passable.	To maintain at least 30km of roads; Bush clear 10 km and spot patch worst sections.	Grading, gravelling and spot patching.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D230 Changoi Kapten Road Kimulot Division	1	Ease communication.	Tarmac 34.3 km.	Design and construct to bitumen standard. Justification: The road is in a high potential area.
D226. Roret Sotik	2	Ease communication.	Tarmac 20 km.	Design and construct to bitumen standard. Justification: The road is in a high potential area.
Tarkambei Bridge. Kimulot Division	3	Ensure the road link.	Replace the timber deck bridge; complete the bridge.	Replacement of timber deck with concrete box culvert. Justification: Facilitate transportation of tea to the factories.
Routine Maintenance District wide	4	Maintain the classified roads to ensure easy communication.	Routine maintenance of 550km of road network annually.	Carry out road maintenance. Justification: To improve communication.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Litein Water and Sewerage Project	1	To facilitate sewerage waste disposal for a clean environment.	Complete the works by 2006.	Complete a sewerage disposal project. Justification: The town currently has no sewerage.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification	1	To alleviate poverty through generation of employment in rural market centres.	Connect all divisional and location centres to the National Grid by 2008.	Connect priority areas to the national grid. Justification: Currently most of these centres have no electricity.

B: New Project Proposals: Urbanisation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modern Market	1	To improve trading and enhance revenue collection.	Complete construction of the market by 2005.	Construct a municipal market. Justification: The town has only an open market.
Slaughter House	2	To provide a hygienic slaughter house and improve revenue sources for the council.	Source of funds and start construction.	Complete construction. Justification: Currently the operations are undertaken from a dilapidated slaughter slab.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Poor infrastructure is a hindrance to economic performance. There is therefore, need to improve the infrastructure in order to spur growth within the district. The road department will be charged with the responsibility of maintaining the classified roads.

The tea cess funds will be used to improve on roads linking the tea growing areas and the factories while the multinational tea estates will maintain the roads in the estates. Development of good infrastructure depends on the performance of other sectors such as agriculture, human resources development, public administration, safety, law and order. Improved performance of these sectors will lead to increased revenue, which will be channelled to infrastructural development.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of the sector is "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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to achieve the vision and mission of the sector by improving the performance of up-coming businesses through providing trade information, counselling and consultancy and industrial management skills. The district will also emphasize on cottage industries and will endeavour to provide enabling environment to the traders and industrialists, and also for the development of industrial potential.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in providing job creation opportunities both directly and indirectly. Generation of income helps to improve the economic and social well being of individuals. Trade assists in the intra and inter movement of goods and services within and outside the district. Improved trade and industry will encourage increased production especially in the agriculture sector, which is a source of raw materials. Increased job creation in trade and industry is envisaged during the plan period. This will reduce poverty levels if the distribution is evenly spread and covers the vulnerable groups.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Promote business activities within the district.
Jua Kali	Development of small-scale industry.
District Joint Loans Board	Provision of loans to traders.
Local Authorities	Provision of basic infrastructure.
KNCC & I	Promote commerce and industrial activities.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Provision of credit to start small-scale industries; Provision of industrial management skills to	Limited access to credit; Poor physical infrastructure.	Focus on outside markets; Reactivate the district industrial committees.

	entrepreneurs.		
Trade	Provision of financial support; Provision of relevant business skills.	Inadequate funds and inadequate access to credit facilities; Lack of information.	Activate the District Joint Loans Board; Training for capacity building.
Tourism	Publicity of tourism opportunities that exist.; Diversify tourism.	Lack of funds; Lack of local initiative; Neglect of tourist attraction sites and facilities.	Create awareness to business community on existing tourism potential and opening the southwestern tourism circuit. Promotion of eco-tourism.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Loans to Traders District wide	1	Offer credit facilities to small scale traders.	Offer credit to at least 41 traders per year.	To establish Buret District Join Loan Board. Justification: There is need to offer credit to small-scale traders at affordable interest rates.
Training District wide	2	Enhance management skills and capacity building.	To offer 5 trainings per division per year.	Training of the traders. Justification: The loanees need to be trained to ensure loan repayments.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Embomos Camp	1	Develop the tourist attraction.	Protect the wild animals and offer better tourist attraction; Advertise tourism in the district..	Develop tourist attractions and avoid encroachment. Justification: The area is a home for elephants and different species of monkeys.

