REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KERICHO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

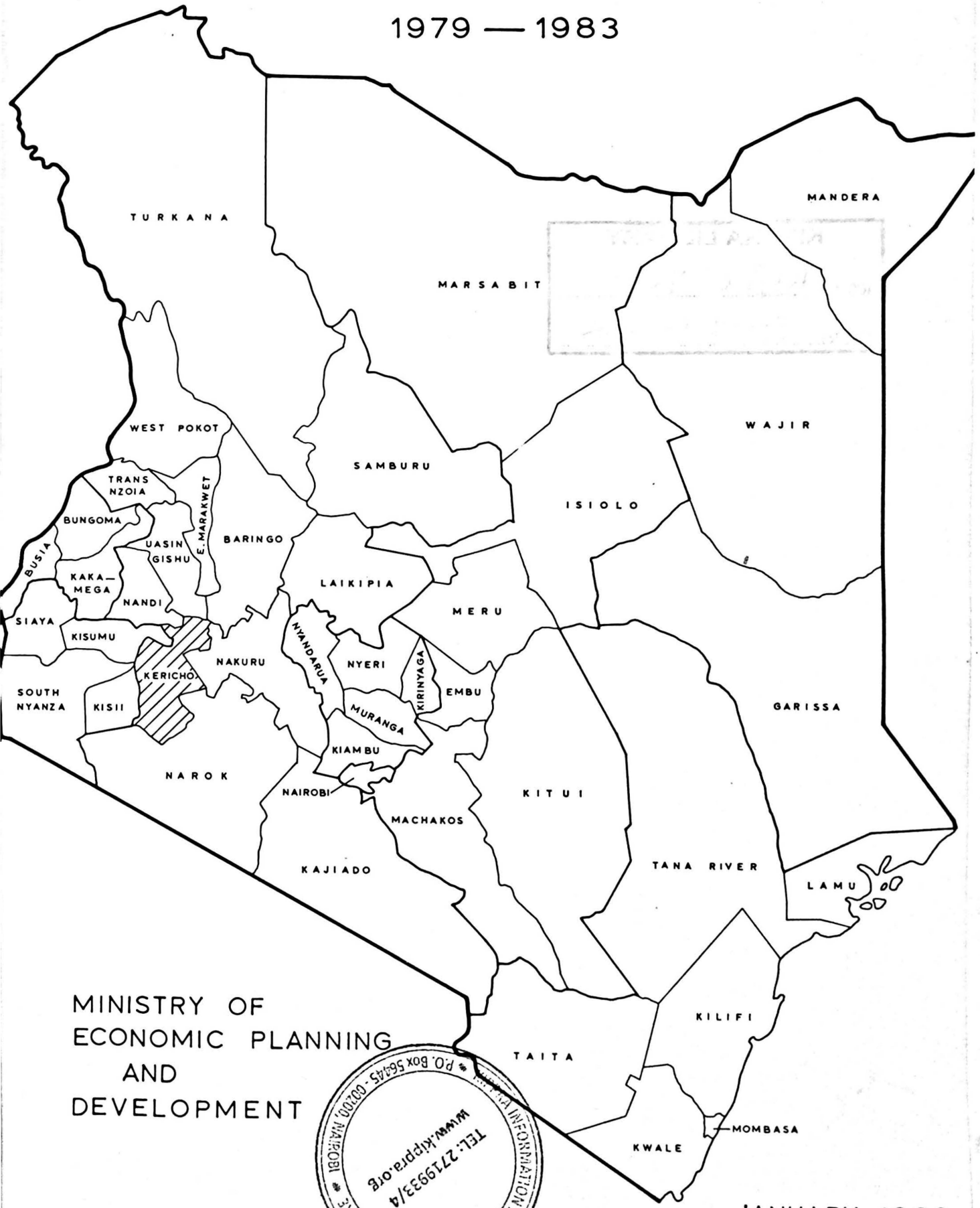
1979-83

JANUARY 1980

KERICHO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1979 — 1983



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JANUARY 1980

K E R I C H O

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. PHYSICAL & GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE DISTRICT

1. a LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

Kericho District lies between longitudes 35° 02' and 35° 40' East and also between the equator and latitude 1° 01' South, occupying an area of 4928 Sq. Km. It shares common borders with eight other Districts, viz:- Uasin Gishu to the North, Baringo (N.E.), Nandi (N.W.), Kisumu (West), South Nyanza and Kisii (S.W), Narok (S and S.E.), and Nakuru to the East.

Administratively the District has its headquarters in Kericho town, which is also the headquarters and meeting place of the County Council of Kipsigis. It is divided into four administrative Divisions as shown in table I below:-

TABLE I - ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

DISTRICT	DIVISIONS	HEADQUARTERS	LOCATIONS	SUB-LOCATIONS
KERICHO	4	KERICHO	12	71
	KIPKELION	KIPKELION	1	5
	BELGUT	SOSIOT	3	17
	BURETI	LITEIN	3	13
	SOT (BOMET)	BOMET	5	36

Each Division forms one ~~electoral~~ constituency with the exception of SOT which has two constituencies (Bomet and Chepalungu), thus giving a total of 5 constituencies and, therefore, 5 members of Parliament in the District.

The County Council of Kipsigis covers the entire District except Kericho Town whose affairs are run by the Kericho Town Council.

1. b GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The District lies along the South Western edge of the Kenya Highlands, forming a hilly shelf between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Nyanza. The altitude varies from over 2700 metres in the Tinderet and South-western Mau Forests to about 1800 metres in the Southern Bomet area. The greater part of the District lies above 2000 m., thus making it a generally cool climate for most of the year.

...../2 cont.

The altitude, however, drops sharply to just below 1300m. along the borders with Kisumu District.

The mean maximum temperature varies inversely with altitude from [illegible] 20°C to 28°C.

The mean annual rainfall varies from just over 1800 mm around Koricho township to 1200 mm in Bomet area towards the South. The highest rainfall figures are recorded in the months of April and May, the lowest being in January and February. There is, however, no definite period without any rain at all in the District. There is good distribution of rainfall throughout the year though the North tends to be drier in the months of January and February and wetter between August and October than the South.

1. c. ECOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND POTENTIAL LAND USE

(see map on Potential Zones -)

Agriculturally, the District can be classified into three ecological zones, mainly based on the soil types, rainfall and the altitude. Out of the District's total land area of about 489,800 hactares, the high potential zone is estimated to cover 233,000 ha., the mid-potential zone covers 112,820 ha. and the marginal zone 20,980ha., while the rest is covered by gazetted forests. There are no gazetted game reserves or parks in the District.

The high potential zone, which is very much suited for agriculture and forestry covers most of the Northern parts of the District (Kipkelion Division) where the soils are of clay texture, and the central Section (Belgut, Bureti, and parts of Bomet Division) where changes into dark loamy soils. The North is suitable for growing wheat, pyrethrum and maize for dairy farming, while the central section is mainly a tea zone, besides growing pyrethrum and maize and keeping dairy cattle.

The medium -potential zone is found in the North-Western parts of Kipkelion Division covering the rocky highlands below the Tinderet forest and bordering with Kisumu District at Fort-Ternan and Songhor. The land here is suited to coffee and maize growing and to both beef and dairy farming. Towards the South the medium-potential zone stretches along the Western sections of Belgut Division bordering both Kisumu and Kisii Districts, where maize and sugar-cane are grown and dairy cattle kept only to a small scale, and the Northern and central parts of Bomet Division where both beef and dairy farming is practiced and maize, potatoes and a bit of pyrethrum are grown.

.....3/cont.

The low potential or marginal zone, which consists mainly of black cotton soil lies in the lower parts of Bomet along the border with Narok District. This area is more suited to cotton growing and keeping of zebu cattle. Maize in this area is grown mainly for subsistence purposes and small sales.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

The current (1978) total population of the District is estimated to be 719,430. This is a projection over the 1969 population based on the C.B.S' annual growth rate of 4.62%. Using the same growth rate, the population of children is estimated to be 383,660 while adults are 335,770. These figures represent a total increase of 50.2% over the 1969 population.

Using the same rate of 4.62% per year, the rural or non-urban population currently stands at 694,620, thus leaving 24,810 people in the urban areas, compared with the rural population of 462,612 and the urban population of 16,523 in 1969.

Table II below shows the population of each township (according to the 1969 census) projected to 1978 and 1983. It should be noted that, for lack of information on what rate to use, the annual C.B.S' growth rates of 4.62% and 4.73% given for 1969 - 78 and 1978 - 83, respectively, have been used. This however, does not accurately represent the population growth in these townships.

TABLE II - URBAN POPULATION

TOWNSHIP	POPULATION		
	1969	1978	1983
Kericho	10,144	15,232	19,192
Kipkelion	2,577	3,869	4,875
Londiani	2,994	4,496	5,665
Sotik	808	1,213	1,528
TOTAL	16,523	24,810	31,260

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2. a GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

The total District area is 4948 Sq. Km. The population density for 1978, based on the C.B.S' population figures, is 145.

With the expansion of Kericho township area from 30 Sq. Km to 64 Sq. Km since 1969, the total urban area for the District has gone up to 84 Sq. Km. This leaves an area of 4864 Sq. Km. on which the rural population lives. The rural population density in 1978 in therefore 143 compared with 94 in 1969. This however, does not take into account the area covered by gazetted forests (approximately 1248 sq. Km) which remains uninhabitable. The remaining productive area, in the sense of habitation and farming, is therefore reduced to about 3616 sq.Km., thus giving a new density figure of 192 persons per Sq. Km.

Table III below shows the population density of the rural inhabitable area compared with the total rural and District population densities, both in 1969 and 1978.

TABLE III

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION		DENSITY	
	1969	1978	1969	1978
Total District 4,948	479,135	719,430	97	145
Township /1 84	16,523	24,810	550	295
Rural /2 4864	462,612	694,620	94	143
Gazetted Forests 1248	-	-	-	-
Inhabitable Rural /3 3616	462,612	694,620	126	192

/1 Area 30 Sq. Km. in 1969

/2 Area 4918 Sq.Km. in 1969

/3 Area 3670 Sq.K.m.in 1969

Of the four administrative Divisions, Kipkelion is the largest in area but the smallest in population. This disparity is caused by three factors: First, most of the gazetted forests in the District are found in Kipkelion Division, covering large areas which are un-inhabited. Second, tea plantations cover quite a considerable area with only a few scattered camps for workers. Third, and most important, most of the Division was formerly settled by White farmers who owned large tracts of land and maintained only a small labour force.

...../5 Cont.

Since independence the trend has continued to some extent with many African large-scale farmers each owning more than 100 acres of land and employing very few workers.

In general, population distribution in the District tends to follow rainfall patterns. For instance, Buret Division, being less than half the size of either Bomet or Kipkelion has one of the highest population figures and no doubt the highest density. Even in Belgut Division most of the population is concentrated in the high-rainfall areas towards Buret and Kericho township, while large areas towards Nyanza are rendered un-inhabitable by the physical relief and the climate which does not allow many types of farming. Hoever, scarcity of land is now driving many people into these areas where sugar-cane growing is now becoming a lucrative occupation.

Table IV below shows the size of each administrative Division, and the rural population distribution and density per division, projected to 1983. The rate of population growth used is the C.B.S' 4.62% per year for 1969 - 1978 and 4.73% per year for 1978 - 1983.

TABLE IV - POPULATION PER ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

DIVISION	AREA SQ. KM	POPULATION			DENSITY		
		1969	1978	1983	1969	1978	1986
Bomet	1449	158,042	237,303	298,992	109	164	206
Buret	695	114,601	172,074	216,806	165	248	312
Belgut	1061	131,273	197,110	248,349	124	186	234
Kipkelion	1713	58,696	88,133	111,044	34	51	65

The table below (TABLE V) compares the District Population density with Provincial (Rift Valley) and National densities for 1978.

.....6/cont.

TABLE V

DISTRICT POPULATION FIGURES VS. PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL FIGURES

	AREA Sq. Km.	POPULATION		DENSITY	
		1969	1978	1969	1978
KENYA	582,546	1,943,000	1,656,000 /1	19	25
RIFT VAL. PROVINCE	177,634	2,210,000	2,931,000 /2	12	17
KERICHO	4,948	479,000	719,000 /3	97	145

/ 1. Rate of growth used: 3.7% per year for 1969 - 1978

/ 2. Population projections by the Population studies and research Institute, University of Nairobi.

/3 C.B.S. population projections

(B) THE PATTERN OF MIGRATION

Since 1969 there have been two major population trends in the District:-

(i) The Tea Industry, especially the two largest tea companies - Brooke Bond Liebig and African Highlands Produce Co. - have attracted large numbers of t tea pluckers into the District. The District's original ethnic comminity, the Kipsigis, are not usually keen on doing manual farm work especially when this involves working on non-personal land. Even on personal land it is more oocmon t than not to find manual labour, especially in the tea plots and large maize farm, imported from elsewhere. This therefore explains why the majority of the tea pluckers are people who come from outside Kericho District, mostly from the neighbouring Districts of Kisumu, Kakamega, Kisii and South Nyanza. Thus tea picking accounts to a certain extent for the large numbers of Luo, Kisii, Luhya, and Kuria tribesmen in the District.

The same tea industry has also attracted large numbers of people from neighbouring countries, especially Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. According to the 1969 census Rwanda topped the list of non-Kenyan Africans (47%).

.....7/cont.

Most of these were either employed or dependent on those employed as tea pluckers. It is estimated that the number of both the Rwandese and the Ugandans employed in this sector has greatly increased since 1969 as a result of the political unrest in Uganda since 1971. The exact current figures are hard to come by.

The two tea companies, combined, have a labour force drawn from other Districts as follows:-

South Nyanza	-	3068
Kisumu	-	382
Kakamega	-	4870
Kisii	-	3534

Many of those have families living with them in the estates who are not included within the labour force.

(ii) Settlement - Large-scale farms, formerly owned by White settlers, have absorbed a good number of people from both within and outside the District in the form of Settlement Schemes. There are 15 Schemes with a total of 2350 plots distributed as follows:-

DIVISION	NO. OF SCHEMES	PEOPLE SETTLED (PLOTS)
Bomet	9	1593
Kipkelion	4	665
Buret	2	92
Belgut	-	-
TOTAL	15	2350

It should be noted that the population figures given above do not mean individual persons but families settled. Taking an average figure of six persons per family, the total population in these settlement schemes can therefore be estimated at 14,100. It is worth pointing out that most of the people settled in these schemes are those of Kericho District origin who have just moved internally in search of bigger land. There are, however, a good number, especially in the schemes within Kipkelion Division, who have moved in from other Districts, mainly Nakuru, Nyandarua, Kisumu and Kisii Districts. The exact figures have not been accurately determined yet.

.....8/cont.

The number of people moving from rural to urban areas within the District is negligible. The labour market records show that in the three years 1975 - 1977, there were a total of 3197 job-seekers registered with the exchange. Although this figure does not include the job-seekers who might have moved into the towns without passing through the labour exchange, or those who might have moved in just to live with friends and relatives without necessarily seeking employment, it no doubt does not reflect any serious influx into towns. In addition, it is important to note that more than half the said number were filtered out into tea estates to take up unskilled jobs such as tea plucking. Further still, the records show that more than 80% of these registered job-seekers were people from outside the District.

C. POPULATION STRUCTURE

There are no recent authenticated records showing the ethnic, age or sex composition of the population in the District. Whatever figures obtainable at the moment are through the projection on the 1969 census.

According to this census there are five major tribal groups as shown below:-

TABLE VI - POPULATION SET UP BY TRIBES

TRIBAL GROUP	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
	1969	1978 *	
Kipsigis	389,728	585,177	81.3
Luo	26,864	40,336	5.6
Kikuyu	26,477	39,755	5.5
Kisii	19,163	28,773	4.0
Luhya	7,608	11,423	1.6

* Projection based on the CBS' Rate of 4.62% per year

According to the projections by the Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, the currents (1978) population is broken down as follows:-

AGE (Years)	POPULATION
0 - 4	131,000
6 - 12	141,000
13 - 16	68,000
15 - 59	370,000
60+	[illegible]

This breakdown does not tell much regarding the wholly dependent population since it does not give any figures between the ages 16 and 20 Much use therefore, needs be made of the 1969 census which placed the total Children population at 255,515 and the total adult population at 223,620, Projected to 1978, the figures become 383,660 and 335,178, respectively. Thus giving a dependency ratio of 1.14 to 1.

In 1969 the male sex population was 247,335 while the female sex population was 231,630, thus giving the male to female sex ratio of 1.1 to 1.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3. a INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Kericho District is, to a large extent, favoured with a very good climate - good rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year and low temperature - and a generally good soil agriculturally. More than 60% of the District falls under High and Medium potential zones. These factors have contributed very greatly towards a generally good income distributed fairly evenly through the entire cross - section of the population. The average small holding is 2 - 6 hectares. There is no distinctive social or economic stratification based entirely on geographical divisions. Nor does one come across any marked level of destitution or any sharp distinction between income groups anywhere within the District. The generally much used indicators on social or economic status such as outward personal appearance, the type of dwellings and general home surroundings can be very deceptive if one has to rely on them in this District. If the people appear to be sub-standard in these observations, it is more because of their general attitude than because of poverty.

The geographical uniformity in income is better illistrated by the fact that even a location like soin bordering Kisumu District, most of which only a few years ago was regarded as very unproductive, has now become an area of attraction because of its sugar cane development.

Sample Surveys carried out in 1974 and July, 1976 on one particular farmer who lives at Kipsitet, which was considered the least productive area of Soin Location, showed a lot of difference in the level of farm income. In 1974 the farmer had, from his 7.2 ha. small holdings, a Net Farm Income of shs.3,734/-, and this was then assessed as one of the lowest incomes for a similar farm size in the District. Four years later the same farmer, as a result of sugar - cane introduction, had pushed up his N.F.I to shs. 16,342/= thus bringing up his N.F.I. per ha. to approximately 2,270/-.

.... 10/cont.

This is not in any way an accurate representation of the low-productivity areas, but it nevertheless helps to throw light on what the area that has always been known as a marginal zone can produce with the introduction of a more fitting type of farming.

The above example compares very well with another farmer, picked at random, in the high potential zone (Maso) only about 10 Kilometres from Kericho Town. The farmer, on his small holding of 2.9 ha., ha 0.8 ha. under tea, 0.8 ha under maize and 1.2 ha. of dairy grazing. His net Farm Income is worked out as shs. 12,293/- a year.

3. b. WAGE EMPLOYMENT

Exact employment or, rather, unemployment figures are difficult to get since not many job seekers register with the Labour Exchange. Even these who do register do not stay around for long. Most of them would go back soon after to engage in other forms of employment, especially on land, either as employees of other farmers or, more commonly, on their personal or family land.

As pointed out earlier in this chapter, Tea companies absorb the highest number of employees in the District. Most of these employees especially in tea picking and factory attendance, come from outside the District. The Kipsigis were by tradition a pastoral community and were therefore not used to manual labour, especially if it involves being employed in farms other than their own. Even in their own farms they have on occasions sought their labourforce from other areas areas outside the District. The tea companies have therefore found it difficult to recruit labour from within the District and have had to go outside the District for this exercise.

The Rural Access Roads Programme, which is now in progress, has also had a similar problem of recruitment to some extent. Here the daily wage rate of shs. 7/90 per day has failed to attract many people apart from the really desperate. The young, energetic group, who also happen to have acquired some basic education, would rather go to look for jobs in urban areas.

General wage employment in the District since 1969 rose very steadily to 1973, dropped in 1974, and took up again upwards in 1975. Wage earnings over the same period has, however, contined to rise. Table V below shows total wage employment and earnings in the District over the last decade.

TABLE V - WAGE EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS - KERICHO DISTRICT
1969 - 1977

YEAR	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NUMBER EMPLOYED	38361	39242	41069	44,851	52546	48540	52069	52361	54052
EARNINGS K£&000	4311.5	4905.3	5158.5	6090.0	6428.4	6891.9	7959.9	10282.8	11202.7

SOURCE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1978

These figures place Kericho in second position in the Province after Nakuru District.

As shown in figure VI below employemnt in Kipkelion and Londiani) has also remained steady over the last decade, though Kericho and Londiani have shown a sharp drop since 1974. For Londiani this could perhaps be explained by the fact that Londiani has lost its importance as an urban centre to Kipkelion which is the Divisional Headquarters. Kipkelion railway station also handles the greatest bulk of the District's farm produce as well as incoming goods. Reasons for Kericho's drop have been hard to come by.

TABLE VI - WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN TOWNSHIPS - KERICHO DISTRICT
1969 - 1977

YEAR	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
KERICHO	4168	4180	4230	4343	4277	2407	2560	2752	2570
KIPKELION	-	-	-	74	100	105	150	166	233
LONDIANI	360	383	402	469	394	345	347	195	116
TOTAL	4528	4563	4632	4886	4771	2757	2957	3013	2919

SOURCE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT - 1978

Earnings in these three township have also had a slight change upwards from 1969 to 1973 and since then shown a tendency to andulate on the lower side, with the exception of Kipkelion whose earnings took off with a sharp increase since 1973. See table VII below.

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TABLE VII - EARNINGS IN MAJOR TOWNSHIPS - KERICHO DISTRICT

1969 - 1977

KS. '000

YEAR	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
KERICHO	903.6	903.5	945.0	937.7	975.2	824.3	813.9	961.2	968.6
KIPKELION	+	-	-	23.1	32.2	35.3	54.0	62.3	94.3
LONDIANI	23.3	24.2	25.2	29.8	35.1	35.1	45.9	53.9	34.6
TOTAL	926.9	927.7	970.2	1026.6	1042.5	894.7	913.8	1077.4	1097.5

SOURCE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT - 1978.

CHAPTER II

SECTOR PROGRAMMES - SECTION A.1.

PRODUCTION SECTOR

A. 1 - AGRICULTURE

1 - BACKGROUND

1.a Present Land Use Pattern

Details of the present land use are shown in the District Data Sheet (Agriculture) - Appendix I - attached. The total hectarage of 409,800 is distributed as follows:-

Large scale Farming Area (Kipkelion Div.)	-	20.2%
Settlement Area	-	9.1%
Mau Forest	-	15.2%
Tea Estates	-	4.0%
Sugar-Cane Plantations	-	0.5%
Belgut Division (Small/Medium Scale Farmers)	-	17.5%
Buret Division	"	12.5%
Bomet Division	"	21.0%

1.b Crop Production

The hectarage of the various crops in the District, both present and planned, is given in the attached District Data Sheet (Agriculture) - Appendix I. Since the last District Development Plan was prepared there has been an increase in the production of most cash crops in the District. During the next five years there is expected a further increase in production of most cash crops with the exception of wheat and barley. The present sub-division of large-scale farms has greatly reduced the production of these two crops, and is expected to do so even further if it is not checked.

The major cash crops in the District are tea, pyrethrum, sugar-cane, coffee, wheat, barley, and maize while the major food crops are maize, beans finger millet, and potatoes.

1. b (i) Tea is currently grown in all the four Administrative Divisions of Kericho District, except in the lower areas of Belgut Division bordering the Nyanza Province, the lower areas of Bomet Division bordering Masailand, and upper areas of Kipkelion Division. The altitude of the area in which tea is grown ranges between 2,000m and 2,200m above sea level with a rainfall of 1400-1800 mm pa and a mean temperature of 16.5°C. Most of the tea which comes from the District is grown by the two well known companies - the Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd. and the African Highlands Produce Co. Ltd.,

The total hactarage under tea and its annual output is shown in the Data Sheet under industrial crops.

Since 1964 when the Kenya Tea Development Authority (K.T.D.A.) was charged with the responsibility of planting tea in the small scale farming areas the number of small scale growers and the acreage under tea have been rising steadily every year, so that in 1977/78 the figures per Division were as follows:-

DIVISION	Acreage	No of Growers
Buret	8703.55	7735
Belgut	3713.35	3772
Sot (Bomet)	2341.92	2530
Kipkelion	102.00	30
Total	14,860.82	14,067

This is against the potential acreage of 286,127.

Tea growing has become a very lucrative occupation in the District mainly because of the relative yield per acre compared with other crops e.g. maize. The growers are initiqlly given a gross payment of 1/= per Kg. per month, and at the end of every year they receive a second payment or bonus dependent on the quality and quantity of tea sold by the individual throughout the year and also on how well the tea is sold on the world market. The gross income for the last two years was as follows:-

YEAR	1st Payment	2nd Payment	Total
1975/76	11,664,382.40	8,055,370.70	19,719,753.10
1976/77	18,141,081.44	44,651,820.00	62,792,901.44

Tea is a labour intensive crop which provides regular employment to pluckers throughout the year. It is estimated that each employs at least 3 pluckers each earning an average of ;.120/- up to Shs. 200/- per month if he is paid on the basis of weight of tea plucked. Since there are about 14,000 growers, the total labour force employed by these small scale growers can therefore be estimated around 42,000. In addition it provides employment to about 600 staff who work in the office, field and in the 3 K.T.D.A. factories and leaf bases at Tegat, Kapkoros and Litein.

In additional to the existin factories, 2 more factories have already been sited at Kimulot and Chebirbelok in Buret Division, and, with the increase in acreage and green leaf production, it is expected that one more factory will b constructed during this Plan period to make a total of 6 in the District.

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Under the K.T.D.A. 5th Tea Planting Programme which has been launched, 3,000 more acres will be planted in Kericho District between the years 1978/79 and 1982/83. During the first year. i.e. 1978/79, 755 acres will be planted, out of which 250.4 acres will be for growers and 504.6 for old growers In all, 313 new growers will be incorporated during this first year.

1. b (ii) SUGAR-CANE

Hardly more than five years ago, sugar-cane growing was not regarded as an important occupation in the District. Over the last two years the tonnage of this crop has increased by over 56% from 42,540 tons of harvested cane. In 1976 to 66,780 tons in 1978, which the total hectarage has increased from 2,123 to 2356 (over 10%) over the same period.

The crop has now taken the place of tea in the lower areas of the District (mostly in Soin Location) where the climate and the soil structure do not allow tea growing. It is expected that by the end of the tea Plan Period the total tonage of the harvested cane will have risen to 109,800 and the hectarage to 2,[illegible]0.

All the harvested cane from this District goes to either Muhoroni or Chemil Sugar Factories in Kisumu District, both of which are now stretched to over-capacity. As a result a lot of tonnage is currently being lost when the already harvested cane cannot find room into the factories immediately. By the same reason the already mature crop in the plantation is stretched to over-maturity while the farmers wait for the very few transporters who are in most case held up at the factory gates.

It is therefore, greatly recommended that during this plan Period either major expansion programmes be carried out to increase the capacity of the existing factories or a new sugar factory be set up on the Kericho side of the sugar belt to take care of this increasing production.

1. b iii) PYRETHRUM

The acreage under this crop has been undulating over the past three years mostly showing a downward trend. This being a labour intensive crop, tiring to pick, most farmers are inclined to pay more attention to tea growing and dairy farming since, in any case, the crop grows under the same conditions as tea. In 1976 the total area under pyrethrum was 2,100 hectarage while the total production was about 600 tons.

Although the total tonnage shows an increase over the past two years, it is not likely that the farmers will sustain this increase in the coming years of the Plan period unless extension efforts are made towards raising yields and the pyrethrum content through good agricultural practices.

At the moment the average content per unit of weight is only 1.2% and this is too low for profits to be realised.

1. b (v) MAIZE

Although maize is chiefly grown as a food crop, it ranks very high as a cash earner for the District. The crop is grown in almost all parts of the District and by nearly every family. In the lower, non-tea growing Southern parts of the District, as well as the North Eastern large-scale farming areas, under maize is expected to increase during the Plan period although wheat and dairy farming seems to be taking up a lot of land in the latter areas.

In the tea growing areas, however, there is and will be a tendency for the area under maize to decline since tea, which pays more per acre than maize, is attracting more farmers as a cash crop. Although the recent price increase per bag of maize induced many people to increase the acreage under maize, they soon became disillusioned by the poor marketing of their produce, and lack of storage facilities. As a result many are now inclined to grow the crop for subsistence, allowing only a small surplus for sale, and are diverting their energies towards tea growing.

1. b (vi) COFFEE

This crop is grown mainly on the western and North Western sides of the District, stretching from Soin Location in Belgut Division to Tinderet Highlands in Kipkelion.

The crop has not enjoyed the same stability as tea and has been from time to time affected by fluctuating prices. This market uncertainty, coupled with poor management in co-operative societies, which causes poor payment to farmers, has denied the crop the emphasis its counterpart beverage has had from the farmers. As a result the coffee yields have been much below potential, and the quality has likewise suffered. At the moment only 45% of all coffee is properly cared for. It is intended to give more emphasis to this crop by organizing demostrations and courses for the farmers, during which proper farm management and crop husbandry would be taught, followed with farm and factory visits. Through this exercise it is hoped to increase the number of well cared for coffee farms to at least 90% within this Plan Period. A lot of further emphasis will be laid of proper management of co-operative societies.

1 (c) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The data sheet (Agriculture) - Appendix 1 - attached shows all types of livestock found in the District

Beef production is practised on three ranches in settlement schemes and also by individual small holders in drier areas where dairy farming is rendered difficult. The Zebu is the main breed of cattle kept for beef and is sold both locally and to the K.M.C. About 1500 heads are sold to K.M.C. annually.

Locally the method of sale takes the form of private agreement between the buyer and the seller either at home or in the market centres where the County Council has set aside grounds for this transaction. Farmers would bring their cattle, goats and sheeps into these holdings ground and enter into private bargains with the would be buyers. Official auctions are very rare.

Over the last two years (1976/77 - 1977/78,) there has been a slight increase in the number of grade and cross-bred cattle (approximately 1.2%) and a very small decrease (about 0.3%) in the number of local indigenous cattle. These low rates of change can be accounted for in two ways.- First in the southern lower parts of the District most people have been discouraged from moving into dairy farming by the relatively hotter climate which accounts for the scarcity of water and grass. Many people are scared of losing their grade cattle under such conditions, Secondly, over where the climatic conditions are much more favourable, especially in th higher parts of the District, many people still find it more convenient to retain these indigenous breeds on purely customary grounds, for examplepayment of dowry. It is also worth pointing out that even in such high potential, good-rainfall areas, some sections of the community still feel scared f investing in these "delicate" breeds, especially when as a result of poor dip maintenance their neighbours lose some of their cattle.

At the moment there are 437 cattle dips in the District distributed Divisionally and Locationally as follows:-

Belgut Division	68
Soin Location	19
Waldai "	32
Mosop "	17
Buret Division	80
Koncin Location	24
Kisyara "	24
Teechoget	32
Bomet Division	120
Longisa	29
Sigor	17
Emkwen	24

.....18/cont.

Cheptenge	22
Kongasis	28
KIPKELION DIVISION	169
Kipkelion Location	95
Londiani "	74

1. d THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Milk in the staple food of the Kipsigis who form the majority (more than 80%) of the people living in Kericho District. Whether they keep dairy cattle or the indigenous Zebu cattle, the people's main motive in keeping these livestock is to produce milk, first for domestic use and then for sale. Livestock for sale as such can only be a secondary motice among most people. The average income per family derived from milk is about £108 per year.

Proper records of how much milk is produced daily in the District are hard to keep, except where milk is sold directly to K.C.C., either through organised co-operative societies or by individual farmers, and where milk is sold directly to institutions or individuals through producer's licences issued by the Kenya Dairy Board. Otherwise, it is difficult to keep a record of how much milk is produced and either consumed within the homes of farmers or given away to relatives or friends. The figures given in the attached data sheet can therefore, at best, only be regarded as estimations based on the records of milk sold through such organised channels as mentioned above.

1. (e) POULTRY PRODUCTION

Although the number of commercial producers has gradually increased over the past few years, many farmers have been very reluctant to enter into poultry production for lack of technical knowledge and financial support. This is a fairly delicate area and one that needs a lost of veterinary attention. The cost of inputs has risen substantially, yet no loans are available for this enterprise. All this, coupled with the fact that no proper planning for poultry production has been initiated in the District hitherto, has made this enterprise less attractive.

It is however, the intention of the livestock development staff to encourage more commercial production by introducing more broilers, involving more farmers on a more individual approach and pursuing the issue of AFC loan facilities.

1.f SHEEP AND GOATS

The Data Sheet shows the number of sheep and goats kept in the District. Most of the sheep and goats are kept for local market and sold as explained above. Some wool sheep are kept in the Kipkelion Division while a few milk goats are kept at the F.T.C. and by only a few individuals in the Kipkelion Division. No production for purely commercial purposes has been started.

Through more F.T.C. courses and and field days it is intended to help farmers increase both wool and mutton sheep and also milk goats. It is intended to introduce more upgrading males for this purpose.

BEE-KEEPING

Farmers in both Bomet and Belgut Divisions have shown a lot of interest in bee-keeping and are now seriously getting involved. In the past the problem has been lack of adequate top-bar hives and also lack of proper refining facilities. Also it has been difficult to find organised market for the honey produced, perhaps due to the fact that no proper economics had been worked out for the programme.

The situation is now expected to improve considerably since the local village polytechnics, notably Kiptere, can now produce bee hives. Additionally hives and other equipment are purchased from Baraka F.T.C. Markets have also been assured in the neighbouring Districts, notably Baringo, for the honey. A survey is currently going on how to improve honey and how much is actually produced. The main objective here is to work out the economics of production and advise on best methods of refining and wax production. Hives would need to be increased by 20% at least.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

2. a. Lack of access to markets and inability to transport inputs due to roads which are impassable during the rainy seasons. Most places have no access roads at all.

2.b. Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce. At the moment the maize and Produce Board has stores only at Kericho and Kipkelion, both of which are inadequate. As a result many farmers are forced to transport some of their produce to other stores outside the District, e.g. Kisumu, at an increased cost.

2.c. Inadequate sugar factories capacity. Alot of cane produced in Belgut Division is wasted because the factories at Muhoroni and Chemelil are stretched beyond their capacities.

2.d. Poor cultivation practices in some parts of the District which now pose a danger of soil erosion.

2. e Labour shortages, especially in tea and pyrethrum industries.

2. f Mismanaged co-operative societies. There are in the District many societies which, because of very poor management, cause many of their members to lose income. Losses are usually incurred in either poor transport arrangements or misappropriation of funds which leads to irregular payment to the member farmers or, at times, no payment at all. In certain cases some society officials do desert their societies to form their own Companies. Most of these societies have loans, and immediately such members start deserting, loan repayment becomes a serious problem. As a result of these problems, other members of the societies decide to sell their produce privately without going through the societies. The Most seriously hit in this respect is the dairy industry. Because of this inefficient co-operatives system, even proper milk recording becomes a problem.

2.g. Mismanagement of cattle dips. Most of the cattle dips are managed by inexperienced attendants. The consequences are usually that the dips are either kept over strength or, most commonly, under strength, thus giving very poor dipping results. The losss in terms of animal lives caused by this mismanagement discourages most farmers who would have been otherwise induced to go in for grade cattle. Dairy farming is thus seriously affected.

2. h The dairy industry and livestock farming in general has been seriously affected by lack of clean water, especially in the lower Bomet areas. Even in the higher areas where there are plenty of rivers, access to water becomes a problem for the dairy cattle because of the steep slopes.

2. i. It is becoming increasingly difficult for aspiring dairy farmers to get good grade heifers to buy. Many farmers therefore resort to cross-breeding with their indigenous stock with the hope of eventually improving the stock, which is naturally a very long process. Even this is not possible in certain areas, especially in Bomet Division, where the A.I. service does exclude many areas.

2.j. Many farmers do not get their milk to the K.C.C. factories either in Nakuru or at Sotik because of lack of transport facilities and, more important, lack of cooling facilities. There are very few milk coolers in the District. The area worst hit by this problem is, again unfortunately, the Bomet area. This is an area which, because of its remoteness, should be properly equipped with coolers to enable at least some of its milk to reach the factory before going bad.

2. k. Distribution of farm inputs is another major setback to farmers in this District The major stockists are the three K.F.A. stores at Kipkelion Koricho and Sotik. These stores, besides being themselves inadequate in supplying the whole District, are from time to time hit by shortage of certain essential farm inputs such as fertilizers drugs and cattle salt. Such shortages have encouraged a number of retailers who, having purchased these commodities from various suppliers (usually outside the District), break the packs and re-sell the items in smaller units at much higher rates.

Even when these inputs are available at the K.F.A. stores it is worth noting that these stores are all situated along the main Nakuru - Kisii road and are therefore far removed, both physically and by poor transport facilities, from the rest of the farming areas such as Bomet. In such areas the farmers still have to rely substantially on the small stockists.

2. l Land adjudication is, by its various procedures, a very slow exercise. Many areasiin the District have not been adjudicated yet, as a result of which most people in these areas cannot possibly avail themselves of the loan facilities that are available to others, land being the most popular form of security. Even those who would have liked to offer their land certificate as security in order to secure loans to buy dairy cattle are cut off from these benefits.

3. STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

3. a. It is highly necessary that the existing roads are properly gravelled so as to make them passable even during the rainy seasons. More access roads should also be opened up. It is hoped that the Rural Access Roads Programme, which is about to start in the District, will go along way towards alleviating movement problems.

3. b It is recommended that additional stores should be constructed at Sotik, Bomet, and Londiani by the maize and Produce Board during this Plan Period. At the moment expansion is underway for the store at Kipkelion, but this can only reduce storage problems by a very small fraction.

3. c Need to establish a new sugar factory in Soin Location to cater for the additional crop.