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Promotion	1	Attract both local and foreign investors.	Initiate at least 2 small scale industries and 1 large scale by 2006.	Identification of potential projects and initiates their construction. Justification: Currently there are no major industries.
Management Skills Development	2	To equip potential industrialists with skills; Increase their capacity to take risks.	Undertake 4 trainings annually targeting 1,800 participants.	Conduct seminars and workshops on areas related to industrial management.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, trade and industry will be improved through provision of skilled manpower and access to financial resources. This in essence requires integration with the financial institutions, and relevant training institutions to produce manpower relevant to the needs

of the sector. Agriculture sector will play a leading role to provide the raw materials for the sector's use as well as the market for their products. Improved infrastructure will contribute greatly to improved performance of the sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will be crucial for the performance of this sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is "to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life of all Kenyans". The mission of the sector is "achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the effort to achieve the sector vision and mission, the district will endeavour to improve the quality of life of residents through the provision of and access to basic social services, especially education and health which most affect the poor people. The district will work closely with all stakeholders such as NGOs, local authorities and the community in order to ensure that drop-out rates in primary schools and secondary schools are reduced. The partners will work closely so as to avail bursaries to bright poor students.

The district aims also at improving access to health facilities by the poor by making them affordable and nearer to the people. There are 25 dispensaries, 15 clinics, 6 health centres. The district intends to increase facilities while upgrading the existing ones.

The top five diseases in the district are RTI, skin infections, diarrhoea disease and STI. On nutrition, information available indicates that there are more malnutrition cases in the tea estates (labour camps) than the other area. This will be addressed through awareness campaigns and training on public health.

Based on the latest sentinel surveillance, the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district is about 9 per cent. Only 12 per cent of women deliver in hospitals while 88 per cent are attended to by TBAs. Family planning is not well appreciated in the district. Immunization coverage is about 90 per cent having risen due to accelerated immunization programmes introduced recently.

Pit latrines, drainage and sewerage coverage is about 41 per cent in the rural areas. This low latrine coverage has brought about high incidences of diarrhoeal diseases and worms. The adult literacy rate ranges from 12 per cent to 92 per cent. The district average literacy level is about 74 per cent.

During the plan period, the district will endeavour to improve these socio-economic, and health indicators. The department of social services handles six programmes, which include community development; vocational development, social welfare and community based multinational programmes. All these programmes are aimed at reducing poverty and economically empowering women in the district

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resources development is a pre-requisite to development in all sectors of the district. It is this sector that determines the quality of service that is rendered to the other sectors since a well-educated and healthy population is bound to contribute greatly. Human resources development in the district is concerned with population, health, education, skill development and shelter among others. It is the sector that facilitates growth in all other sectors.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education department	Formulation of policies; Provision of staff and equipment.
Health Department	Provides policy guidelines; health facilities; personnel; equipment and drugs.
Department of Social Services	Community mobilization, registration and formation of groups.
NGOs	Participate in education and health projects/activities.
Private sector	Invest in health and education.