3. d Need for soil conservation measures through improved farming. This should include planting of fruit trees and fodder crops along the contours/digging of cut-off drains. During this Development Plan it is hoped that some fruit tree nurseries will be established. /and

3.e. There is great need to improve management within the Co-operative societies either by stepping up training for the managers and secretaries, or by providing more extension services. It may be necessary also to employ stronger audit measures and more frequent visits to the societies by officials of the parent Ministry. Improve co-operative systems would also enable members to unite and purchase cooling plants which would save the milk curently being wasted.

3. f. It is recommended that more qualified people be charged with the responsibility of looking after cattle dips, coupled with very close and frequent checks by officials of the Veterinary Department.

3.g. More water programmes or projects are needed to provide both farmers and their livestock with clean piped water easily accessible within their farms. Both the Rural Water Supply Programmes and the R.D.F. assisted programmes should be stepped up during this Plan Period so as to alleviate this problem.

3.h. A more organised method of getting good breeds of cows and heifers for farmers especially through the F.T.C's, should be established. The A.I. services also need to be extended especially to remoter areas of Bomet Division.

3.i It will be necessary to establish more K.F.A. stores in the District. One store is especially needed at Bomet to cater for the area..

3.j Farmers should be encouraged to come forward for loan facilities to inprove their farms, particularly in dairy farming where many farmers, especially those in warmer areas, have tended to be more reluctant. In this respect perhaps easier loan terms would be more useful.

3.K The exercise of adjudicating the remaining areas needs speeding up. It is hoped that by the end of 1979/80, all the locations will have been adjudicated and land certificates issued. This, however, is an exercise which cannot be achieved by the Adjudication Department alone. A lot of co-operation is required from the local administration and, more particularly, from the land owners themselves who from time to time are responsible for the delays because of misunderstandings among themselves.

4. SUMMARY OF ON-GOING PROGRAMMES AND FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION

The major on-going programmes which will also continue during this Development Plan Period include the followings:-.

4. a Group Farms Rehabilitation Programme. This is operating mainly in the Kipkelion Division (Large - Scale farming area) in both mixed farms and coffee estates. The target mark is 3 farms per year.

4.b Coffee Rehabilitation project, which is due to start in 1979/80. The project will involve mainly the small-scale farms in Belgut and Buroti Divisions.

4. c Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (I.A.D.P), which has already started. Kericho District falls under phase II which covers the Rift Valley and Coast Provinces. The area involved is mainly southern Bomet (Chepalungu, Longisa, Kongasis and Sigor Locations). Already more than 100 farmers have been recruited and more are expected in the recruitment drive which continues through the first half of 1979/80. The content of the programme includes crop and livestock improvement. A lot of supervision and follow-up of these farmers will be required.

4. d Soil conservation project, which is currently in progress in all the four Divisions of the District, will be stepped up. At present 25 Technical Assistants have been trained and it is hoped that in all they will be able to supervise the digging of about 40 kms. of cut-off drains, provided that funds are available in good time. A fruit tree nursery has also been started in the District to go along with this project

4. e The Danish cattle Dips Programme, which constructed a total of 102 cattle dips in this District, has played a very important role Although the programme officially ended in the District in 1975, the construction of dips has continued to a smaller extent through grants from the Rural Development Fund. It is expected that Dip construction through this form of financing will still continue during this Plan Period. A total of 35 new dips will be constructed during the Plan Period. With effect from June this year (1979) the Government, with the aid of the Danish Government, will take over maintenance of all cattle dips in the District. This will greatly eliminate the problem of mismanagement that has seriously affected the farmers so far.

5. CONSTRAINTS

It should be noted that the above programmes can only be carried out effectively if these major constraints are eliminated:-

i) Poor state of roads

ii) Inadequacy of transport facilities.

iii) Inadequacy of personnel. There will be need for personnel to be available in time and in the right number and quality (The personnel requirements for this sub-sector during the Plan Period are indicated in the proforma for staff at the end of the District Data Sheet). It will be important to maintain some continuity of staff in a particular area to ensure that effective follow-up is carried out.

Frequent transfers of staff lead to lack of continuity in programme implementation.

iv) Poor marketing system for both farm inputs and produce.

These programmes will need to go hand in hand with many other programmes if they are to succeed at all. For example, besides having road construction and regravelling programmes carried out urgently, it will be necessary to step up water supply programmes while emphasis is being laid on improvement of livestock. Although a lot of importance has been attached to cattle dips and their proper management, it has come to be realised that proper maintenance of the dips also requires that there be a permanent supply of tapped water to the dips.

The call for farm improvement will not mean much unless uncertainty in land tenure within the settlement schemes, the co-operative farms and even the individual unadjudicated land is eliminated. The programmes will therefore need to go hand in hand with quick land adjudication and issue of deeds in all the three stages of land holding.

A.II CO-OPERATIVE - DEVELOPMENT

A.III - BACKGROUND

The intensity of the co-operative involvement in the main sectors of the country's economy has increased greatly and the public a large have accepted the co-operative movement as an important tool for uplifting their standard of living. Kericho District has a total of 66 co-operative societies distributed throughout the District and served by the District Co-operative Union Ltd., with its offices in Kericho Town.

These societies operate under 10 categories as follows:-

maize	-	3	in number
coffee	-	1	"
Pyrethrum	-	2	"
Sugarcane	-	4	"
Tea	-	2	"
Milk	-	10	"
Ranching	-	3	"
Multi purpose	-	16	"
Farm purchase	-	12	"
Savings & Credit	-	13	"
TOTAL		66	

Of all the ten types the newest is that of the Savings and Credit Societies which started in July 1975. The fact that these have since then grown to 13 in number shows their popularity and the people's increasing awareness of the need to save.

As of 1979, 11 such societies were actively participating. Most of these are in the Tea estates where employees have shown a lot of enthusiasm in forming more of such societies.

The names of all the Co-operative societies in the District are listed in Appendix I

A11. - STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Co-operative Societies in this District are affected by a number of problems, the most important of which are:-

- Communication. Lack of proper access roads make it difficult for member co-operators to collect their inputs from their respective societies or from the general stores and also to transport their produce to the societies for marketing. Most seriously affected are the milk (dairy) societies which naturally get their best yields during the rainy seasons . These are also the times when most roads, even the

classified ones, are impassable. It is also difficult at such times to receive the required extension services from the Co-operative officers and the Agricultural and Veterinary staff.

- Credit funds to the society members are in most cases released late. This usually affects the societies based on seasonal crops which must be planted within particular period if any good yields are to be expected.

- Management - A number of societies have had a lot of management problems especially on accounting procedures. Poor book-keeping standards have caused either late payments or total loss to farmers in certain cases. Some societies have also found it difficult to repay their loans because of this problem.

A.II.3 OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS:

- It is very much hoped and anticipated that the Rural Access Roads Programme, which is curremtly going on in the District, will give the farmers the much needed access for their produce, the necessary inputs and extension services.

- It is expected that the machinery for issuing of loans to farmers will be streamlined and that the farmers will be able to receive the required funds and inputs in time for planting. With the coming of the new Seasonal Credit Scheme (S.C.S) it is hoped that this problem will be greatly reduced during this Plan Period .

- Standardized systems of management and Book-keeping should be introduced and enforced on all the societies. For effective implimentation of these system the staffing at the Department of Co-operatives in the District will need strengthening. With a subsequent increase in transport facilities (vehicles), the officers will be able to give the much needed close supervision of these societies and ensure that proper accounting procedure are used. Already (as of 1979) 18 societies are using loose leaf ledgers; the one coffee society, 7 dairy societies and 2 pyrethrum societies have implemented the Members Transaction (MT) system. The Union has implemented the Stores Recording system. It is hoped that these system will be i[illegible] implemented by all the societies within this Plan Period.

I-4 DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO-DATE:

1. (a)To ensure closer administration of the co-operative activities in the District, the Ministry of Co-operative Development has opened two divisional offices at Bomet and Kapkatet. Another divisional office will be opened at Kipkelion as soon as staff is available.

4. (b) The education aspect of the movement has been strengthened with the appointment of a Co-operative Education and Publicity Officer by the District Co-operative Union and also the posting of a Co-operative Assistant (Education) by the Ministry of Co-operative Development. Seminars, both at the Co-operative College and at Kabianga F.T.C., for Committee members and also other members of the Societies have continued to attract good response. Such seminars have enabled a number of committees to effectively deal with managerial matters in their respective societies.

One-week staff courses and Seminars at Kabianga F.T.C. involving employees from various co-operative societies, coupled with one-day staff seminars at the District Co-operative Union, have proved very useful in training such employees on matters pertaining to book-keeping. This District has also benefited from other courses organised by the International Co-operative Alliance (I.C.A.) in collaboration with the Kenya National Federation of Co-operative and the Ministry of Co-operative Development.

(c) As a source of its financial and managerial uplift, the Co-operative movement is now benefitting from the various programmes now going on in the District:-

- Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (I.A.D.P) which is already operating in the lower Bomet area.
- Small Holder Coffee Improvement Project which is now helping cofee small holders to increase their production and also improve the coffee factory facilities.
- Coffee Rehabilitation Programme (C.R.P.) which is meant for large-scale farms in Kipkelion Division has already started in two societies.
- Farm Inputs Supply Scheme is run by the Kericho District Co-operative Union to supply farmers with farm requirements such as fencing wires, iron sheets and fertilizers.
- Seasonal credit Scheme (S.C.S.) is a new programme mainly aimed at boosting maize production, replacing the G.M.R.

A.II.5 - PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:

5 (a) - Turnover

With the intensification of the programmes mentioned above, the District anticipates a big improvement in various co-operative activities during this Plan Period. A higher turnover is expected from all types of Societies as forecast in table I below:.

TABLE I

KERICHO DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

TURNOVER STATISTICS — Kshs. 000

Type of Society	NO	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Maize	3	-*	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.3
Coffee	..	144.8	90.1	153.5	162.7	172.5	182.9
Pyrethrum	2	1,417.8	1,418.3	1,489.2	1,563.6	1,641.8	1,723.9
Sugar Cane	4	1,734.6	1,936.3	2,033.1	2,134.8	2,241.5	2,353.6
Tea	2	20.6	19.3	22.2	23.5	25.4	27.4
Milk	10	1,648.0	1,188.5	1,730.4	1,816.9	1,907.7	2,003.0
Ranches	3	2,405.7	3,632.4	3,794.0	3,983.7	4,182.9	4,392.0
Multi Purpose	16	1,321.4	2,534.6	2,661.3	2,794.4	2,934.7	3,081.4
Farm Purchase	12	133.9	145.9	153.2	160.9	168.9	177.3
Savings & Credit	13	18.8	20.7	21.7	22.8	23.9	25.1
Union	1	34.0	662.3	695.4	730.2	766.7	805.0
TOTAL	61	8,879.6	11,657.3	12,762.9	13,402.8	14,075.8	14,781.9

* There were no maize co-operative societies in 1978.

To provide better services to the societies and therefore facilitate the expected increase in output, two merchandise stores - one in Kericho Town and the other at Bomet - will be constructed by the Kericho District Co-operative Union Ltd.

5. (b) - Number of Societies:

The number of Societies, with the exception of those falling under coffee, tea, ranching and farm purchase, is planned to rise from the present number of 66 to 95 by the end of the Plan Period as shown in Table II below:-

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES - KERICHO DISTRICT

TABLE II - PROJECTED NUMBER OF SOCIETIES 1979 - 83

TYPE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cereals	3	3	6	9	10
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1
Pyrethrum	2	3	6	6	6
Sugar Cane	4	4	5	7	7
Tea	2	2	2	2	2
Dairy	10	11	12	14	14
Ranches	3	3	2*	2*	2*
Multi-produce	16	16	18	19	19
Farm purchase	12	12	12	12	12
Savings &Credit	13	13	15	18	22
Unions	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	67	69	80	90	96

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* One of the ranching societies is currently being sub-divided for individual ownership and will no longer operate as a society after 1980.

5. (c) - Society Membership:

An increase in the number of societies will naturally mean an increase in membership. A projection of this is given in Table III below:-

KERICHO DISTRICT - CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

TABLE III - SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP (PERSONS) - 1979-83

TYPES	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cereals	99	193	396	600	750
Coffee	360	360	400	400	400
Pyrethrum	950	950	1200	1200	1200
Sugar-cane	450	450	600	650	700
Tea	300	300	300	300	300
Dairy	1240	1340	1400	1450	1500
Ranches	398	398	398	398	398
Multi-produce	670	670	750	750	800
Farm purchase	540	540	540	540	540
Savings & Credit	1255	1255	1320	1520	1800
TOTAL	6262	6459	7304	7808	8388

5. (d) - EDUCATION

These increased activities will no doubt call for further intensification of educational programme both for members and for society employees. During this Plan Period the number of courses and seminars will be stepped up, taking into account the planned increase in societies and society membership. Follow-up visits and general inspection tours by the co-operative officers and co-operative Union staff will also increase correspondingly.

5 . (e) SMALL-SCALE CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

It is important to note that all the co-operative societies cited above, apart from the Savings and Credit Socieities, are based on farming. Co-operatives in other fields, especially industry, are yet to be conceived in the District.

To assess the potential for increased co-operative participation in the field of small-scale rural industrialisation the Ministry of Co-operative Development has carried out a survey covering 24 small-scale rural industrial activities within seven agro-ecological zones throughout the Republic. The potentiality survey outlines a major programme for development of small-scale industries on a co-operative basis.

.....31

The development programme would cover 11 administrative districts with the aim of establishing 285 small-scale industrial co-operatives with a total membership of approximately 3000 people.

Kericho has been selected as one of the two Districts in the Republic in which the pilot project will be carried out, the other District being Kilifi. The pilot project, which will be implemented, during this Plan period under the Kenya/Nordic Co-operative Development Programme, will cover three main categories of production on co-operative basis, namely:-

(a) Farm repairs, manufacturing of farm equipment, building/construction services.

(b) Manufacturing of furniture, utensils and appliances.

(c) Manufacturing of clothing and footwear.

(The overall objectives of the small-scale co-operative Industrial Development Project will be:-

(a) to utilise traditional and newly acquired skills and suitable, preferably locally found, material for production of inexpensive but adequate equipment and articles for households and farms.

(b) By providing the artisans with financial, physical and organisational resources and marketing channels for their products to increase their income earning capacity and standard of living.

(c) To increase the level and variety of economic activities, especially in the rural areas, thereby increasing opportunities for employment and self-employment on a co-operative basis.

In Kericho the activity will be organised within the framework of independent societies.

A.II. 6 - CONTRAINTS:

Housing and Accommodation

It is still feared that the present serious shortage of staff housing and office accommodation will greatly affect the implementation of the activities put forward for this Plan Period. At the moment there are no staff houses or offices in the new stations at Bomet and Kapkatet. Kipkelion which is planned for opening as a new station will most likely have the same constraint. This will seriously affect the Department's decentralisation plan which is looked at as one of the most effective means of strengthening the co-operative movement in the District.

Staff:- Closely related to the above constraint is that of staffing. The present strength of staff cannot be expected to adequately effect the anticipated increase in co-operative activities throughout the District.

A corresponding increase in numbers and calibre of staff will therefore be inevitable. An outline of staff development throughout the Plan Period is presented below in Table IV.

TABLE IV - MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT - KERICHO STAFF DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Dist. HQ.s	21	25	27	30	30
Bomet Division	3	5	6	7	7
Buret Division	4	5	7	7	8
Kipkelion Div.	-	3	5	6	7
TOTAL	28	38	45	50	52

Transport: Will still be a further constraint. If the co-operative officers are expected to effectively carry out their duties, the present number of two vehicles will need to be increased to at least five.

A.III. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

A.III.1 BACKGROUND

1. (a) CENTRES

Kericho District has a total of 130 centres categorized as follows:-

Urban Centres - 3
Rural Centres - 7
Market & Local centres - 120

These are scattered all over the District but are not equally distributed according to administrative divisions. For example, Bomet Division has the greatest share of the centres while Kipkelion Division has the least. Table I below shows the distribution of centres by Division and category.

TABLE I - DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRES BY DIVISION

Division	Urban Centres	Rural Centres	Market Centres	Total
Belgut	-	1	37	38
Bureti	1	2	31	34
Bomet (Sot)		3	49	52
Kipkelion	2	1	3	6
	3	7	120	130

The small number of centres in Kipkelion Division is largely accounted for by the fact that the Division has for a long period been a settlement area where, in spite of its large size, the population has always been the lowest compared to other Divisions.

1. (b) INDUSTRY

The Kericho Rural Industrial Development Centre (R.I.D.C.), which operates under the auspicies of the Eldoret Industrial Estates, was established in 1978 with the following major objectives:-

- to plan, prepare and appraise small scale industrial projects;
- to provide small scale industrial premises to the local people at reasonable rents.

- to assist such people during the implementation of the projects;
- to provide repair and tool manufacturing facilities at the technical service centres;
- to provide extension services on management, technical problems, marketing and book - keeping ;and
- to provide general industrial training.

A.III - 2 - PROBLEMS

The problems facing the commercial sector are:-

2. (a) Distribution of essential commidities, especially those distributed by K.N.T.C. agents such as sugar, salt etc. Generally the number of distributing agents is too small to cover the whole District effectively, and the stipulation that each agent, once appointed, can only concentrate in his/her area of operation aggrevates the problem.

2. (b) Availability of commodities. Linked with (a) above is the continual absence of some of the essential commodities from the K.N.T.C. stores.

(c) Transportation - Most of the roads in the District are very often impassable, especially during the rainy seasons. As a result a greater number of centres are rendered inaccessible and the traders have to wait for long periods before they can get their commodities. The centres most seriously affected by this problem are in Sot Division. Some of the centres do not have any proper roads of access at all.

(d) In the industrial sector the major problem has been that of supporting technical staff. Although there are two experts based in Eldoret who are supposed to help work out projects for Kericho District, the distance they have to cover hampers their effectiveness. A qualified officer is required at Kericho to help speed up the processing of project applications.

A.III -3 OBJECTIVES TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

3 (a) Appointed K.N.T.C. agents should be allowed to extend their services to neighbouring areas.

ADJUDICATION

THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR 1978/83

TABLE III

YEAR	AREA TO BE DECLARED			AREA IN PROGRESS			AREAS TO BE COMPLETED		
	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.
1978/79	Kongasis	1.Chebunyo	4642	Kongasis	1.Koimeret	1900	Chepalungu	1.Ndanai	4215
		2.Segemik	3302	Chepalungu	2.Kapchumbe	2039		2.Kapkelei	3541
		3.Siongiroi	2914	Longisa	3.Bingwa	5320		3.Kanusin	5320
	Longisa	4.Olokiyin	3399	Sigor	4.Sigor	4275			
	TOTAL		14257			17419			1320
1979/80	Sigor	1.Lelaitich	3513	Kongasis	1.Chebunyo	4642	Kongasis	1.Koimeret	1900
		2.Kaboson	2719		2.Segemik	3302		2.Kapchumbe	2039
		3.Kapkulumben	2914		3.Siongiroi	2914	Chepalungu	3.Bingwa	5320
				Longisa	4.Olokyin		Sigor	4.Sigor	4275
							Longisa	5.Ndubai	3885
	TOTAL		9146			14257			17419
1980/81		-	-	Sigor	1.Lelaitich	3513	Kongasis	1.Chebunyo	4642
					2.Kaboson	2719		2.Segemik	3302
					3. Kapkulumben	2914		3.Siongiroi	2914
							Longisa	4.Olokyin	3399
	TOTAL					9146			14257
1981/82		- -	-	-	-	-	Sigor	1.Lelaitich	3513
								2.Kaboson	2719
								3.Kapkulumben	2914
	TOTAL								9146
1982/83	NIL			NIL			NIL		

3. (b) Prominent businessmen who are not K.N.T.C. agents should be allowed to purchase the K.N.T.C. distributed commodities directly from the K.N.T.C. depot or directly from the manufacturers.

(c) With proper road maintenance and gravelling of the earth roads, the problems related to transportation will be alleviated. It is also hoped that the Rural Access Roads Programme currently in progress will make accessible the centres which have hitherto been inaccessible.

A.III.4 - DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO-DATE

4. (a) Kenyanization of Business

About 98% of all businesses in Kericho District are now in the hands of Kenya Citizens. In all the rural, trading centres and market centres, business is now 100% Kenyanized. Virtually all non-citizen traders are now found only in Kericho township. These are in partnership with citizens who hold controlling shares.

4. (b) (i) The plot allocated to Kericho R.I.D.C. has already been surveyed, and plans have been drawn up for ten (10) industrial sheds, an office block and a technical service centre to be situated in Kericho township. Construction of the centre is expected to start after the appointment of a contractor in May/June 1980. It is hoped that the occupation of the offices and the centre as a whole will commence early 1981.

4. (b) (ii) The following projects have been implemented and the amount of loan given shown:-

TABLE II.

Project	Costs	Employees
1. Stone crushing unit	820,000	60
2. Quality garments project	197,540	10
3. Uniforms project	171,500	5
4. Longisa clothing industry	26,000	4
5. Ainamoi posho mill	69,600	3
6. Saw mill (being installed)	428,000	10
	1,712,640	92

It should be noted that the above projects are not fully operational yet, but it is hoped that by the end of 1980 they will have been fully operational and that the total number of employees will have doubled.

4. (b) (iii) The following are projects approved but still under construction:-

1. Posho mill - Kiptere	shs.30,100
2. Concrete building stones	shs.275,600
3. Metal articles	shs.419,900

4. (b) (iv) Projects to be approved by June 1980:-

1. Bakery
2. Capentry at Kapsuser
3. Capentry at Londiani
4. Metal workshop at Londiani
5. Capentry at Mogogosiek
6. Pastry project at Kericho
7. Animal feeds at Kericho.

All the above projects will involve over shs.2 million and they are all in advanced stage of preparation.

Other industries in the District are mainly agro-based processing industries, especially in the tea sector, distributed among Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd., African Highlands Produce Co. Ltd., and the Kenya Tea Development Authority.

The three have the following number of factories:-

Brooke Bond Liebig	- 9	
African Highlands	- 7	
K.T.D.A.	- 3	(Plus 1 under construction.)
Total	- 19	

A.III.5 PLAN OF ACTION

During this Plan Period, the Ministry of Commerce will lay emphasis on faster growth of marketed production, efficient distribution and continuous availability of commodities. Through the Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA) the local traders will be advised and encouraged to think along the lines of external trade. Such advise will be given through seminars on export trade and will also help traders to identify products which could be exported profitably.

TRAINING

The District Trade Office will continue to organize traders courses in the District during the Plan Period. At least two courses will be organised each year, taking about 30 participant per course.

In addition the District will continue to send traders for courses conducted in Nakuru by the Management Training and Advisory Centre each year. Normally the District sends 10 participants to each course.

DISTRICT JOINT LOANS BOARD

Loans for development of trade through the Joint Loans Board will continue to be a source of financing for small businesses.

The following is the proposed trade development expenditure during the Plan Period.

TABLE III

K£ '000

Year	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
ders Dove-pment as	40	30	31	31.5.

INDUSTRY

The R.I.D.C. in Kericho will try to fulfil its plans according to this Development Plan by utilising the allocated sum of K£475,000 in construction and project development.

As far as projects are concerned the R.I.D.C. will try as far as possible to reach all parts of the District. Special empasis will be placed on such growing centres as Londiani, Kipkelion, Sotik and Bomet, but not precluding any viable projects in other centres. The following table shows the Kenya Industrial Estates capital budget for the Northern part of Rift Valley Province, under which Kericho falls.

TABLE IV

KENYA INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LTD.

CAPITAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1978/79 - 1983/84

3. Rift Valley Province	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	TOTAL
Eldoret Industrial Estate	325000	300000	200000	200000	100000	100000	1225000
Kericho RIDC	125000	100000	75000	75000	50000	50000	475000
Kitale RIDC	10	10	150000	125000	75000	50000	420000
Kapsabet IPA	10	500000	25000	25000	25000	25000	160000
Kabarnet IPA	10	10	10	50000	25000	25000	130000
TOTAL	450030	450020	450010	475000	275000	250000	2410000

A. III.6 - CONSTRAINTS

This Plan is likely to be affected by a number of constraints, the most important of which are maily connected with working capital.

6. (a) Loans: The Government has always provided the Joint Loans Board with insufficient funds for loans. As a result traders have usually been given much less loans than requested for, thus forcing them to operate on smaller stock that originally expected. Unless this factor is looked into, the anticipated uplift of traders by way of loans is likely to be seriously affected.

6. (b) As far as industrial projects are concerned, it is often observed that the person with the right insight for the right project may not be in a position to raise the working capital required.

Following the K.I.R. regulations on the entreprenaur contribution, it is feared feared that some reasonably good projects which require substantial financial outlay may be delayed because of lack of finance from the entrepreneurs to start off the projects.

A. IV - LANDS AND SURVEYS

A. IV. 1 - BACKGROUND

Land adjudication work was started in Kericho District in 1965 and presently fifty - one sub-locations have been registered, covering a total of 193221 hectares for 46541 parcels of land(as of 1978.)

The topographical nature of some areas has made the survey work a bit slower than originally expected. The remaining sub-locations are thosein the areas bordering the Masai District.

A.V. 2 - STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

- Poor communication has made the adjudication and survey exercise very difficult. Most of the areas under adjudication, especially in the Southern parts of the District, are black cotton soil areas where movement becomes very difficult especially in wet seasons.
- In the lower Bomet areas bordering the Narok District there are problems of absentee land owners who are residents of both Districts. On many occasions these people are not available to help in settling their land cases whenever they are required.
- Protracted land disputes also often make adjudication work take much longer than necessary.

A.IV. 3 - STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

- Improvement of roads, especially the Rural Access Programme now in progress, will make it possible for the exercise to move a little faster since transportation of equipment will now be made easier.
- Through the administration it is hoped that the problems of absentee land owners and land disputes will be minimised.

A.IV. 4 - DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

Table I below shows a summary of adjudication work completed between 1969 and 1978.

TABLE I - PAST PROGRAMMES COMPLETED.

PERIOD	AREA HECT.	NO. OF SUB/LOCATIONS
Before 1969-70	15564 Hect.	7
1969-70	11666 "	3
1970-71	37925	9
1971-72	16932 "	4
1972-73	20506 "	4
1973-74	12156 "	3
1974-75	26661 "	7
1975-76	21842 "	6

Programmes currently in progress are shown in Table II below:-

TABLE II - PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS(1978/79)

SUB/LOCATION	AREA HECT.	REMARKS
1. Kapsorok	6286 Hect.	Records with Director of Land Adjudication.
2. Ndanai	4215 "	Maps forwarded to Director of surveys
3. Tumoi	3885 "	Maps forwarded to Director of Surveys
4. Kanusin	2225 "	Implementations of Objections
5. Kapkelei	3341 "	Objections to Adjudication Register
6. Ndubai	4000 "	Preparations of Adjudication Register.
7. Koimeret	1900 "	As Above.
8. Sigor	4275 "	Survey work and land cases, completed.
9. Kapchumbe	2039 "	Demarcation and survey work in progress.
10. Bingwa	5320 "	Demarcation and survey work in progress.

IV. 5 - PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:-

During this Plan Period it is expected that all adjudication work in the District should be completed. The programme of work is scheduled to go on as summarized in Table III below:-

ADJUDICATION

THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR 1978/83

TABLE III

YEAR	AREA TO BE DECLARED			AREA IN PROGRESS			AREAS TO BE COMPLETED		
	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.	LOCATION	ADJUDICATION SECTION	HECT.
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								2.Kaboson	2719
								3.Kapkulumben	2914
	TOTAL								9146
				NIL			NIL		

A. V. SETTLEMENT

V. 1 - BACKGROUND

Kericho istrict has a total of nine settlement schemes, covering a total area of 70,148 acres. These are found in only three of the four Administrative Divisions of the District and are distributed as follows:-

Bomet	- 9 Schemes	- 48,419 acres
Kipkelion	- 4 schemes	- 11, 355 acres
Buret	- 2 "	- 12,274 acres
Belgut	- none	- -

The main occupation in these schemes is dairy farming, though there is increasing engagement in the production of crops such as Tea, Pyretherum, Maize and passion fruits. These crops are discussed under AGRICULTURE.

A.V. 2 - STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Settlement schemes experience problems in three major areas:-

(i) Roads: The roads in these schemes were opened up during demarcation but among them only a few have been maintained to standard. Most of them, owing to lack of maintenance, have been reduced to impassable tracks. A total distance of about 520 Kilometres of roads need grading and gravelling. Many of the bridges, most of which were constructed out of wooden beams and decked with timber, are now out of use.

(ii) Water: Out of all the 15 schemes only the following three have piped water: Koiyet
Gelegele
Kibugat

All the other 12 schemes, namely:

Ngoina	Cheplelwa
East Sotik	Chesinende
Kipsonoi	Manaret
Kiptulwa	Kunyak
Kapkuress	Tegenon
Kaitet	Chepsir

- have no realiable water and are subjected to great hardship, especially during draughts. These schemes have each lost a good number of livestock mainly because of lack of water.

(iii) Cattle Dips - Most of the dips in Settlement Schemes are seriously worn out and will need extensive repairs before they can be of any use.

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A.V. 3 - STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

- Increased activities and divisions within the schemes now make it necessary to have new roads opened up. It is recommended that a total distance of 235 Kilometres of new roads be opened up within all the settlement areas. (This proposal has been included under the Rural Access Roads Programme and will be included within the total distance of 600Kms to be constructed throughout the District under this Programme during the Plan Period). Through the R.A.R. programme minor bridges should also be constructed while or larger one will be undertaken through self-help efforts, with assistance from the Rural Development Fund.
- In the 1974/78 Development Plan the following schemes were earmarked for water reticulation:- Chepsir, Kipsonoi, Sotik East, Ngoina, Cheplelwa, Manaret.
  To-date no scheme has taken off, apart from Chepsir whose designs have been completed. It is proposed that all the other five schemes will be provided with water during this Plan Period and that others will at least be surveyed and started. As a supplement, all the dams in these schemes, some of which have become totally unserviceable, should be repaired.
- At the moment major repairs of cattle dips are underway, but it is felt that the only long lasting solution would be to construct new dips and thereafter carry out proper maintenance. A total of 9 cattle dips should be constructed in the following schemes during the Plan Period.
  Tugenon, North Sotik, Kapkuress, Kaitet, Cheplelwa, Ngoina, Kiptulwa, Chesinende.

A.V. 4 - DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

It is estimated that about 14,000 acres in the settlement schemes are under crops while about 1800 acres are under roads and homesteads. The rest, over 54,000 acres are under livestock as ranching schemes which also comprise large areas of unutilised bush.

Crops production has, on the whole, steadily increased during the last Development Plan except for pyrethrum and passion fruits. Passion fruit production declined drastically owing to managerial and disease problems. Likewise pyrethrum production in the settlement schemes has been declining since 1974/75 peak periods owing to lack of labour, poor marketing facilities and low payment from Co-operative Societies.

Production is, however, expected to increase in both passion fruits and pyrethrum during this Plan period because of the recent price increase.

A.V. 5 - PLAN OF ACTION

During this Development Plan Period emphasis will still be laid on increased crop yields, soil conservation, farm planning and layout (see tables IX and X below,)intensive and high quality training particularly for agricultural staff.

Extension services will continue to receive more attention in order to maximize production. There will be little change on the cropping programme, policy and the types of crops to be grown in the area. Farm credits will still need to be relied upon considerably and be streamlined.

Development on production of individual crops is expected to be as follows:-

(i) Tea

The average tea farm size in the settlement scheme is expected to increase from the current 0.75 ha. to 1.00 ha. at the end of 1983. Similarly, the number of growers is expected to increase to slightly above 1390. (See table I below)

TABLE I - PLANNED TEA PLANTING AND PRODUCTION

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Planting Ha,	21	20	20	20	20	0
ure Tea Ha	999	1020	1040	1060	1080	1100
al Ha.	1020	1040	1060	1080	1100	1100
luction Kg. n Leaf	3500000	3570000	4160000	4770000	5400000	6050000
mated Green per Ha.	3500	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500

ii) Pyrethrum

As stated under AGRICULTURE, it is unlikely that the planting rea will go beyond its present size. A uniform area of 1200 ha. is nvisaged through the Development Plan Period. Extension efforts will e geared towards raising yields per ha. and pyrethrum content hrough good cultural practices rather than increasing the hectarage. See table II below:-

TABLE II - PLANNED PYRETHRUM P[illegible]ING & PRODUCTION

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ctares to be anted	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
oduction (Kg.) ied Fl	360000	420000	480000	480000	480000
timated yields , Dried owes.)	300	350	400	400	400

iii) Maize

It is planned that the area to be planted will gradually decrease from the present 5200 ha. to 5000 ha. to give way to other subsistence crops. (See Table III below)

TABLE III - PLANNED MAIZE PLANTING & PRODUCTION

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ctares to be anted	5200	5200	5200	5100	5000
oduction (bags)	197600	208000	218400	224000	225000
timated yields gs per ha)	38	40	42	44	45

(iv) Passion Fruits

With the availability of free seedlings and inputs on credit to growers and aldo better marketing facilities as announced by the Kenya Fruit Processors Ltd., the current 40 ha are expected to increase to 80 ha. by the end of the Plan Period. (See table IV below:-)

TABLE IV - PLANNED PASSION FRUIT PLANTING & PRODUCTION

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hectares to be planted	40	50	60	70	80
Production (metric Tones)	40*	560	700	840	980
Estimated yield Tones per ha.)	10	14	14	14	14

* Production from estimated 4 ha.

(v) Other Crops

More emphasis will be laid on the growing of other crops like vegetables, potatoes, bananas, beans, pineapples, fruit trees, fodder crops and also general afforestation. (See table V below:)

TABLE V - PLANNED PLANTING & PRODUCTION OF OTHER CROPS: (hectares)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Finger Millet	500	500	500	500	600
Vege-tables	100	150	200	300	400
Irish potatoes	100	150	200	250	300
Bananas	20	25	30	35	40
Beans	600	650	700	750	800
Fruit Trees					
Orange Ovacadoes	5	7	10	15	20
Pineapples	2	6	10	14	20
Fodder crops, Oats, Napier					
Sweet potatoes	300	320	350	380	400
No. of trees	30000	40000	50000	60000	70000

TABLE VI - FARM PLANNING AND LAYOUT:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Farm to be planned and laid out	50	75	100	125	150
Estimated hect. to be planned and laid out	750	1125	1150	1875	2250

TABLE VII - SOIL CONSERVATION

Cut-off Km	100	200	250	250	400
Graded Ter. Km.	150	200	220	240	280
Grass Strips	300	600	800	1000	1200
Bank Hedges	250	400	450	550	680

MANPOWER AND TRAINING

In order to achieve the planned increase in production and yields, a well trained and efficient extension service will be a prerequisite for providing the up to date research information to the farmers. Importance of continued farmer training at F.T.C.'s field days, local education tours and demostrations, meetings and F.T.C. follow-ups will not be overlooked but strengthened.

Tables XI to XIII below summarise the manpower and training needs during the Plan period as well as farmers training courses and follow-ups, with estimated costs.

(a) MANPOWER/STAFF REQUIRED - TABLE VIII

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Present Estab.
Technical Off. I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical " II or III	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical Ass. General	32	32	32	32	32	32
Soil Conserv.	2	4	4	4	4	0
Farm Planning/ Layout	1	1	1	1	1	0
Home Economics	2	5	5	5	5	0
Total	39	44	44	44	44	34

(c) TABLE X - FARMERS TRAINING

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
F.T.C. Courses No.	6	6	6	6	6
Participants	180	180	180	180	180
Estimated K£	20	20	20	20	20
Demostration: No	25	25	25	25	25
Participants	500	500	500	500	500
Estimated K£	200	200	200	200	200
Education Tours: No.	1	1	1	1	1
Participants	40	40	40	40	40
Estimated K£	500	500	500	500	500
Education Meetings No.	50	50	50	50	50
Participants	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Estimated Cost K£	125	125	125	125	125
F.T.C. Courses Follow -up	4	4	4	4	4
Participants	20	20	20	20	20
Estimated Cost K£	12	12	12	12	12
Field Days: No.	4	4	4	4	4
Participants	120	120	120	120	120
Estimated cost K£	60	60	60	60	60
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST K£	917	917	917	917	917

A. V. 6 - CONSTRAINTS

- Lack of adequate finance is likely to remain a major constraint in the above extension programmes. It will therefore be necessary to adopt less costly extension methods of group-approach nature, for example - farmers meetings, field days, local tours, demonstration and discussion groups.

- Lack of adequate staff, in terms of number a quality, to carry out extension services may also affect the proposed Plan. A proposal has been made for staff training courses and Seminars during the Plan Period in Appendix IV.

A VI - NATURAL RESOURCES

FOREST DEPARTMENT

A. VI. 1 BACKGROUND

The gazetted forest reserve in Kericho stretches from 'T' in the South Tinderet to Amala River in the Southern Bomet. This thick blanket of mostly indigenous forest greatly accounts for the regular rainfall within the District. The total gazetted forest area, which comprises Chepalungu, South West Mau, West Mau, Londiani, Mt. Londiani, and South Tinderet forests, covers about 123,000 hectares, out of which about 7,900 hectares have been planted with both exotic and indigenous species. The rest are all covered with natural forests.

A. VI. 2. PROBLEMS:

2. a. From time to time this Department has been faced with the problem of illegal settlers within the forest. Although some of these people are genuine landless people who have been driven into these areas by conditions of near destitution, a good number on close investigation appear to be those instilled with land - grabbing desire, hoping that they would ultimately be allowed to retain a portion of land they had thus 'acquired' if not all of it. Some of the genuine cases are those forest workers who have all through their adulthood worked and lived in the forest as Departmental labourers with their families, growing crops around their dwellings for subsistance to supplement their incomes. Some of such people have even lost touch with their kin and have subsequently had no share in their ancestral land.