3.4.5. Sub-sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Establish a voluntary and Counselling clinic; Develop and disseminate HIV/AIDS message in local dialect; Train elders, TBAs, and community workers to spearhead awareness creation.	Lack of trained personnel; Slow attitude change due to cultural practices; Lack of finances.	Undertake surveys to determine CBOs active in HIV/AIDS programmes; Reduce rate of infection from 9% and continue with awareness creation.
Education and Training	Mobilise resources from the community; Initiate training colleges; Enhance access to primary education.	High cost of education; Negative cultural belief on girl child education.	Initiate bursaries for students from poor families; Provide physical facilities; Encourage girl education.
Health and Nutrition	Aggressive campaign on curative, promotional and preventive health; Increase drainage and sewerage coverage.	High incidences of diseases; High cost of drugs; Inadequate medical personnel; Inadequate equipment.	Equip existing health facilities; Lower cost sharing charges; Expand programmes on immunization.
Shelter and Housing	Promote low cost housing; Improve sanitation in the rural arrears.	High cost of building material; Lack of credit for individual housing projects; Retrogressive cultural values.	Promote use of locally available materials; Encourage Saccos to provide credit for construction of houses.
Population	Reduce the population growth rate from 2.7% to 2.4%.	Retrogressive Cultural values leading to low family planning rates.	Encourage family planning.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Encourage formation of cultural groups; Construct a cultural centre; Provide recreation facilities; Promote formation of sportsmen and sportswomen groups.	Inadequate funds; lack of sports equipment.	Construct stadium at Litein; Mobilise funds from the community and local stakeholders.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location./Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapkatet District Hospital. Buret Division	Provide better curative, preventive and rehabilitative service.	Complete the hospital.	Completion of stalled Nyayo wards; Construction of additional staff houses; Construction of maternity and provision of equipment.
Sotik Dispensary Sotik Division	Upgrade to health centre status in order to improve service provision.	Complete construction of the dispensary by 2004.	Construction of inpatient, maternity, kitchen, laundry and staff houses.
Kapletunot Dispensary Sotik Division	Provide better health services.	Provide the requisite equipment by 2003; Complete staff houses.	Construct a staff house and provision of equipment.
Kapset Dispensary Kimulot Division	To provide better health services to the local people.	Complete construction of the OPD block by 2003.	Construction of an OPD block.
Water and Sanitation District wide	Prevention of water borne diseases in the community.	Reduce diarrhoeal diseases by 20%.	Protection of water sources; Construction of roof catchments tanks; Const: action of VIP latrines, composite pits, food storage.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Embos Secondary School. Konoin Division	Provide residential accommodation to staff.	Complete construction of 2 teachers houses (duplex).	Construction of staff houses.
Chesilyot Girls' school Sotik Division	Provide clean and safe drinking water.	Drill borehole and install water-pumping equipment.	Drilling of borehole, laying of pipes and construction of a masonry tank (50m3).
Cheplanget Secondary School Buret Division	To improve education facilities for better results.	Complete construction of dining hall and equipping by 2002.	Construction of dining hall and procurement of equipment.
Tulwet Secondary School Roret Division	To improve education facilities for better results.	Complete construction of laboratory by 2003.	Construct laboratory block.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapkatet District Hospital Buret Division	1	To train medical students and staff to improve service delivery.	To train 45 students every year and in service training for 30.	Construction of medical training college. Justification: Need for qualified staff.

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Buret District AIDS Centre Litein Division	1	Facilitate voluntary testing, counselling, care of affected and infected.	Cater for about 120,000 people.	Construction of AIDS Counselling and Testing Centre. Justification. This will assist in sensitisation and reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Korongoi Girls' Secondary School Buret Division	1	Improve the learning of science subjects.	Improve the performance of science subject by 60%.	Construction of a laboratory. Justification: The school has no science laboratory.
Moi Manarnet Secondary Sotik Division	2	Provide adequate learning facilities.	Increase intake by 20%.	Construction of classrooms Justification: There is lack of adequate classrooms.
Training of AET, District wide	3	To provide more exposure and broader spectrum in curriculum development.	Train at least 50 teachers per year.	Training of adult education teachers. Justification: There is need for in-service to the adult education teachers.
Resource Advisory Centres, Divisional Headquarters	4	To improve quality of education/training offered.	Construct 1 centre per year per division.	Construction of centres. Justification: Need to provide resource advisory centres.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location./Division	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cultural Centre	1	Provide a cultural centre.	Construct one cultural centre at Litein.	Construct a cultural centre. Justification: Provide a cultural centre where groups can perform and charge a small fee for their services.
Museum Litein	2	Provide a museum within Litein for conservation of non-movable artefacts.	Construct one museum.	Construction of a museum. Justification: Need to stimulate enterprise and offer training to the community on how to preserve traditional artefacts.
Revolving Loan Scheme for Groups District wide	3	Provision of credit facility; Revolving loan funds to groups.	Avail credit to at least 3 pilot groups per location per year.	Establish revolving loan schemes. Justification: There is need to provide loans at low interest rate.
Training of Groups District wide	4	Develop entrepreneurship and build up capacity for both staff and community.	Organize 2 trainings per division every quarter.	Organize both residential and site training. Justification: There is a dire need to develop entrepreneurship.
Grants to Groups District wide	5	Assist the vulnerable groups through provision of grants.	To provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year.	Organize the community with a view to funding the most vulnerable groups. Justification: To provide seed money for businesses.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The human resources development sector has strong linkages within and across the other sectors. Health ensures that the people in other sectors are healthy and education and other training institutions provide the required manpower. Greater improvement and sustainable development of this sector will depend on performance of other registered sectors such as infrastructure, ICT, Agriculture and Rural Development among others.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Vision and Mission

The vision is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and to improve the quality of life and competencies” Its mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

As a response to the vision and mission of this sector, the district will encourage colleges and schools to offer training in information and communication technologies. For instance, schools like Tengecha High School, Litein High School, Cheborge, Kapsogut are public institutions offering ICT courses. Telekom (K) Ltd. has an ambitious program of extending telephone services to the rural areas. Other telephone service providers such as Safaricom, Kencell etc, will supplement this. The district will put in place an Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) to make it possible for the residents and other development partners to access information easily. The data will be compiled and disaggregated for easy consumption by the public.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All modes of communication including electronic media, telephones, print media, and computers are important to the district in the changing world situation where there is need for quick information transmission. Information is very crucial for determining the development needs and achievements. Communication will play a great role in facilitating flow of information. When the necessary electronic communication information technology is in place, it will reduce cost of communication where infrastructure development such as roads is low.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establishment of District Information and Documentation Centres; Make operational the District Management Information system.
Telkom Kenya	Provides telecommunication services in the district.
Private Sector	Offer cyber cafes and training in ICT.

3.5.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Development	Waive/Reduce tax on ICT facilities.	Lack of elaborate ICT policy.	Lobby for donor support on ICT.
Communication	Increase the coverage of telecommunication services; Modernize the existing communication services; Expansion of the existing telephone exchange.	Existing exchange cannot cater for large number of subscribers	Access funds to invest; Both private sector and public sector to mobilize investment in ICT; Complete the expansion.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre	1	Improve planning mechanism and promote access to information.	Complete construction of the DIDC by 2003.	Construction of a DIDC block. Justification: Currently the district has no DIDC.
Training District wide	2	Make the district staff conversant with ICT and improve efficiency.	Train at least 200 people annually.	Train the personnel in information technology. Justification: Personnel training will enhance efficiency and productivity.
Telecommunication services Buret Division	3	Installation of switchboard.	New switchboard to provide an additional 1,600 lines.	Installation of switchboard to increase the number of connections. Justification: There is need to provide for additional lines.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For effective and efficient functioning of the sector there is needed to improve the infrastructure especially telephone services and power supply. Manpower development is also crucial. Both the private sector and the public sector must play leading role in provision of computers, cell phones and other facilities to the public. IT has become a pre-requisite for development of the tourism and trade sector.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while its mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance, development administration, efficient management of human resources 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

In response to the sector mission and vision, the district will strengthen the institutional structure of administration. The district has five divisions (5); thirty-eight locations (38) and ninety-eight sub locations (98). Matters of security will be dealt with at the grass root level thus ensuring the residents engage in meaningful economic activities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

No meaningful development in the district can take place without effective and efficient administration, safety, law and order.

The district will ensure that there is maintenance of law and order and proper coordination and implementation of development projects. This will ensure that the national objective of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction is achieved.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Judiciary	Ensures justice is administered.
Provincial Administration Finance and Planning	Ensures Law and Order is maintained. Effective coordination of development activities and financial operations.
Local Government	Support the development of basic infrastructure and marketing facilities.
Civil Society	Public awareness creation and education.
Community	Participate in maintaining law and order through community policing.