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2.b. Charcoal burning in the forests has become a very lucrative business, especially with the increase in the cost of other forms of fuel and the subsequent increase in the price of charcoal especially in the large towns. As a result the Department has an ever increasing burden of trying to truck down illegal charcoal burners within the forests. This problem is not only affecting the gazetted forests but is also affecting individual (Private) land. Where the land owner is not himself a charcoal burner, he would sell his trees to those engaged in the business. This practice is commonly found in Soin Location where trees are sold especially to charcoal burners from the neighbouring Kisumu District where trees are very scarce. What makes the situation even worse is that the land owners do not plant more trees to replace those they have sold. Although this practice has proved to be a reasonably good source of income, especially to the low income group in the area, it is eventually bound to create even bigger problems of desertification unless checked in good time.

2.c. Health facilities. Most of the forest stations are a great distance from the nearest health institutions. As a result a lot of hardship is caused to forest workers who in most cases have no access to any communication facilities. Most of the forest roads are not served by any public transport.

2.d. Many of the forest stations lack transport and the few vehicles that are owned by the Department cannot adequately serve all the stations.

2.e. Tied to the means of communication is the problem of forest roads. Nearly all of these roads are impassable during the rainy seasons. For most of the forests in Kericho District, the rains continue almost throughout the year, with very short breaks. It therefore means that effective operation cannot be carried out in certain areas for long periods. This problem seriously affects the general administration and maintenance of the forests by the Department's staff. One other operation that is often affected is logging by the saw-mills. During the wet seasons the sawmills find it difficult to cope with the demand for timber mainly because they cannot carry out logging effectively.

2.f. As regards rural afforestation, the seedlings produced every year are far from being adequate. Not even half the demand of the entire District is adequately met, and even the few that are raised cannot be evenly distributed throughout the District owing to poor communication facilities. As a result, the really needy areas, which are usually farthest from the nurseries, are bound to suffer even more.

A. VI. 3 OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

3. a. There is need to improve communication facilities within the gazetted forest to ensure easy administration of the forests. This would greatly check unauthorised settlements and even charcoal burning within the forests.

3.b. As for charcoal burning, much more than mere prevention is needed. The education aspect of it is needed, both through extensional programmes and through administrative barazas, to ensure that every tree felled for charcoal purposes is replaced with a new plantation.

3.c. The above cannot be effective enough if the present shortage of seedlings continues. It is therefore necessary to establish a few more nurseries at various stations, especially in areas with communication problems, to ensure that farmers have access to seedlings whenever they need them.

A. VI. 4 DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO-DATE

The annual planting programme currently stands at 900 hectares, all supplied with seedlings from seven existing tree nurseries at Malagat, Sorget Makutano, Londiani, Kericho, Itare and Bomet. There are ten forest stations in the District, namely, Tinderet, Tendeno, Malagat, Sorget, Makutano, Londiani Kericho, Maramara, Itare and Nyangores.

The Forest Department and the Forest Industry as a whole employs about 2,000 families with over 1,000 working for the Department, about 400 for the saw mills and over 500 for other contractors.

Every year timber worth about £50,000 is produced, Most of this is from planted exotic forests. The really indigenous species, especially the hard woods, are disappearing fast and those planted by the Department are still very far from being of any commercial value because of the long period they take to mature.

In addition to the expansion of forests carried out by the Department, a lot of planting work is now being done by individual farmers and institutions on their private land. Many people have come to realise the benefits derived from trees and have now stepped up tree planting both for eventual building and commercial purposes and for demarcation around their land and soil conservation along their river banks.

Seedlings are normally sold at sh.2/= per box of 40-50 seedlings. This is a highly subsidised rate and can be afforded by nearly every farmer in the District.

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On the national tree planting day seedlings are provided free of charge to administrative centres for distribution to institutions. A few farmers also do benefit individually by getting these seedlings free of charge, though considering the highly subsidised price, not much is really saved in cash terms. In 1977, 55,000 seedlings valued at sh.2,200/= were issued on the national tree planting day throughout the District. Besides, 248,375 were sold to farmers at a value of sh. 9,935/=.

In 1978, however, there was a drop of about 34% in the total number of seedlings issued. Throughout that year 32,850 seedlings valued at sh.1,314/= were issued freely on the National Tree Planting Day while 167,496 were sold out at a value of sh.7,126/=.

This drop is accounted for by two factors:- First, there was the problem of means of transport which could have been used to bring in the appropriate soil required for growing the seedlings. Second was the shortage of tools especially boxes, in which the seedlings are grown.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion problems are worst in Kipkelion Division, the western border of Waldai location in Belgut Division, and Longisa location in Bomet Division. As a result, the R.A.E.S., in conjuction with the Ministry of Agriculture, have intensified efforts to step up soil conservation measures in these areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is spending, during 1978/79, sh. 70,000/= to cut trenches across the steep slopes in Kebeneti area of Waldai Location as well as provide napier grass and citrus trees for farmers to plant along these trenches.

Through the R.A.E.S., the District has also benefited, over the last four years, from grants issued out of the Rural Development Fund (RDF) for afforestation around Kipkelion township, along the Kericho river (which passes through Kericho town) and in Butiik area, all done under the Rural Works Programme. The Bomet tree nursery was also constructed under the same programme and is now supplying seedlings for Bomet Division under the maintenance of the Forest Department (RAES). The R.A.E.S. programme, however, mainly concerns itself with ornamental trees and trees for the building industry, but not with fruit trees which, besides serving as means of soil conservation, would also give the farmers some added economic benefit. This will be a useful area to explore during this plan period.

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A.VI. 5 PLAN OF ACTION

The Forest Department plans to put up new tree nurseries in every administrative Division during the Plan Period. Stations already earmarked for these new nurseries are:-

Kipkelion	(Kipkelion	Division)
Sosiot	(Belgut	")
Kapkatet	(Bureti	")
Sotik	(Bureti	")
Chepalungu	(Bomet	")

In addition the Department will assist chiefs as far as possible to establish tree nurseries in their respective locations in order to bring seedlings closer to the people. It is expected that, as far as possible, these new nurseries will be established with financial assistance from the Rural Development Fund under Rural Works Programme.

Table I below shows what will be required to carry out the Departmental programmes in the District and their financial implication, during the Plan Period.

TABLE I - FOREST STATIONS (KERICHO) - DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	Total
1. Additional vehicles - Land rovers Lorries tractors & trailers.	63,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	126,000
2. Equipment - Fighting pumps, saws, telephone installations	16,000	5,900	3,500	2,800	-	28,200
3. Staff houses & ancillary buildings	50,000	33,000	28,000	7,600	15,300	133,900
4. Construction of Forest Roads	24,000	20,000	24,000	3,000	9,000	80,000
R.A.E.S.						
5. Establishment of new nurseries at Kipkelion, Belgut, Kapkatet, Sotik and Chepalungu	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
R.A.E.S.						
6. Expansion of Kericho and Bomet Nurseries	-	-	-	-	22,900	22,900
TOTAL	168,000	94,900	91,500	49,400	62,200	466,000

Source: Divisional Forest Officer - Kericho.

A.VI. 6 - CONSTRAINTS

- In order to carry out effective control of forests and expansion of the afforestation programme a lot more in the form of Transport facilities, equipment, housing and staffing will be required. Funds to provide these facilities are likely to be a major constraint during this plan period.
- The problem of forest squatters, especially by retired forest workers and occational infiltrators, is likely to continue to be another constraint.

A. VII - TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

(WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT DEPT.)

A. VII. 1 BACKGROUND:

The area falling under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife conservation and Management Department, Kericho, starts from Olengurwone in the East and follows the District Administrative boundary with Narok Southwards through Mulot, Kabason, Chebunyo and Gorgor. It continues through to just before Koroka in Kisii District where it turns Northwards to Sondu, Nyakach and Ahero in Kisumu District. It then turns Eastwards to Chemelil, engulfing part of the Nandi Hills, Tinderet Forest, Londiani and Molo, down to where the line started at Olengurwone.

It is thus clear that the Departments jurisdication in this District is not limited to the District's Administrative boundary but also includes parts of Kisii, Kisumu, Nandi and Nakuru Districts. The area is administered from the station in Kericho Town, strengthened by four outposts situated at Kabason, Ngoina, Muhoroni and Senghor.

A. VII.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS :

In trying to handle / menace, the Wildlife Department is faced with four major problems:- /wild game

- The inadequacy of outposts and staff. The area under Kericho's jurisdication is quite vast and cannot be handled effectively by the four outposts and the few rangers that man them. Furthermore, there are not enough houses in the existing outposts to accommodate the rangers.

- Communication. Usually because of poor communication system reports regarding dangerous game straying out of the forest fo not reach the officials in good enough time for effective action. Even if such reports manage to reach them on time poor roads and at times lack of vehicles render it impossible to reach the spot on time. In most cases there is not even a road to such areas.
- Lack of Official National Parks. Even when prompt action is taken by the game rangers, there is no official park to drive these animals back to. the beast would dash back into a forest in close quarters only to renew the menace unless it is skilled.

- Connected with the above is the fact that many of the people pestered by these wild animals are those who moved into these Future Reserves and excised land for settlements. Such persons having planted their crops in the forest are always easy victims of the game molestations. Their self-imposed problems are thus transferred to the Department.

A. VII. 3 STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS:

- It is recommended that additional outposts be established at Kericho and Itare Forest Stations. This will definitely call for additional staff and houses.
- With the opening up of more roads, especially those leading into the forests, and the maintenance of existing roads, communication into the affected areas would very much be eased. It will also be necessary to increase the number of vehicles. Only then will effective control be possible. The Rural Access Roads Programme, which is currently in progress, is expected to go a long way towards alleviating communication problems.
- It is strongly recommended that the South West Mau Nature Reserve, which is currently under the Forest Department, be converted into a National Park and transferred to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Department. This will give the Nature Reserve some additional legal status and will give security to wildlife in it and minimize encroachment by forest settlers. Above all this will make it possible to tap the reserve's tourist potential. It will also be possible to estimate the number of wild game we have in the District.

  A proposal to this effect has been made by the Department's office in the District to the Headquarters and it is hoped that the two Ministries involved will come to some quick decision. If this proposal is implimented, it is planned to link up this National Park with the Masai Mara Parks by a Southward route via Bomet and Longisa.
- Land adjudication - process will need to be completed and titles i issued in time to determine true land ownership especially in the areas bordering the Nature Reserve. This will ease compensation problems in case the National Park Boundaries happen to affect the individual farmers. It will also help expose the illegal forest settlers.

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A. VII. 4 DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO-DATE

As pointed out in Chapter I of this plan, the District has no gazetted National Parks. What exist at the moment are Nature Reserves (indigenous forests) - which are maintained as such in order to preserve their flora and fauna. The most important one is the South-Western Mau Forest which lies to the East of the District and has parts of it extending into Narok and Nakuru Districts.

These Nature Reserves have enabled the District to still maintain a good number of wild game, the most notable ones being elephants, buffaloes leopards, giant forest hogs, bongo, and other smaller species of antelopes and monkeys, the actual numbers of which have not been determine yet. The wild game are not confined to any particular area, nor is it possible to relate any particular species with any one particular area, though the South West Mau Nature Reserve is particularly known to give sanctuary to the big game and to a good number of the other smaller ones. From time to time these animals do wander out of the forests and pester the farmers bordering the forests by destroying their crops and killing their livestock. Occasionally some do stray as far away from the forests as the surburbs of Kericho Town, interfering with many farmers in the process. The Department is now putting in extra effort to curb this menace.

A. VII. 5 - PLAN OF ACTION:

- Efforts will be made to open up and popularise the Southern (Kericho - Narok) tourist route. The Kericho - Narok road, which has been approved for re-alignment, will need to be completed during this plan period to facilitate tourist traffic on this Southern route. This route will be fed by secondary and rural access roads leading from the vicinity of the park.

[illegible]

- There is no immediate plan to expand the capacity of the major hotels such as the Tea Hotel within the five years in question, but if the park plan is implimented, it will be necessary to put up a lodge either in the park or along the Southern route towards Narok, possibly at Bomet. (The budgetary aspects of the above developments will be worked out in the course of the Plan.)

A. VII. 6 CONSTRAINTS:

- Roads - The inadequacy of all weather roads is still likely to be a major constraint. As mentioned earlier, areas leading to the Nature Reserve have no roads at all. If this Reserve is turned into a park it will call for good tourist roads to be constructed to render it accessible at all times of the year.

- Hotels - At the moment there is only one tourist class hotel in the District (the Tea Hotel) which has a capacity of only 84 beds. It is supplemented by a few other relatively lower-grade hotels, such as the Kericho Garden Lodge and the Rex Inn, which have a capacity of only 8 and 14 beds, respectively. This inadequacy of accommodation is still likely to be a constraint to the new activities.

SECTION B - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

B.I - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

B.1.1 - BACKGROUND

1.a.1 (a) ROADS

Generally, Kericho District is well served with roads of classes ranging from 'B' (National Trunk Roads) to 'G' (Government Access Roads). The B1 road which takes off from the Nakuru - Eldoret road (A 104) near Mau Summit and proceeds the Kenya - Uganda Border at Busia via Kisumu, has 91.7 Kilometers of its length within Kericho District. This, together with C23 (Kericho - Sotik) and three other shorter roads, C.35, D 230, and D313 - gives the District a total of 170 Kms of bitumen roads.

Altogether, the District has a total road length of 1,718.3 Kms. classified as shown in Table 1 below:-

TABLE I - CLASSIFIED ROADS - KERICHO DISTRICT

Type of Road	Class	Distance in Kms.
National Trunk Roads	B	159.8
Primary Roads	C	282.6
Secondary roads	D	413.6
Minor roads	E	412.3
Minor roads	K	305.1
Settlement roads	L	53.9
Tea roads	T	54.7
Government Access Roads	G	36.3
	Total	1,713.3

A map showing all the classified roads in the District is attached at the back of this Plan.

In addition, there is a net-work of roads built and maintained by the two major Tea Companies (Brooke Bond Liebig and African Highlands Produce Co.) and used mainly to serve the tea estates.

These have a total distance of 536.8 Kms distributed as follows:-

Brooke Bond

Earth roads	- 56.1 Km.
Bitumen roads	- 7.7 Km.
Total	63.8 Kms

A.H.P. Co.

Earth roads	- 440 Kms.
Bitumen roads	- 60 Kms.
Total	- 500 Kms.

: After the extension of Kericho Town boundary, a total length of about 53 Kms. of classified roads now falls within the Township area. Of this length about 18 Kms are of bitumen standard while the rest are earth roads. The roads referred to are:-

B.1 - Kapkugerwet to Kaptebeswet — Nakuru - Kisumu road (Km - Bitumen)

C.23 - B1 to Kapsuser — (Kericho - Sotik) road (Km. - Bitumen)

D 229 - Kericho (B1) to Kipchimchim (E 222) - (4.9 Km) 1.6 Km. Bitumen and 3.3.Km. gravel

D 238 - Tegat (E 222) to Kapsuser (C23) - 3.7 Km) - gravel

E 222 - Kapkugerwet (B1) to Tegat (D 238) - (17 Km) - Earth Road

E 224 - Keongo (E 222) to Kericho (D 229) - (4.9 Km)- Earth roads.

X 2308 - From B1 (Kericho/Kisumu road junction) to E 222- (4.4) - Earth road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Kericho District enjoys good transport links with its neighbouring Districts through fairly high class roads. With the exception of Narok and South Nyanza, all the other neighbouring Districts are linked with Kericho through bitumen roads, thus making road transport through the District fairly good and quick compared to many other Districts. It enjoys regular and heavy bus services from Busia through Kisumu to Nairobi and from Isebania (on the Tanzania border) through Kisii to Nairobi. For quick travel along the same routes one would use public 'Matatu' services which are continuing to increase in number.

Internally, both bus and 'Matatu' services make most parts of the District accessible especially during the less rainy seasons. During the heavy rains, however, most public service vehicles owners are reluctant to ply on non-all-weather roads. Consequently many areas such as the southern parts do suffer from lack of public transport during such seasons.

1. (b) RAILWAYS

The District is served by a section of the Nairobi-Kisumu railway line, from Mau Summit to Fort Ternan, with stations at Londiani, Kedowa, Kipkelion and Fort Ternan. This line cuts a small sector of the North-eastern part of the District and therefore leaves the greater part of the District (and no doubt the most populated area) unserved.

It is, however linked to the rest of the District from Kipkelion (which is the chief Station) through a very poor D 312 road which was originally bitumenized during colonial days and has since then 'eaten' down into a dangerous earth road. This joins up with a short D 313 on to B1 (Nakuru - Kericho road).

A greater bulk of the major cash crops of the District tea, maize, pyrethrum - leave the District through the Kipkelion station through the said link road. Most of the incoming goods e.g. rice, salt, cement and other building materials enter through the same route.

Because of its being far removed from the centre of the District/railway service is not popular at all in the District/this as far as passenger travel is concerned.

.1 (c) - AIR SERVICES

There is only one functional airstrip which is situated along the Kericho - Sotik road (5Km. from Kericho town). The Airstrip is owned by the Tea Companies and is of non-all-weather (grass) standard. The only other airstrip is near Bomet but is hardly used apart from on very special visits to the District.

B.1.2 - PROBLEMS.

There are many problems which frustrate efforts made to maintain all classified roads to satisfactory standards. Some of the most pressing ones are:-

(i) Lack of serviceable equipment and tools. Most of the equipment used are too old and often break down during use. These equipment need urgent replacement.

(ii) Frequent heavy rains in the District which render continuous maintenance difficult.

(iii) Lack of materials, e.g. bitumen, from time to time.

(iv) Insufficient funds allocated for road maintenance. Roads in Kericho, mainly because of heavy rains, require very frequent repairs and grading, yet nearly every year funds that are allocated for these roads are hardly enough to do any satisfactory work throughout the year. Mostly hit are the minor roads which, in spite of the important access role they play, are usually not provided with funds for gravelling and are therefore more easily damaged on slightest use.

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B.1. 3 - STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

3. a Procurement of materials - The present system of tendering for materials on the Provincial basis causes delays and at times involves higher transport costs. It would be a lot quicker and less expensive if quotations were sought and tenders issued at the District level.

3. b Apart from gravelling some of the major roads using private contractors, it will be a lot more convenient to form a grading and gravelling unit within the District for heavy maintenance. It is expected that additional tippers and other equipment will be supplied for this unit through the Japanese Loan and the Mandra Project.

3. c Funds for the minor and secondary roads need to be increased, especially for gravelling. It would be a exercise to have properly constructed and gravelled rural access roads (most of which take off from these secondary and minor classified roads) if the classified roads themselves are not properly maintained.

B.1 4 - DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

In spite of the heavy rains causing constant damage on both earth and bitumen roads, the department has kept most roads passable by intensive repairs.