3.6.5. Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Improve administration and end corruption; Capacity building for the administrative cadre; Improve on the district focus for rural development strategy.	Inadequate administration due to lack of training; Corruption; DDC lack legal/backing, poor and inefficient service delivery; Inadequate resources.	In-service training of administrators; Create incentives for officers; Parliament to give the DDC a legal backing; Resource mobilization for capacity building.
Financial Management	Increase accountability and transparency.	Corruption and inadequate training.	Training in prudent financial management.
Development Planning	Provide for improved and efficient development coordination and Participation by all stakeholders.	Lack of participatory planning; Low capacity at the local level.	Carry out participatory rural appraisal; Community empowerment.
Administration of Justice	Improve efficiency in prosecution.	Prosecution too slow; Inadequate training.	Train police officers, prosecutors and para-legal officers adequately.
Penal Institutions	Rehabilitate offenders.	Lack of resources.	Make penal institutions corrective and not punishment; Resource mobilization.
Local Governance	Improve use of scarce resources.	Lack of involvement of beneficiaries; Misallocation of resources.	Develop procedures for utilization of LATF funds, jointly with stakeholders.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Litein	Provide favourable working environment.	The project is 40% and will be completed.	Completion of the residential house.
District Commissioner's Residence Litein	Provide residential accommodation to the District Commissioner.	Project is 90% complete. To complete the outstanding works.	Construction of the residential house.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of A.P. Lines. Divisional Headquarters	1	Provide residential accommodation and improve efficiency.	Construct 5 A.P. lines by 2007.	Construction of A.P. lines. Justification: There is need to provide residential accommodation to A.P.s
Litein Police Division Headquarters Litein Division	2	Provide both office and residential accommodation; To improve efficiency.	Construct one divisional police headquarters by 2006.	Construct police divisional headquarters. Justification: Currently the officers are operating from condemned buildings.
Kimulot Divisional Headquarters Kimulot Division	3	Improve efficiency in delivery of services.	Construct the divisional headquarters by 2004.	Construct an administration block to cater for all divisional departments. Justification: Currently the divisional staffs are accommodated in a prefab building.
Training District wide	4	Create awareness and capacity building on all provincial administration cadres.	Conduct 5 divisional seminars and 38 location seminars.	Organize training and workshops for staff from Provincial administration. Justification: There is need for in-service training for officers.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Law Courts Litein Division	1	Enable courts to dispense justice with minimal delay.	Construct law courts by 2004.	Construct law courts. Justification: Currently there is no law court in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Litein Town Hall Litein	1	Provide adequate offices and chamber for efficient service delivery.	Complete construction of the chamber and hall by 2003.	Chamber and hall construction. Justification: Currently there is no town hall.
County Hall Litein	2	Improve delivery of services.	Complete construction of the county hall by 2004.	Construction of the county hall. Justification: The county council does do not have offices.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Maintenance of law and order is a responsibility of all members of the public. The sector incorporates the input from the judiciary, prison department, police (regular), administration police, local authorities, probation in maintenance of law and order as well as in development activities in order to reduce poverty. Other sectors such as human resource development play a crucial role in the performance of this sector. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector provides services including food to all the other sectors.

Administration, Safety, Law and Order is a sector that oversees the smooth running of all the other sectors and is therefore important to the district economy.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the 2002-2008 project/programmes implementation monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The projects/programmes cover all the sectors. The objective of this chapter is to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes contained in the plan. This will help in taking corrective measures during the project implementation period. An institutional framework for executing the M&E process has been put in place as indicated below.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to effectively undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes, monitoring and evaluation systems will be set up from the village to the district level.

The Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the village committees will undertake M & E at the community level. The village community will elect the Project Management Committee (PMC) who will be in charge of day-to-day implementation of the projects, keeping all the data, which will facilitate M&E by the various committees. Technical teams in the location and the CBOs will assist them. The committees will be composed of representatives from all stakeholders.

At the divisional level, there will be the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. MEC), which will comprise all Divisional Heads of Department and representatives from the private sector, NGOs and the community. The District Officer will be a member.

At the district level, there will be a District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) comprising the DC as chairman, technical Heads of Departments and representatives from the NGOs, Civil society and all other stakeholders involved in development in the district.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section provides a M & E matrix containing relevant details for monitoring and evaluation of project implementation. The matrix has been developed on sectoral basis.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	6.65 b	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held for farmers; No. of training sessions held for frontline extension staff.	Training reports.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	Catholic Diocese of Kericho, GOK and private sector to provide funds and extension staff.
Construction of Tea Factories	1.5 b	2002-2008	Number of factories constructed.	Monthly site meetings, minutes and progress reports.	KTDA and local community (farmers).	Communities to contribute 30% of the total cost of the factories; KTDA to provide 70% of

						the total cost; Farmers to provide land for the construction.
Construction of Coffee Factory	3m	2002-2008	Number of factories constructed.	Monthly site meetings minutes and progress reports; Physical verification.	Departments of Agriculture and Livestock Development and Cooperative Development.	Farmers to contribute 30% of the total cost of the factory; Coffee Cooperative Society to provide the balance.
Pyrethrum Field Trials Demonstration	0.6m	2002-2008	Number of demonstration trials in place.	Quarterly progress reports.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	PBK to provide seedlings; Farmers to provide land for establishment of nurseries.
Pineapples Factory	200m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Monthly site meetings, minutes and progress reports; Physical verification.	Department of Agriculture; Department of Public Works and Local Community.	Farmers to purchase shares and increase production of pineapples; Farmers to provide land for the construction of the factory; Funding by GOK or other development partners.
Vegetable Dehydration Plant	100m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports; Visit reports.	Department of Agriculture; Department of Public Works.	Farmers to provide 70% of the total cost of the project; GOK and other development partners to provide the balance.
Cut Flower Demonstration	5m	2002-2008	Number of demonstration sites.	Monthly progress reports.	Department of Agriculture and African Highlands.	African Highlands to provide technical staff.
Animal Husbandry	0.65m	2002-2008	Number of field days, barazas held.	Monthly progress reports.	Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development.	Farmers to procure drugs and better breed of animals; GOK to provide technical back up.
Milk Processing Plants	4.0m	200-2008	Number of plants constructed.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports; Physical verification.	Departments of Livestock and Cooperatives Development; Farmers.	Farmers to contribute towards the construction through purchase of shares; Farmers to form milk cooperatives.
Animal Feed Plant	1.3m	2003-2005	Levels attained.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports; Physical verification	Department of Livestock Development and farmers.	Farmers to open outlets as agents for feeds; Farmers to grow local raw materials for the plant.
Poultry Project	0.5m	2002-2008	Number of hybrid cockerels and day old chicks reared.	Monthly records.	Department of Livestock Development and farmers.	Farmers to upgrade current poultry; Farmers to construct poultry units.
Livestock Disease Control	1.75m	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated against diseases.	Monthly records.	Veterinary Department and farmers.	Farmers to cost-share towards vaccination campaigns.