Under the Rural Access Roads Programme, which is intended to construct a total length of 600 Kms of new roads throughout the District, 34 roads have been approved for construction under the first and second phase. These cover a total of 324Kms. Out of these, work has, by December, 1979, started on 11 roads falling under phases 1. As by that date a total distance of 59.2 Kms has been covered.

Construction work started in Belgut Division under the first construction unit. The second unit will start from the southern part of the District (Bomet Division and work upwards towards Bureti Division to meet the first unit which will continue Northwards to Kipkelion Division and then work southwards. (A list of all the rural access roads approved and either completed or under construction is given in apprendix V(a).

Gravelling has also started on some of the completed rural access roads.

B.1. 5 - PLAN OF ACTION

Normal repair and maintenance of all classified roads is expected to continue through the Plan Period.

The Mau Summit - Awasi road (B1) is due for reconstruction. Efforts are also being made to reseal all the bad sections of road No.C23, that is, from the junction of B1/C23 to Chengoi. It is also strongly recommended that C35 (Londiani - Fort Ternan) road be upgraded to bitumen standard.

It is also intended to regravel the non-bitumen section of road No. D230 which is a very important road through the tea estates. The Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd have the necessary equipment to grade and regravel the road and have indicated their willingness to carry out the work if funds were made available to them by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. (The Tea Companies in Kericho have all along been very useful in helping maintain the classified roads that pass through their estates. Road No. E 200, for example has been maintained by Brooke Bond Liebig for over seven years.

During this Plan Period roads No. C15 (Sotik - Gorgor) and C24 (B3 - Kapkoros) will be re-gravelled by contract.

It is also intended to start reconstruction of all old timber bridges, replacing the timber abutments and beams with concrete abutments and steel beams. This will, of course be subject to availability of funds.

RURAL ACCESS ROADS PROGRAMME - It is expected that all the 324 Kms. approved under phases I and II will be completed during this Plan Period. The remaining 276Kms will also have been approved and possibly started. (All the roads recommended by the D.D.C. for constructions under this programme are listed in Appendix V(B).

Roads in Extended Kericho Township Area

This extended area, although it is under the jurisdiction of the Town Council, is purely an agricultural area and should be treated as other agricultural land as far as roads are concerned. It is therefore recommended that the 35Kms of earth roads running through this extended area be considered together with other roads for gravelling during this Plan Period.

Kericho Airstrip

This airstrip will need up-grading and bitumenization so that it can be used in all weather. Members of the Tea Growers Association have indicated a willingness to pay for part of the up-grading (construction) costs estimated at £50,000 [illegible] commitment could be made by the Government

TC 6 - CONSTRAINTS

Man power: it is expected that this will continue to be a constraint especially where construction is involved. In the Rural Access Roads Programme, for example, the low wages of shs.7/90 per working day are far from attractive and can only lure the most desparate labourer. As a result, many people would be reluctant to join in with this labour force, thus slowing the construction process. It would be necessary to improve this wage rate if work has to be speeded.

The present system of procuring materials if it continues, is also still bound to slow the maintenance and repair work on roads.

B. II - WATER DEVELOPMENT

B.II.1 BACKGROUND.

The greater part of Kericho District lies above 2000m sea level with mean maximum temperatures varying from 20°C in the Northern Zones to 28°C in the lower Bomet area and areas bordering Kisumu District.

The mean annual rainfall also varies correspondingly from over 1800mm to 1200mm in the Southern areas. Although there is good distribution of rainfall throughout the year and throughout the District, the Southern parts and the areas bordering Kisumu District tend to be much drier than the Northern and Central parts of the District during the months with less rainfall (December - February).

The District is very adequately supplied with rivers and springs, most of which are permanent. Although these are well distributed throughout the District, most of the small rivers in the Southern parts of the District are seasonal and can therefore be relied upon only during the rainy periods. The greater bulk of (gazetted) forest lies on the Eastern and North Eastern parts of the District, thus providing very good water catchment and partly accounting for the permanence of rivers and springs in these areas. In general, however, water catchment through the District is good, though there are a few areas like Kipkelion where farming along the river banks is posing a big problem both to soil conservation and to water catchment.

B.II.2 PROBLEMS

From the foregoing it will be observed that there is plenty of natural water throughout the District. But its distribution and accessibility to the people makes its abudance far less satisfying for a number of reasons:-

2. (a) Gradient: Most of the District, as stated above lies on high altitude with river accesses sloping very steeply. These slopes make access to water very difficult for both livestock and people.

2. (b) Distance: In the lower parts of the District the rivers and streams are far apart. Both livestock and people have therefore to walk long distances to get water.

2. (c) Lack of Means - mainly financial - to pump water to homesteads both for domestic use and for livestock In general, especially in the relatively low-potential

areas, family incomes are low and it is therefore not possible for every family to instal water pumping equipment individually. Only a few individuals have so far management to instal their own water supplies.

2. (d) Lack of Communal Land. Where joint efforts are applied to construct a water project for a large community, watering points pose another problem in that there is now very little communal land on which to station these points. No person is willing to offer any portion of his fast diminishing land as a communal watering point for both people and livestock.

2. (e) Organizational Problems: Even where families come together to construct a water project for communal use, there are always organizational problems affecting, first, contribution of money, and second, contribution of labour on voluntary basis (especially where trenching is concerned). This problem is mainly prevalent in projects where leaders tend to have political differences and subsequently lack the ability to bring the people together. In such cases the self-help element is seriously affected and higher Government participation is usually called for.

2. (f) Lack of adequate Government Participation - In most cases, where people's self-help component is expected in a project, Government participation (usually in the form of grants from the R.D.F. through the D.D.C) tend to fall far short of the project expectation. More often than not the project is given less that the grant requested by the D.D.C., and usualy much later than the expected time.

Even where a project is to be financed in full by the Government as is the case with major Rural Water Supplies, design and construction of the project takes much longer, than originally expected, mainly because of the processes involved in commissioning designers, obtaining funds for construction and procuring construction material.

2. (g) Inadequate facilities for supervision - The Water Department in Koricho is seriously hit by a shortage of staff and facilities necessary for implementing and supervising both the Ministerial water supplies and the self-help water projects at the same time. More serious is the problem of transport. There are virtually no vehicles at the moment in this Department fit enough for the work of supervision, since the Land Rovers at the station (and these are only two) are more often in the garage for repairs than on the road, having gone beyond their serviceable age.

At the moment all survey and design work in the Province is carried out by one unit stationed in Nakuru.

The amount of work expected of this unit (covering 13 Districts) is more than it can effectively carry out. As a result it always manages to survey only two or three projects in every District in a year.

It should be noted that the problems cited above do affect not only water programmes but virtually all other programmes as well. Any solutions to these could very well apply to any other programme.

B.II.3 OBJECTIVES TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

3. (a) Supply of piped Water. The only effective solution to the first two problems (gradient and distance) related to accessibility to rivers and other water spots is the supply of piped water to farms. While joint 'Harambee' efforts are strengthened, the main goal should be to supply water to individual farms and thus eliminate, at the same time the problem of finding communal watering points.

3. (b) The 'Harambee' spirit, which is very much alive in the District, needs to be handled with a little more tact to free it from the political misunderstanding that tends to come in from time to time. this can best be done by the Administration stepping in and taking a much more active role in organizing the people both in raising funds and giving their contribution in the form of labour.

3. (c) Government Participation - Although the District is generally regarded as high potential and one with a relative high income per capital, it should be noted that the numerous 'Harambee' programmes both within and outside the District, have put a lot of strain on the people's pockets. The people's capacity to contribute effectively for water projects is therefore seriously reduced. It would therefore be important for the Government to take this inot consideration and provide grants as requested by the D.D.C. so that implementation is not cripled by inadequancy of funds. The time taken to approve the grants will also need to be reduced substantially if implementation is to be carried out within the expected time.

3. (d) Supervision staff and facilities - Staffing at the District Water Office will need to be strengthened. A survey unit should be stationed at the District Water Office to carry out quick surveys and designs on minor water schemes in the District.

More urgently needed are vehicles (at least 3 new four wheel - drive vehicles) to enable the officers in this Department to carry out effective supervision of water projects. In addition, one 7-ton lorry will be needed to help distribute construction material and equipment to the projects being implemented.

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TABLE I - EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES - KERICHO DISTRICT

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
M.W.D. WATER SUPPLIES	UNICEF/MOH SUPPLIES REHABILITATED BY MWD	C.C.K/UNICEF/MOH/ALDEV SUPPLIES MAINTAINED BY COUNTY COUNCIL OF KIPSIGIS	LOCAL COMMUNITY (RDF/CARE. - ASSISTED) SUPPLIES MAINTAINED BY COUNTY COUNCIL	LOCAL COMMUNITY (RDF/CARE + ASSIST SUPPLIES MAINTAINE THE SAME COMMUNITY
1. Kericho (Township)	(1) Kapsoit	1. Kabokyek		
2. Londiani (")	(2) Longisa	2. Poiywek	1. Kedowa	1. Masc
3. Sotik (")		3. Kenegut		2. Kipchimchim
4. Kipkelion (")		4. Sosiot		3. Kiptere (at c letion stage
5. Kapkatet (")		5. Kebencti		
6. Bomet (")		6. Roret		4. Kabugut
7. Chepalungu (")		7. Gorgor		
		8. Ndanai		
		9. Tumoi		
		10. Sigor		

In addition, there are also water supplies installed by Missions at Kipchimchim, Thessalia, and Tenwek mainly to serve the educational and or medical intitutions contained therein.

It should be noted that the water supplies under categories (b) and (c) are limited to serving only market centres and /or schools within the vicinity. The rural farming population derive very little benefit from these schemes.

The only supplies that serve the farmers are those under (d) and (e) besides the Chepalungu Rural Water Supply under category (a).

It is also important to note that most of the supplies under (b), (σ), (d) and (e) have been assisted in one way or another by voluntary (foreign) organizations based in the Republic, thus showing the great role these organizations have played in supplying water to the District. All the five supplies under (d) and (e), for instance, have received very substancial aid from C.A.R.E. - KENYA in the form of machinery, pipes and construction materials for storage tanks.

4 (ii) - ONGOING PROGRAMMES:

Under the direct cost and responsibility of the Ministry of Water Development, three Rural Water Supplies are currently being undertaken:-

(a). Siger - Longisa R.W.S. whose design work has been completed and is now under construction,

(b) Litein RWS which is now under design

and (c) Soin RWS whose preliminary survey has been done awaiting final design.

In addition the Ministry is currently carrying out expansion works on Chepalungu R.W.S. to include more farmers with emphasis on individual connections to the farmers. Similar expansion is also going on on Sosiot water supply.

As a direct assistance to the local communities' efforts the Ministry has supplied pipes and construction materials to Cheban'gang'/ Kimulot, Ngecherek, and Chepkemel Water Projects and is supervising construction of all the three projects which are now underway. Similar material assistance has also been given to Chepsir and Kapseger Water projects whose designs have been completed and are awaiting construction.

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B.II. 5 PLAN OF ACTION

5 (a) Rehabilitation

During this Plan Period the Ministry of Water Development will continue its programme of rehabilitation of self-help water supplies to ensure proper operation and maintenance. These recommended for rehabilitation are:-

1. Kodowa
2. Maso
3. Kipchimchim
4. Kiptere
5. Chebangeny/Kimulot
6. Kapseger
7. Chepsir
8. Ngecherek

While the County Council of Kipsigis will continue to maintain the smaller schemes mainly serving market centres, the supplies falling within the major Rural Water Supplies will need to be integrated into these major supplies and maintained by the Ministry. With the expansion of Chepalungu Rural Water Supply, Ndanai and Gorger should be integrated into Chepalungu, while Siger will be absorbed by the Siger/Longisa R.W.S. now under construction. Kabokyek, Poiywek and Kenegut schemes will be integrqted into Soin Rural Water supply when it is completed. Although Sosiot water supply is expected to be covered by the Soin R.W.S. in its last phase, it will need to be taken over by the Ministry within this Plan period as soon as its expansion programme now in process is completed. The later phase of Litein R.W.S. Will extend to Rorct

5 (b) DAMS

The District has a number of dams scattered all over, but mostly concentrated in the lower parts of Bomet Division and also in the Settlement areas. Most of these dams have now become virtually unserviceable because of either excessive silting or collapsing walls.

It is intended to renovate some of these dams during this Plan Period in order to augment the existing or proposed water supplies, especially in the areas most commonly affected by drought like the Southern Bomet area. The users will also be instructed on proper maintenance methods so as to avoid the problem of sitting and collapsing walls.

In all, twenty-six dams are affected and will require renovation:-

1. Chebunyo
2. Kapcheruse
3. Sogororbei
4. Chepsambai
5. Ndanai
6. Chemisingut
7. Chelichek
8. Gorger
9. Labotiet
10. Kata
11. Siongiroi
12. Kamagiboi
13. Golegele
14. Chemngatat

Most of these dams can be cleaned manually and it is recommended that this advantage be taken for it will be cheaper and not involve much waste of water since machines can only be deployed after the dams have been drained of all water and left to dry. Each dam would require an average of shs. 40,000/= to renovate and it is hoped that the greater role will be played by the Rural Development Fund under the Rural Works Programme. The whole exercise will be phased throughout the Plan Period according to priorities which will be determined in the course of this Period

5. (c) NEW SELF-HELP SCHEMES:

In the spirit of "Harambee", the people will still be encouraged to continue constructing new water supplies on self-help basis. It is expected that with full Government participation and provision of facilities as outlined in the strategies to to overcome problems above, a number of new water supplies will be constructed during this Plan Period.

The new projects already earmarked for construction are:-

1. Ainamoi
2. Kabianga
3. Ngoina
4. Manaret
5. Kipsonoi
6. Silibwet
7. Tonongoi
8. Sotik East
9. Chepleiwa
10. Kunyak
11. Kapsoroget

This list includes projects under settlement schemes. Two of the above projects, namely, Ainamoi and Kabianga, have been surveyed and are now ready for construction, while all the rest are yet to be surveyed..

It is expected that their survey, design and implimentation will be phased throughout the Plan period.

5. (d) RURAL WATER SUPPLIES:

In addition to the three Rural Water Supplies now started or due to start, namely, Sigor/Longisa, Litein and Soin, the Ministry of Water Development will undertake one R.W.S. in Kipkelion. It is unlikely that its construction will start within this Plan Period. What can be hoped for during this period, however, is its preliminary survey.

5. (e) DIP WATER SUPPLIES:

It is noted that the previous arrangements to construct cattle dips in the District did not take into consideration water supplies for these dips.

As a result many of them have suffered for lack of water; hence poor management standards. During this Plan Period it is recommended that minor water supplies (assisted by the R.D.F) be constructed to cater for such cattle dips and those that are yet to be constructed. This will particularly be the case where the dips are not located along the supply lines of major existing or planned water supplies.

5. (f) PARTICIPATION:

All the above supplies will entail a considerable amount of self-help contribution. It is expected that the Rural Development Fund (R.D.F.) grants through the D.D.C., will play a key role in the construction of these projects.

Voluntary organizations such as C.A.R.E. - Kenya, the E.E.C. and the Freedom From Hunger Council, all of which have generously come forward with their assistance from time to time, will still be approached for further help.

B.II. 6 - CONSTRAINTS :

6 (a) Budgetary - This is considered one of the major constraints that are likely to affect the Water Department Recurrent expenses are likely to be high if the above Plan of action is to be implimented successfully. Development estimates for the Plan period are given at Appendix VI

6 (b) - Personnel: Closely tied with the budgetary constraint is perosnnel. As pointed out earlier under strategies to overcome problems, there is likely to be a lot of strain on perosnnel during the implimentation of the above Plan of action. Serious consideration will therefore need to be given to staffing in this Department.

6. (c) Also related to the above communication. Transport facilities which have been a serious drawback to this Department are still expected to be a major constraint unless the situation is urgently rectified as reccommeded in the strategies above

SECTION C - SOCIAL SERVICES

C.1 HEALTH & NUTRITION

C.1.1 - BACKGROUND.

Kericho District had, by 31st December, 1978 a total of 47 Government Health Facilities in the categories of Dispensaries Health centres and Hospitals. This makes it currently the District with the largest number of Government Health facilities in the Rift Valley Province. Most of these facilities were put up by the Local Authority (County Council of Kipsigis, or A.D.C. as it was known during the colonial period) and later taken over by the Central Government. Relatively few facilities have been put up by the Government (M.O.H.) during the last 10 years.

In addition to these Government health facilities, there are 9 facilities provided by Missions (excluding 37 mobile clinics), 47 facilities provided by Tea Companies, 10 private health facilities (including 8 private Medical Practitioners and one private Dental Practitioner), and 11 non functional but suitable Harambee Dispensary facilities. This breakdown gives a total of 115 functional health facilities in the District. Considering the District population of 698,300/1, this figure provides one health facility for every 5,763 people, and one facility serving an average area of 43 sq. Kms. (The District total area being 4948 sq. Kms.).

Tables 1 -17 below show a detailed breakdown of these Health facilities as they fall under the 9 (nine) Rural Health Units (RHU's) throughout the District. Although the distribution of these facilities appears largerly uneven, it tends to correspond every closely with the pattern of population concentration.

/1 Unofficial census results for Kericho District, 1979.