Tick Control	1.4m	2002-2008	Number of dips operational.	Records held by Dip Committees and reports from the Veterinary Department.	Department of Veterinary.	Farmers to form Prudent Dip Management Committees; Farmers to rehabilitate and maintain cattle dips.
Artificial Insemination	1..932m	2002-2008	Number of private sector A.I businesses.	Records held by the Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Department.	Farmers to initiate AI services in the rural areas.
Hides and Skins Improvement	1.645m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held; Number of local tanneries established.	Monthly reports held at Veterinary office.	Department of Veterinary and farmers.	Farmers to form Hides and Skins Associations.
Clinical Services	0.2m	2002-2008	Number of animals treated.	Records held by the DVO.	Department of Veterinary.	Farmers to procure drugs.
Rural Water Supply	25m	2002-2008	Number of water supplies rehabilitated.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports.	Department of Water	Community to provide unskilled labour and locally available raw materials.
Community Water Supply	15m	2002-2008	Number of community water supplies initiated.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports.	Department of Water and communities.	Community to provide for the construction of the schemes.
Rain Water Harvesting	5m	2002-2008	Number of water harvesting facilities constructed.	Records held at the District Water Office.	Department of Water and community.	Community to provide all the requisite materials and DWO to provide technical skills.
Land Disputes	100,000	2002-2008	Number of hedges inspection units established.	Records held in the survey office.	Department of Survey.	Communities to form inspection units at the locational level.
Purchase of Computer (Data Bank)	400,000	2002-2004	Number of computers purchased.	Records held in survey office.	Department of Survey.	Government to provide funds.
Data Collection	100,000	2002-2008	Statistics on cooperatives collected and analysed.	Records held at the Cooperatives Development Office.	Department of Cooperatives Development.	Cooperative societies to utilize data collected to improve on growth and management.
Forestry Extension Programme	0.5M	2003-2006	Number of trees planted; No. of training sessions held.	Records held in forest office.	Forest Department and farmers.	Farmers to initiate own nurseries in the farms.
Soil, Water and Biodiversity Conservation	1.5M	2002-2008	Number of training sessions and demonstrations held.	Records held in forest and water offices.	Forest Department and farmers.	Farmers to initiative tree nurseries and stop cultivation of catchments areas.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Road Maintenance	105m	2002-2008	Length of road maintained; No. of culverts cleared.	Records held by the District Engineer.	Roads Department.	Local community to be contracted to undertake the works; Department of public works to provide technical back up.
Road D230 Tarmacking Changoi Kaptein Road	700m	2002-2008	Length of road tarmacked.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Roads Department.	Community to provide unskilled labour and skilled labour by GOK.
Road D226 Bituminisation	240m	2002-2008	Length of road brought to bitumen standard.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Roads Department.	Community to provide labour, skilled work to be contracted.
Bridges Construction and Rehabilitation	40m	2002-2008	Number of bridges constructed; No. of timber deck bridges replaced with box culverts.	Records held by the District Roads Engineers.	Roads Department.	Communities to provide unskilled labour; GOK to provide skilled labour.
Rural Electrification Programme (REP)	200m	2002-2008	Number of villages supplied with electricity.	Records held at KPLC office.	KPLC.	Community to provide 10% of the total cost of the project.
Litein Market	10m	2002-2008	Site meetings held.	Records held by the council; Minutes.	Public Works.	Litein Council to provide funds.
Litein Slaughter House	3m	2002-2004	Site meeting held.	Records held by the council; Minutes	Public Works.	LATF Funds.
Litein Water and Sewerage Project	106m	2002-2008	Site meetings held, physical progress.	Records held by water office and Public Works.	Litein Town Council.	Litein Town council to provide funds.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Loans to Traders	5m	2002-2008	Number of traders issued with loans; Amount disbursed to traders.	Records held in the Trade Office.	Department of Trade.	Local Authorities to contribute their share of funds to the District Joint Loans Board.
Traders Courses	1m	2003-2004	Number of traders trained.	Records held in the Trade Office.	Department of Trade.	Traders to cost share for training.

Embomos Tourist Lodge	16m	2003-2007	Number of buildings constructed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Works, Tourism and Wildlife.	Buret County Council to provide land to put up facility.
Training	0.6m	2002-2004	Number of training held.	Number of people trained.	Department of Industry.	Potential investors to cost share training cost.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kapkatet District Hospital	120m	2002-2008	Number of facilities completed; Equipment purchased.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports; Records held by the MOH.	Departments of Public Works, and Health.	Community to contribute unskilled labour and financial resources.
Sotik Dispensary	3.4m	2002-2003	Number of facilities completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes and progress reports.	Department of Health.	CDTF to release the final tranche of funds.
Kapletundo Dispensary	1.5m	2002-2003	Number of facilities completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Works and Health.	Community to contribute financial resources.
Kapset Dispensary	4..5m	2002-2006	Number of facilities completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Works and Health.	Community to contribute locally available materials.
Water and Sanitation	0..96m	2002-2006	Number of water sources protected; No. of roof catchments tanks constructed	Records held by the Public Health office.	Department of Water.	Community to contribute materials for both protection of springs and construction of tanks.
Embomos Secondary School	2.6m	2002-2005	Number of houses completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Education, Works.	BOG to contribute financial resources.
Chesilyot Girls Secondary School.	5m	2003-2004	Length of wells drilled.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Water, Education.	BOG to provide financial resources.
Kirongoi Girls Secondary School	4.8m	2003-2006	Number of facilities completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Department of Education.	BOG to provide finances.
Moi Manaret secondary School	3.4m	2004-2006	Number of facilities completed.	Monthly site meetings.	Department of Education.	BOG to provide finances.
Cheplanget Secondary School	2.3m	2003-2005	Number of facilities completed; Equipment purchased.	Minutes of monthly site meetings; Records held by Secretary/BOG.	Departments of Works, Education.	BOG and PTA to provide financial resources.
Tulwet Secondary School.	1.8m	2003-2004	Number of facilities completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Works, Education.	BOG to provide financial resources.
Resource Advisory Centre	4m	2002-2008	Number of centres completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Works, Adult Education.	Local Authorities to provide land.