TABLE 1 - FUNCTIONAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES

RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	HEALTH SUB-CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	OTHER SERVICES RENDERED
1 LONDIANI (Pop. Approx.) 69,000	(1) Londiani	- -	- -	(6) Kipkelion Fort Ternan Makutano Sorget Malagat Songonyet	39 - - - - - -	Maternity, MCH/FP Mobile MCH Clinic fortnightly " - - - -
11 KENEGUT (Pop. Approx.) 59,000	-	-	-	(5) Kenegut Kaitui Kipsitet Kapsorok Soliat	- - - - -	- Mobile MCH Clinic fortnightly - - -
111 KERICHO (Pop. Approx.) 78,000	Kericho Dist. Hosp, (with SDP)	-	-	(7) - Chebangang G.K. Prison Kericho Forest Itare Forest Chepsir Anamoi	138 - - - - - -	Health Education services (HES MCH/FP. Maternity MCH Mobile clinic fortnightly - - - - -

RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	HEALTH SUB-CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	OTHER SERVICES
IV SOSIOT (Pop. Approx.)	-	(1) (Sociot) with SDP	-	(3) - Chepkemel Kabianga Kiptome	(6) Maternity - - -	Health Edu. Services (HES) MCH/FP, Maternity Mobile MCH Clinic Fortnightly " "
V RORET (Pop. Approx.)		(1) Roret (with SDP)	-	(2) - Tebesonik Cheborge	(6) Maternity - -	(HES), Maternity Mobile MCH clinic fortnightly
VI KAPKATET (Pop. Approx.)	(1) Kapkatet (with SDP)	(1) - Kaphoros (with SDP)	- -	(4) - - Taralwa Mogogosiek Cheptalal Sotik-High Lami	46 6 Maternity - - - -	HES, MCH/FP Maternity - Mobile MCH Clinic Fortnightly " "

RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)	HOSPITAL	H. CENTRE	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE	DISPENSARIES	BED	OTHER SERVICES RENDERED
VII NDANAI (Pop. Approx.) 70,000	-	(I) Ndanai (with SDP)	-	(2) - Gelegele Gorgor	(6) Maternity - -	Maternity, (HB MCH/FP - -
VIII SIGOR (Pop. Approx.) 72,000	-	(I) Sigor (with SDP)	-	(4) - Makimeny Chebunyo Olokyin	(6) Maternity - - -	Maternity, HES MCH/FP - - -
IX BOMET (Pop. Approx.) 86,000	-	-	Bomet	(5) Tegat Chemaner Kapkesosio Merigi Longisa	- - - - - -	HES, MCH/FP - - Mobile MCH Cli fortnightly "
T O T A L	3	5	1	38	253	

PART II - MISSIONS HEALTH FACILITIES

RURAL HEALTH UNITS (RHU)	HOSPITALS	H. CENTRES	HEALTH SUB-CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	SERVICES RI
I LONDIANI	-	(1) St. Francis Kipkelion	-	-	50	Gen/Med/Mater Weekly ANC/C
II KERICHO	- -	(1) Thessalia	-	(1) - Kobchyak	10	Curative/ANC Maternity
III KERICHO	-	(1) Kipchimchim	-	(1) - Chepsbom	32 -	Gen/Maternit Mobile Clini curveyed wee Kipchimchim Curative/CWC/
IV SOSIOT	-	-	-	(1) Kobeneti	-	Curative/mon CWC/ANC from Mission Hosp Nyanza Provi
V TOTET	-	-	-	-	-	-

L HEALTH	HOSPITAL	H. CENTRES	HEALTH SUB-CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	SERVICES RENDERED
KATET	(1) St. Clares (Kaplong)	(1) -	-	(5) - Kibwastuiyo Kipsonoi Kiplelji Koiwa Kanusin -	214 - - - - - 48	Gen/Maternity/ANC/CWC/Surgical Nurses Training School Mobile Clinic Centre (St. Clares) " " " " Gen/Med/Maternity/ANC/CWC.
ANAI	-	-	-	(1) Gelegele	-	Mobile clinic centres from kaboson H/C.
IGOR	(-	(1) Kaboson	-	(2) - Kipkelat Maktimeny	15 - - -	Gen/CWC/ANC/Mat. Mobile Clinic Centre from Kaboson Mic. H.C Mobile Clinic Centre from St. Clares, Kaplong.
T	(1) Tenwek	-		-	118	Gen/Mat./ANC/CWC/FP
A L	2	5		2 excluding mobile clinics	118	

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RURAL HEALTH	HOSPITAL	H. CENTRES	HEALTH SUB-CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	SERVICES RENDERED
VI KAPKATET	(1) St. Clares (Kaplong)	(1) -	-	(5) -	214	Gen/Maternity/ANC/CWC/Surgical Nurses Training School
				Kibwastuiyo	-	Mobile Clinic Centre (St. Clares)
				Kipsonoi		"
				Kiplelji	-	"
				Koiwa	-	"
				Kanusin	-	"
				-	48	Gen/Med/Maternity/ANC/CWC.
VII NDANAI	-	-	-	(1) Gelegele	-	Mobile clinic centres from kabosoon H/C.
VIII SIGOR	(-	(1) Kabosoon	-	(2) -	15	Gen/CWC/ANC/Mat.
				Kipkelat	-	Mobile Clinic Centre from Kabosoon Mic. H.C
					-	
				Makimeny	-	Mobile Clinic Centre from St. Clares, Kaplong.
IX BOMET	(1) Tenwek	-	-	-	118	Gen/Mat./ANC/CWC/FP
T O T A L	2	5	-	2 excluding mobile clinics	118	

R.H.U	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRES	HEALTH SUB-HEALTH	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	SERVICE RENDERED
1. LONDIANI	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. KENEGUT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3) Brooke Bond L. Cent. Hospital	-	-	53 Network of 26 Dispensaries in Tea Estate attached to BBL Cent. Hospital	84 -	Med/Surgery/ANC/CWC No Maternity Services Curative
	African Highlands Produce Co. Cent. Hospital	-	-	- Network 17 Dispensaries in Tea Estate Attached to AHP Co. Cent. Hosp. 1. Changoi Tea Co. Dispensary 1. Kaisugu Tea Co. Dispensaries	103 - - -	Med/Surgery/ANC/CWC No Maternity services Curative Curative "

R.H.U	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE	DISPENSARIES	BEDS	SERVICES RENDERED
III KERICHO Cont.	Kericho Nursing Home (Private)	-	-	-	30	Med/Gen/Maternity
				6 Private Clinics (Kericho Town)	-	General Practitioners
				1 Private Dental clinic (Kericho Town)	-	Dental Services
				1 Specialist Clinic (Kericho Town)	-	General Surgery
IV SOSIOT	-	-	-	-	-	-
V BORET	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI KAPKATET	-	-	-	(1) 1 Private Clinic at Sotik	-	General Practitioner
VII NDANYI	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII PSIGOI	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX BOMET	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	3	-	-	54	317	-

R. H. U	HOSPITAL STANDARD	HEALTH CENTRE STANDARD	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE STANDARD	DISPENSARIES STANDARD	R E M A R K S
1 LONDIANI	-	-	-	(2) Kunyak Tendano	Old residential building suitable for opening Permanent building put up by Forest Department as Dispensary Suitable for opening.
11 KENEGUT	(1) Kenegut	(1) - Kaitui		- -	Existing Dispensary expanded on Harambee to H.C. Standard. Expansion on existing Dispensar to HSC standard still going on Harambee basis.
111 KEMICHO	-	(1)	(-)	(5) Kaphiam Chomosot *Tangamboi * Kimulot -	Permanent building erected nee ing urgent opening. Permanent building of multi-purpose design. Old residential timber building unsuitable as a health facility Old timber office (unsuitable) Permanent expansion of existing Dispensary to HC in progress.
		Chebongang	-		

R.H.U	HOSPITAL STANDARD	HEALTH CENTRE STANDARD	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE STANDARD	DISPENSARY STANDARD	R E M A R K S
111 KERICHO Cont	-	-	-	*Chepson	In Iron Sheet building
IV SOSIOT	-	(2) ot	(1) -	(1) * Irea	Iron sheet building (esy re of Chephemel)
		Sociot	-	-	Expansion on existing HC on Harambee in progress
		Chephemel	-	-	Health centre facilities put Harambee not being utilised.
			Kabianga	-	HSC facilities put up on Har not being utilised.
V	-	-		(2) Kiptewit	Permanent Dispensary buildin erected. Opening erequired.
				* Kiptome	Semi-permanent poor quality structure. Unsuitable for dispensary purposes.

R. H. U.	HOSPITAL STANDARD	HEALTH CENTRE STANDARD	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE STANDARD	DISPENSARIES STANDARD	R E M A R K S
VI KAPKATET	-	-	-	(6) Litein	Permanent structure (Presently used as D.C.'s Office)
	-	-	-	Kipsomoi	Permanent building (Fit for opening as Dispensary)
	-	-	-	Kanusin	Semi-permanent building (formerly Administration Office. Needs openin
	-	-	-	Cholangot	Iron sheet building but suitable designed for a dispensary
	-	-	-	*Koiva	Small structure (formerly used as administrative office.
	-	-	-	*Kibwastuiyo	Semi-permanent structure, at the moment not suitable for a dispensary.
VII NDANAI	-	-	-	-	-
VII SIGOR	-	(1) Siongiroi	-	(1) -	A full HC with staff houses already completed. Should be opened up as a priority.
				*Kiplolat	Semi-Permanent timber build, of poor workmanship. Presently used as mobile Clinic from Kabecon H.C.

SLE 17 CONT.

R.H.U	HOSPITAL STANDARD	HEALTH CENTRE STANDARD	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE STANDARD	DISPENSARY STANDARD	R E M A R K S
DOMET	-	-	(1) Tegat	(3) -	Permanent building put up Recommended for opening as Dispensary first.
				Kitoben	Permanent building for a dispensary under construction nearing completion. Recommended for opening.
				*Segutiek	Semi-permanent building in less accessible area.
				*Silibwet	Permanent (former courtroom building close to Tenwek Hospital)
T O T A L	-	5	3	9(excluding non-suitable ones marked*).	

E IV CONT.

R.H.U	HOSPITAL STANDARD	HEALTH CENTRE STANDARD	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE STANDARD	DISPENSARY STANDARD	R E M A R K S
OINT	-	-	(1) Tegat	(3) -	Permanent building put up Recommended for opening as Dispensary first.
				Kitoben	Permanent building for a dispensary under construction nearing completion. Recommended for opening.
				*Sogutiek	Semi-permanent building in less accessible area.
				*Gilibwet	Permanent (former courtroom building close to Tenwek Hospital)
O T A L	-	5	3	9(excluding non-suitable ones marked*).	

C.1. 2 PROBLEMS

- Health services in the District have, in general, been affected by a few problems:-

- The most common problem is that of communication. Transport facilities (vehicles) are seriously inadequate and the few that are available are frequently out of order, mainly because of age.

- Tied to the above problem is that of roads. Most of the roads in the District are impassable during the rainy seasons, thus making distribution of drugs and general supervision of health facilities in the remote areas of the District impossible.

- There is a grave shortage of qualified staff, especially in the Public Health Department. Each Rural Health Unit is required to have a Public Health Officer and a deputy plus enough Public Health Technicians to cover markets and trading centres in which there are Government Dispensaries. Also affected is the Family Health Field Education and Family Planning where there is a great shortage of trained nurses.

- Shortage of drugs is another serious problem affecting the District. Many Dispensaries have had to go without drugs for a number of days when drugs are not available. This shortage also affects Health Centres and even Hospitals from time to time. Maternal child health and Family Planning programmes are retarded by shortage of vaccines and lack of proper storage facilities.

- Accommodation (both office and house) problems affect mainly the Public Health Technicians, most of whom are accommodated in very poor dwellings behind shops in markets and trading centres.

C.I.3 - STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS.

- Transport facilities need to be seriously looked into during this Plan Period. At least one four - wheel vehicle is needed for each Rural Health Unit (RHU) to ensure proper supervision and distribution of drugs.

- Proper gravelling of classified roads, will be great value. It is also hoped that the Rural Access Roads Programme now in progress will go along way towards alleviating the problem of inaccessibility. At times lack of drugs in certain dispensaries in remote areas is caused by lack of proper communication facilities. With additional vehicles and improved roads, this problem could be reduced greatly, if not eliminated.

- It is recommended that each dispensary be provided with housing and office facilities for a Public Technician to ensure efficient operation.

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C.1.4 - DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

Many of the recent facilities put up on 'Harambee' basis have been taken over by the Government after their completion. The seemingly large number of existing non-functional facilities put up on 'Harambee' basis have been brought about by the increasingly urgent need for new health facilities throughout the District. The people's effort to put up Dispensaries and Health centres and also to expand the existing Government facilities on 'Harambee' basis, besides participating in other non-health projects, has been along very commendable. It is possible that this desire has been kept alive by three major factors among many others:-

(a) A relative reduction in services offered by the existing health facilities since the central Government took them over from the local authorities. (Five mobile clinic services, for instance, have been reduced to one).

(b) The existing of a large number of non-Government Health facilities either in which one has to pay for services (e.g. Mission or private facilities) or to which one has no access at all unless one is an employee of the company providing the facilities (e.g. those provided by the Tea Companies).

(c) The willingness of donors, either foreign or local, to assist in Harambee Health Projects. Siongiroi and Roret Health Centres are shining examples of this effort.

However, this great effort has in many instances lacked rationality. A number of these facilities have been put up without prior consultation with Health authorities and without taking into consideration the neighbouring existing facilities, some of which could have provided the same services very conveniently. Having put up buildings, the people's most immediate action has been to ask the Ministry of Health to provide staff and meet the recurrent costs. Many have felt disapprinted when this cannot be done either because the siting was not appropriate or simply because the Government does not have adequate staff to run these facilities immediately.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Increasing economic activities, which have resulted in opening up of many business premises, have put more strain on Public Health activities in the District, especially in the field of environmental sanitation in markets and trading centres. Most of the markets and trading centres in the District lack basic sanitation facilities such as refuse collection system, public toilets and piped water.

because of lack of funds:-

1. Chemanor
2. Kapsimotwa
3. Kimulot
4. Kipsolu
5. Lemtisa

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICES (HES)

These services got off the ground with the appointment of the District Healths Education in April, 1978. The SDistrict Health Education team consists of the following cadre of staff:-

1. District Health Education Officer (D.H.E.O)
2. Family Health Field Educators (FHFE) - 11 from the Ministry of Health and 4 from Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK), all distributed as follows:-

RURAL HEALTH UNIT		MOH	FPAK	TOTAL
1 Londiani	-	2	1	3
11 Kenegut	-	Served from Sociot and Koricho TRHU's		
111 Koricho	-	1	1	2
1V Sosiot	-	2	1	3
V Roret	-	1	-	1
VI Kapkatet	-	1	-	1
V11 Ndanai	-	1	-	1
VIII Sigor	-	2	-	2
1X Bomet	-	1	1	2
		11	4	15

Working hand in hand with the Public Health Officer this team extends its educational serves to the people in the field of enviromental sanitation as means of preventing communicable diseases and also in the field of family planning.

C.1.5 - PLAN OF ACTION.

In the 1974 - 78 Development Plan a number of development activities were proposed for implimentation. Regrattably, many of these did not materials and will need to be implemented during this Plan Period:-

- Kericho, Londiani and Kaplatet hospitals were supposed to be expanded. Apart from the construction of an X-Ray Building and a few residential buildings for staff at Kericho District Hospital, not much else was done. It is proposed that these three hospitals will be improved by putting up extra wards, serve rooms and offices as well as staff houses.

- The only sub-health in the District - Bomet which was supposed to be upgraded to a Health Centre but was not graded, is proposed for upgrading during this plan period. This Health centre will serve as the headquarter of Bomet RHU.

- Chebangang, Kabianga and Kipkelion Dispensaries, which were not upgraded to HSC's as planned, are proposed for upgrading, during this plan period. Expansion programmes at Chebangang and Kipkelion on 'Harambee' basis are nearing completion and it is hoped that these will facilitate their upgrading. Two additional Dispensaries - Tegat and Kapsorok - are also strongly recommended for upgrading to Health Sub-Centres.

In additional the D.H.C. will urge the Ministry of Health to impliment the following development during this Plan:-

- Upgrade Siongiroi, Kenegut and Chepkemel dispensaries to Health Centres.

- Open the following 'Harambee' facilities into full dispensaries:- Kipsonoi, Kapkian, Kiptewit, Segutiet, Kunyak, Cheplangat, Kipkelat.

- Establish the following 8 health facilities as service delivery points (SDP's) by virtue of their status:- Kipkelion, Kabianga, Chepkemel, Kapsorok,, Siongiroi, Kenegut Tegat, Chebangang.

Table V below is a summary of what the status of health facilities in Kericho District should be by the end of this Plan Period should all the proposals be implemented.

RURAL HEALTH UNIT	RURAL HEALTH UNIT HQ.	HEALTH CENTRE	H/SUB. CENTRE	DISPENSARIES	MISSION/COMPANY HEALTH FACILITIES
I. Lomidami	Lomidami Hosp.	Kipkelion H/Centre	-	Makutano Dispensary Sargat Forest Malagat Forest Dis. Fort Tenan Disp. Kumyak Dispensary	St. Francis Missionary Dispensary/Maternity Malagat
II Kenegut	Kenegut H/C	-	Kapsorok HSC	Kaitui Dispensary Kipsitet Disp. Soliat Dispensary	Thesallia Missionary District/Maternity
III Koricho	Koricho Dist.	-	Chebangang	G.K. Prison Disp. Koricho Forest D. Itare " D. Makiptui " D. Chepsir " D. Aimanoi " D. Kapkian " D.	B.B. Central Company Hospital AHPCL Central Comp. Hospital Kipchimchim Mission Dispensary/Maternit Kaisugu Comp. Dispensary.
IV Sosiot	Sosiot H/C	Chepkemel H/Centre	Kabianga HSC	Kiptere D.	Kabenoti Mission Dispensary
V Roret	Roret H/ Centre	- -	-	Cheborge D. Tebesonik D. Kiptewit D.	

RURAL HEALTH UNIT		RURAL HEALTH UNIT HQ.	H/CENTRE	HEALTH SUB-CENTRE	DISPENSARIES	MISSIONARY/COMPANY HEALTH FACILITIES
VII	NDANAI	Ndanai H/Centre	-	-	Gorgor D. Golegole	-
VIII	Sigor	Sigor H/Centre	Siongiroi	-	Maliimeny D. Chebunye D. Olyhin D	Kabosoo Mission Health Centre
IX	Bomet H/C	Bomet H/Centre	-	Tegat HSC	Marigi D. Longisa D. Chemamer D. Kapkesosio D.	Tenwek Missionary Hospital
VI	Kapkatet	Kapkatet Hospital	Kapkoros	-	Sotik D. Tarakwa D. Mogogosiek D. Kipsonoi D. Cheptalal D. Cheplanget D.	Litein Missionary Dispensary/Maternity (Future Hospital St. Clares Mission Hospital

The Ministry of Health's development expenditure on health Institutions and other facilities during the Plan Period is given in Appendix VII.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Public Health Water Supplies will need to be closely linked with the on-going or proposed self-help water projects and Rural Water Supplies. Where there is an existing or proposed water project there would be no need to construct another water supply under the Public Health Programme. With proper consultation implication of some projects could have been avoided. Chepkemei, where there is a self-help, Government - assisted, water project under construction alongside a Public Health water supply, is a clear case in point.

During this plan Period more emphasis will be laid on improving the quality of the water supplies already operating. Construction of new supplies should only be undertaken under special circumstances where no major water project is envisaged. Improvement should also included waste disposal units and latrines in markets and trading centres. This is a role which should be playes jointly with the County Council of Kipsigis.

For closer operation throughout the District the Public Health Department will need at least two (2) vehicles immediately.

NUTRITION

Although Kericho District is favoured with one of the best climates in the country where all types of food could be grown, the staple foods happen to be only milk, meat with maize flour. While it would seem that these foods provide a daily balanced diet, a number of Kwashiokor and marasmus cases have been recorded within the District.

During this plan period the Nutrition staff will will step up their efforts in educating the wananchi on the need to diversify their diet by growing such other foods as beans, peas, peanuts (in the lower areas) and vegetables. In addition a lot of emphasis will be laid on the use of fruits.

C.1.6 - CONSTRAINTS TO NEW ACTIVITIES.