In-Service for Adult Education Teachers	0.525m	2002-2008	Number of adult education teachers re-trained.	Records held in the DAEO's office.	Department of Adult Education.	Local Authorities to cost-share in the running of the training.
Buret District Aids Centre	36m	2002-2006	Number of facilities completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Health and Works.	Community to contribute labour and locally available resources.
Revolving Loan Funds	15m	2002-2003	Number of groups to benefit; Amount of loans disbursed.	Records held by DSDO.	Department of Social Services.	Community to form groups and initiate viable projects.
Training of Groups	7m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held.	Records held by DSDO.	Department of Social Services.	Community to form viable groups.
Grants to Groups	35m	2002-2008	Number of groups identified; Number of groups provided with grants; Amount of grants disbursed.	Records held by DSDO.	Department of Social Services.	Vulnerable groups to start income generating activities.
Cultural Centre Construction	10m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Department of Works; Department of Culture.	Community to form cultural groups.
Museum Construction	3m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Works, Culture.	Community to provide art facts.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Telecommunication Services	25m	2003-2004	Number of switchboards installed; Number of telephone connections added.	Records held by Kenya Posts and Telecommunications.	Posts and Telecommunications.	Individuals to pay for new telephone connections.
District Information and Documentation Centre	2.4m	2002-2005	Number of facilities completed.	Minutes of monthly site meetings.	Departments of Works and Planning.	Community to provide land.
Training on Computer Packages	0.85m	2003-2005	Number of training sessions held.	Records held in the DDOs office.	Department of Planning.	Local Authorities to cost-share in the training.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Headquarters	45m	2002-2003	Levels completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Department of Works.	Community to contribute funds; GOK to provide funds and skilled labour.
District Commissioner's Residence	120,000	Jan 2002-Dec 2002	Facilities completed.	Minutes of site meeting.	Department of Public Works.	Community to contribute financial resources; GOK to provide technical skills.
Training	6m	2002-2008	Number of courses held.	Number of officers trained.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide resources.
Construction of AP Lines	12m	2002-2005	Facilities completed.	Minutes of site meetings.	Departments of Works, Provincial Administration.	Local Authorities to provide land; GOK to provide skilled labour.
Litein Police Headquarters	140m	2002-2007	Buildings completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Police and Public Works.	Litein Council to provide land.
Kimulot Divisional Headquarters	5m	2002-2004	Buildings completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Works, Provincial Administration.	County Council to provide land.
Litein Town Hall	12m	2002-2003	Buildings completed.	Monthly site meetings.	Litein Town Council and Public works.	Litein County Council to provide resources.
County Council Hall	16.4m	2002-2004	Buildings completed.	Monthly site meetings.	Buret County council and Public Works.	Buret County Council to provide resources.
Law Courts	3.4m	2002-2004	Buildings completed.	Monthly site meeting minutes.	Departments of Public Works, Judiciary.	Litein Council to provide land.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2001	2004	2008
Health			
Infant mortality.	60/1000	58/1000	52/1000
Latrine Coverage rate	4.6%	6%	10%
Immunization Coverage	90%	92%	95%
HIV/AIDS incidence	9%	5%	3%
Doctor/Population ratio	1:52,000	1:47,000	1:32,000
Education			
Primary school enrolment	98.5%	99%	100%
Secondary school enrolment	32.2%	35%	40%
Dropout rates:			
Primary	15%	10%	8%
Secondary	12%	10%	7%
Teacher/pupil ratio:			
Primary	1:34	1:32	1:30
Secondary	1:21	1:20	1:20