- Accommodation for extra staff in the upgraded/ improved facilities as well as in the newly opened dispensaries is likely to be a major constraint. The 'Wananchi's' efforts in constructing self-help facilities have been far stretched and it is therefore likely that they may not cope with the urgency of putting up extra accommodation facilities

Local participation in Harambee projects has grown tremendously in this District since independence. A wide range of projects have been undertaken including hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, schools, village Polytechnics, institutes of Technology, cattle dips, water schemes, access roads to schools and centres, and large - scale farming projects. In most cases many of these activities have always sought assistance, either financial or technical, from the Department of Social Services, and have thus put considerable strain on the meagre finances made available to the Department for assisting such activities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES!- Under these fall all self-help activities initiated by the people, such as water schemes, schools, health facilities, to which the Department makes small Government contributions in the form of materials or cash as an aid.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES - include assisting destitute families and individuals, orphans and the mentally or physically retarded. This division also looks into Day Care programmes and co-ordinates welfare services run by various voluntary bodies that have branches within the District.

In the past Public Service assistance took the form of dishing out funds to destitutes in small amounts. However, since this approach could not provide a lasting solution to these problems, a new approach was started which took the form of encouraging economic projects among such destitutes either as a family or on co-operative basis. The Department would initially provide the required capital and then follow up the progress.

THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - is concerned with the increasing number of youths, especially school leavers, who fail to secure jobs in the public or private sector. These are admitted into Village Polytechnics or Craft Training Centres and trained on trades which would ultimately enable them to be self-employed.

THE RURAL VACATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMME: is mainly concerned with rehabilitating the physically disabled by Training them to acquire skills that would eventually enable them to be self-reliant. There is only one Vacational Rehabilitation Centre in the District, which was started in 1971. The following crafts and trades are taught at the centre:

Tailoring	Traditional crafts
Leather work	Agriculture.
woodwork	

Trainees who successfully complete the two-year course are awarded

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES: This is a relatively new venture in the Department aimed at engaging women in economically viable activities and introducing them to village technology, using cheap locally made devices and material.

There are over one hundred women groups in the District engaged in such activities as poultry keeping, running posho mills, nursery and adult literacy classes, paraffin/gasoline pumps, farming, traditional crafts, bee keeping, grocery stores, etc. Through the National Women's Bureau, the Government does complement such efforts by giving grants in the form of inputs to selected women groups annually.

Sports and Cultural Programme:

Sporting activities feature prominently among the various programmes undertaken by the department of Social Services. The most common activities in the District are football, athletics, music, volleyball, golf, squach, tennis and darts. Many of these, notably golf, squach, tennis and darts are only concentrated in towns and mainly in private clubs.

B. II. 2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS -

(a) Transport: All the programmes cited above call for intensive travelling - to educate the masses; to impliment new projects; to inspect ongoing schemes; and to follow-up on rehabilitation programmes. Shortage of transport poses a major problems to all these exercises.Linked with this is the shortage of funds allocated by the Ministry for running and maintenance of the few vehicles available.

(b) Office accommodation - poses another major problem. While staff in the department have been increasing, office accommodation has remained the same. Furthermore, there has been urgent need for decentralization of services down to Divisional level, This has been rendered difficult by lack of housing and office accommodation in the Divisions.

(c) Government Grants: to self-help activities have remained relatively low while there has been a tremendous increase in development projects within the District each year.

A1 Also cases of social problems have been increasing while the funds allocated for Public Assistance have remained on the lower side. The increase and mushrooming of self-help programmes throughout the District has itself become a problem to the Department, especially where these programmes are not initially brought to the attention of the Department for proper co-ordination.

B.II. 3 - STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS:

It is recommended that the Kericho Station be provided with at three vehicles during this Plan Period if effective services are to be expected. Coupled with this would be an increase in allocation for running and maintenance of vehicles. The issue of housing and accommodation has been mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. It is expected that an increase in this aspect will greatly help to improve services to Wananchi, especially the establishment of offices in the Divisions.

It is also recommended that Government grants to the District for Self-help programmes, and also for Public Assistance programmes, should be seriously reviewed and increased to correspond with the increase in activities

Through 'barazas' and other meetings the Department has, hand in hand with other Departments stressed the need of proper planning of self-help projects and consultation with relevant Departments to ensure proper co-ordination. This Department will continue to stress this important requirement to ensure that the problem of mushrooming of projects does not arise and go beyond control.

B.II. 4 DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO-DATE +

- By January,1979, a total of 391 self-help projects were underway through the District, most of which had been completed. Financially the Department of Social Services has mainly aided projects such as schools, dispensaries and health centres and women programmes such as the ones mentioned above in this chapter. Also through this Department a number of water schemes have been assisted by foreign donor agencies based in the country. (see chapter on Water Development).

- Upto 1979 there were a total of five (5) Craft Training Centres in the District, under the Youth Development Programme, providing training in tailoring, Home Economics, Carpentry, Leatherwork, agriculture, masonry, Commercial and tinsmith work. The five centres are:- Kiptere, Chebalungu, Kipsamunguit, Chebilat and Kaplong.

- The Vacational Rehabilitation Centre in the District, which also caters for other parts of the Rift Valley Province, has a capacity for 50 students at anyone time. So far, as at December, 1979, a total of 173 students have graduated and have been successfully rehabilitated as self-employed artisans.

In the field of sports and culture, a lot of campaign has been launched by the Department, in conjunction with the two Ministries of Education, to increase sporting activities especially in schools. Outside schools lack of stadia at locational and Divisional levels has made the campaign a little less effective. During the last Development Plan Period Government spent a substancial sum of money in the improvement of the District stadium in Kericho town, thus making it possible for many sports meetings, both Provincial and National, to be held in Kericho.

B. II. 5 PLAN OF ACTION

HOUSING:- The National Housing Corporation (N.H.C.) will, through loans chaneelled to Kericho Town Council and the County Council of Kipsigis, undertake a number of housing projects both in Kericho Town and in Londiani township.

PROJECTED ALLOCATION OF N.H.C. LOANS

* TABLE I

£'000

LOCATION	TYPE OF AREA	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Provincial Total	Rural	25	16.5	18.2	20	23
Kericho Town	Urban	-	-	-	36.5	35.6
Londiani	-	-	-	5	13	12.7

TABLE II : below shows various projects planned for implementation by Kericho Town Council, with finances from NHC/NFCK, during the Plan Period:-

TABLE II HOUSING PROJECTS BY KERICHO TONW COUNCIL

PROJECT	FINANCIAL SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST IN £'000	POSITION	PRESENT STAND (JAN.1980)	CONSTRUCTION	
					COMMENCING	COMPLETION
HOUSING: Electrification of site & service Ph.I (101 plots)	NHC	17.5	Allocated	In tendering	Aug. 1980	Nov. 1980
Site & Service Ph. 2B (155 Plots)	NHC	80.	Budgeted for 1980/81	Tender documents completed	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981
Council Staff Houses (6 No.)	NHC	25	Allocated	Under construction	April, 1980	Sept. 1980
Mortgage Housing scheme PH. II	NHC & HFCK	200	Approved	Design completed Tender documents under preparation	Sept.,1980	Nov. 1981
Kitchens in Rental Housing PH. 1 - II	NHC	30	budgeted for 1980/81	to be designed	Jan, 1981	July, 1981
Site & Service P.H. 2A (56 plots)	NHC	32.5		PDP under preparation.	July, 1981	Jan. 1982
Site & Service PH. 2C (74 plots)	NHC	45.		Land reserved	Jan.1982	Aug. 1982
US.A.I.D. Housing Scheme P.H.II	NHC	150		Land reserved	April.1981	July,1982
Low income rental houses (200 units)	Kenya National Insurance Company	300	Request forwarded			

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

It is anticipated that self-help activities will grow from year to year during the Plan period. Since the cost of living continues to rise it will not be possible for the people to finance all their projects. This will therefore call for more assistance from external sources which, for a long time, have been the Government and voluntary organizations. The Wananchi will still look to these two sources for their aid in the coming years. The R.D.F. will play a major role especially in economic projects such as water supplies, cattle dips, bridges and afforestation.

TABLE III ANTICIPATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATION

YEAR	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
No. of Self-help Projects.	391	410	435	450	470
Peoples contribution into the programme	11,900,000/-	12,400,000	12,800,000/=	13,200,000	13,700,000/=

FAMILY LIFE TRAINING PROGRAMME

It is envisioned that 14 new Family Life Training centres will be started throughout the Republic during this plan period. In addition, existing centres will be expanded to meet the basic requirements of 20 cottages, one administration block, one playroom-cum-Day Care centre, 8 staff houses, and utilities.

* TABLE IV

PROJECTED EXPENDITURE ON FAMILY LIFE TRAINING PROGRAMME

£'000

Centre	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Kericho	-	-	20	5	5

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

The main functions during this Plan period will be

- to determine the position and needs of women in the District by initiating and encouraging surveys and research related to women's activities.

- to arrange orientation and trainig of extension workers and others who are directly involved with women's activities;

- to channel Government support to women's groups for such projects as food production, food processing and preservation, marketing, etc.

Funds will continue to be channelled to the District through the Province for such functions.

* TABLE V - PROJECTED PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ON WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES

£'000

	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Provincial TOTAL	1.7	5.5	3.5.	3.0	3.0

SOCIAL WALFARE

A total of 400 model day-care centres will be set up throughout the country for the purpose of raising the general stardards of the 5,000 existing day-care centres. The pre-school feeding programme currently being implemented in the North-Eastern Province and in Isiolo, Marsabit, Tana-River, Lamu, and Turkana Districts, will be extended to all of the remaining Districts. Public assistance projects, and adoption and foster-care services will also be promoted.

* TABLE VI - PROJECTED EXPENDITURE FOR APPROVED SOCIAL WALFARE PROJECTS

£'000

	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Provincial TOTAL	2.7	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.2

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The size of the Craft Training centre programme will be increased for 195 in 1977/78 to 345 projects by 1982/3. The criteria for location of these new craft Training centres will be determined by local initiative,

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and consideration of equitable distribution of projects throughout the country. The centre for Research and, Training at Karen will conduct research to ensure that Training offered by these centres is relevant. The centre's Village Technology Demonstration Unit will be strengthened. In this District, as elsewhere in the country, Craft Training Centre leavers will continue to be given grants, credits and loans to be used to support employment oriented activities such as small-scale co-operatives.

TABLE VII - PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT OF CRAFT TRAINING CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT

YEAR	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
No.of village Polytechnics	5	6	7	9	12
Enrollment	340	480	560	720	960
No. of occupational Instructors	43	48	56	70	90

These figures are based on the number of currently pending proposals submitted by the local committees for new centres. All the five existing centres do not operate at full capacity at the moment but are expected to reach their full operational capacity, of 80 trainees in 1981/82.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

While the Governmen't appreciates the need for rehabilitating all disabled persons as fast as possible, the resources available will only allow the programme to handle 7,000 cases throughout the country during the Plan period. However, the long-term objective of vacational rehabilitation is to develop a national scheme which will provide training, resettlement and placement for all disabled persons.

* TABLE VIII - PROJECTED EXPENDITURE ON VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRES IN KERICHO DISTRICT

£'000

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Vehicles equipment	3.5	5	6	7	8
Building & minor works	20	30	40	35	30

In Kericho District a site has already been allocated within the Kericho Town boundary for a new and bigger vocational Rehabilitation Centre whose construction should commence within this Plan Period.

SPORTS:

The Government will undertake to strengthen the Kenya National Sports Council by giving it legal powers, construct and/or improve District and Provincial stadia, provide adequate sports equipment, establish a sports totalisator, establish training centres, post a sports development officer in each District, and plan for the involvement of the entire population in sports and physical recreation.

* TABLE IX - Projected Expenditure on Sports Development in Kericho DISTRICT

in £'000

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
District Stadium	1.6	3.8	5.7	6.2	6.9

LIBRARY SERVICES:

The Kenya National Library Services will construct a new Library at a site already allocated within Kericho Town. Construction will commence in September, 1980 and is estimated to cost about 2 million shillings.

* Note * Data provided by the Ministry Headquarters

C.II.6 - CONSTRAINTS FOR NEW ACTIVITIES:

- Inadequate funds to support self-help activities, especially the rapidly increasing women programmes, is likely to be a major constraint.
- Inadequate transport facilities will make it difficult to reach the people and provide effective extension services. In addition the fact that all Community Development Assistants are employed by the County Council of Kipsigis make it difficult to have a sufficiently co-ordinated system as there is no direct control of operations by the Community Development Officer. If this trend continues it will be difficult to achieve the aims of this Plan.
- Lack of enthusiasm in older groups towards Adult Education will make it difficult for the sub-sector to achieve its proposed goals during this Plan Period.
- In the housing sub-sector, lack of sufficient funds by the Central Government and the two local Government bodies - the County Council of Kipsigis and the Kericho Town Council - for the construction of staff hou houses will still be of major constraint.

C. III - EDUCATION AND TRAINING

C.III. 1 - BACKGROUND

During the last decade education in Kericho District has nearly trebled. The number of Primary Schools has leapt from 140 in 1970 to 442 by 1979, coupled with an increase in the teaching staff from 1600 to 4499 during the same period.

Pupil Enrolment - According to available figures, there are (as of 1979) 182,000 pupils attending primary schools. This is about 90% of the school-going-age children in the District. This figures excludes about 12,000 pupils attending secondary schools.

This increase in enrolment can be attributed to a number of reasons, among which are:-

- Improved agricultural methods which have enabled farmers to produce more milk for better health of the children, coupled with improved health services which have greatly reduced child mortality.
- With all the schools now managed by the District Education Board (DEB), the old rivalries between religious groups clamouring for school sites, which used to affect pupil enrolment, ceased.
- The introduction of free primary school education has encouraged many parents to send their children to school.
- Many parents have now come to understand that it is a more valuable investment to send children to school than to retain them at home looking after cattle and goats.

Primary Schools are fairly evenly distributed throughout the four Administrative Divisions of the District, though Kipkelion has the lowest figure of 61 while Bomet (Sot) has the highest (132). See table I below.

TABLE I - DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY DIVISIONS KERICHO DISTRICT

ADM. DIVISION	No. OF SCHOOLS
Belgut	125
Kipkelion	61
Bureti	120
Sot (Bomet)	136
Total	442

There are 74 Secondary Schools in the District. Out of these 19 are Government maintained schools, 6 private schools, and 48 Harambee Schools. Of the Government maintained schools only 2 are exclusively Girls' Schools. The rest are either exclusively boys' or mixed schools. Like in the case of primary schools, Kipkelion Division still has the lowest number (9) of secondary schools. Belgut leads with 25 schools, followed by Bureti with 22 and Sot 18.

See Table II below:

TABLE II - DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY DIVISIONS

DIVISION (ADM.)	GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS	HARAMBEE SCHOOLS	PRIVATE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Belgut	5	17	3	25
Bureti	5	16	1	22
Sot	6	11	1	18
Kipkelion	3	4	2	9
Total	19	48	7	74

It will be observed that schools distribution corresponds closely with population distribution. It is also important to note that Administrative Divisions are different from Education Divisions. One Administrative Division would have a number of Education Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Education Officer.

There is only one Primary Teacher Training College (Kericho Teacher's College) in the District, which has a capacity for 729 students.

C.III. 2 - STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Buildings - The rapidly increasing enrolment in schools has brought with it serious accommodation problems. The responsibility of putting up extra accommodation has been left squarely on the parents who in most cases have been slow in putting up additional classrooms to cope with the increasing intake. In some areas the old mud walls are crumbling, thus forcing the wananchi to dip deeper into their meagre pockets to put up more durable buildings. Coupled with this is the problem of desks which must also be provided by the parents.

Staffing: - Out of the 4499 teachers, about 45% (2000) are untrained. This is a very high figure by any standards. This has caused problems especially when an untrained teacher has had to leave either to join the T.T.C. or to seek other employment elsewhere and is to be replaced by a new teacher, thereby causing a lot of interruption in a child's learning.

c. II 1 BACKGROUND

The Department of Social Services operates in the District through the following major divisions: Community Development, Social Welfare, Youth Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Sports and Cultural Programme, and Women Development Programme. The last division, being a fairly new venture is managed under the auspicios of the Community Development division which, by its very nature of co-ordination and historical background, is also the parent of all other programmes within the Department.

Although each of these divisions is charged with specific responsibilities and manned by personnel with varied technical and professional skills, their operations are very much interrelated. The Department also has a unique role of having a part to play in the affairs of all other Ministries, especially where self-help particiapation by the people is called for.

The aim of the Department is to involve, as much as possible, the public in planning their own programmes at projects level. Past experience has shown that presenting ready- backed schemes to the people for implementation often results in lack of commitment by the people themselves. This has caused failure of many of such projects. It is therefore, of vital importance to involve the people in planning for their welfare as this brings about the sense of identity and thus acceptance of a given programme as the people's own. In this aspect the Department's role is that of guidance and provision of technical and professional advice.

Todate, the department is only financially able to deploy its staff to the district level. But since essential social services must be widespread throughout the district, upto the grass-root level, suitable ways and means for dispensing such services had to be sought. Currently, at Locational level, staff of County Council of Kipsigis assist the Central Government staff to assure that essential services reach all the "wananchi". By and large, emphasis is on utilization of locally available human and natural resources, hence, the locational Community Development Assistants come handy in unearthing various such resources in their respective locations and provide the government with the data for perusal, analysis and advice. Emanating from the data collected at the local level, the public is guided to adopt only those projects which would be easily run and those which would produce maximum benefit to the area, using as much as possible local labour and resources. Many such projects are at one time or other complemented with Government funds to boost morale and encourage more participation, on self-help basis, from local residents.

- There is also a further shortage of the inspectorate staff. There are 12 Educational Divisions in the District and only 7 A.E.O.'s to man them. This has led to many schools not being inspected after a long period. The work of these few A.E.O.'s is further rendered difficult by lack of transport facilities. Not many of these can afford to buy their personal cars, while there are no Government vehicles for them to use.
- Even when vehicles are come across by some chance, a number of schools in the District have no roads leading to them. This has also interfered with the supply and delivery of the badly needed school equipment and also affected the school milk delivery programme.
- Some Harambee Secondary Schools in the District are put up on mere rivalry either on religious or political grounds, without considering the need for such schools. As a result many of them have ended up having too low and uneconomical enrolment which has further made the Government reluctant to come to their aid. In many cases such schools are started on primary school compounds, thus gradually squeezing the primary section into a small section of the compound and inhibiting most of its activities such as games.

C.III. 3 - OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

- It is proposed that the present number of school inspectors be increased from 7 to 16 to make it possible for every inspector to look after 30 or even fewer schools. This will ensure the required number of visits to every school and regular inspection of teachers.
- Proposals have been made to the Ministry (Headquarters) to provide the District with more transport (vehicles) to facilitate mobility of the field staff. It would be preferable if every Division had a vehicle for field operations.
- It is also proposed to have all field officers operate from their divisional headquarters rather than from the District Office. This calls for offices and staff houses in the Divisions
- Effort will have to be made to ensure that any new Harambee schools to be started are really necessary and have enough land for their future expansion and that such schools are capable [illegible]ally on their own.