



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

BOMET
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

**BOMET
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

**“Effective Management For Sustainable
Economic Growth And Poverty Reduction”**



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FOREWARD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning

process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

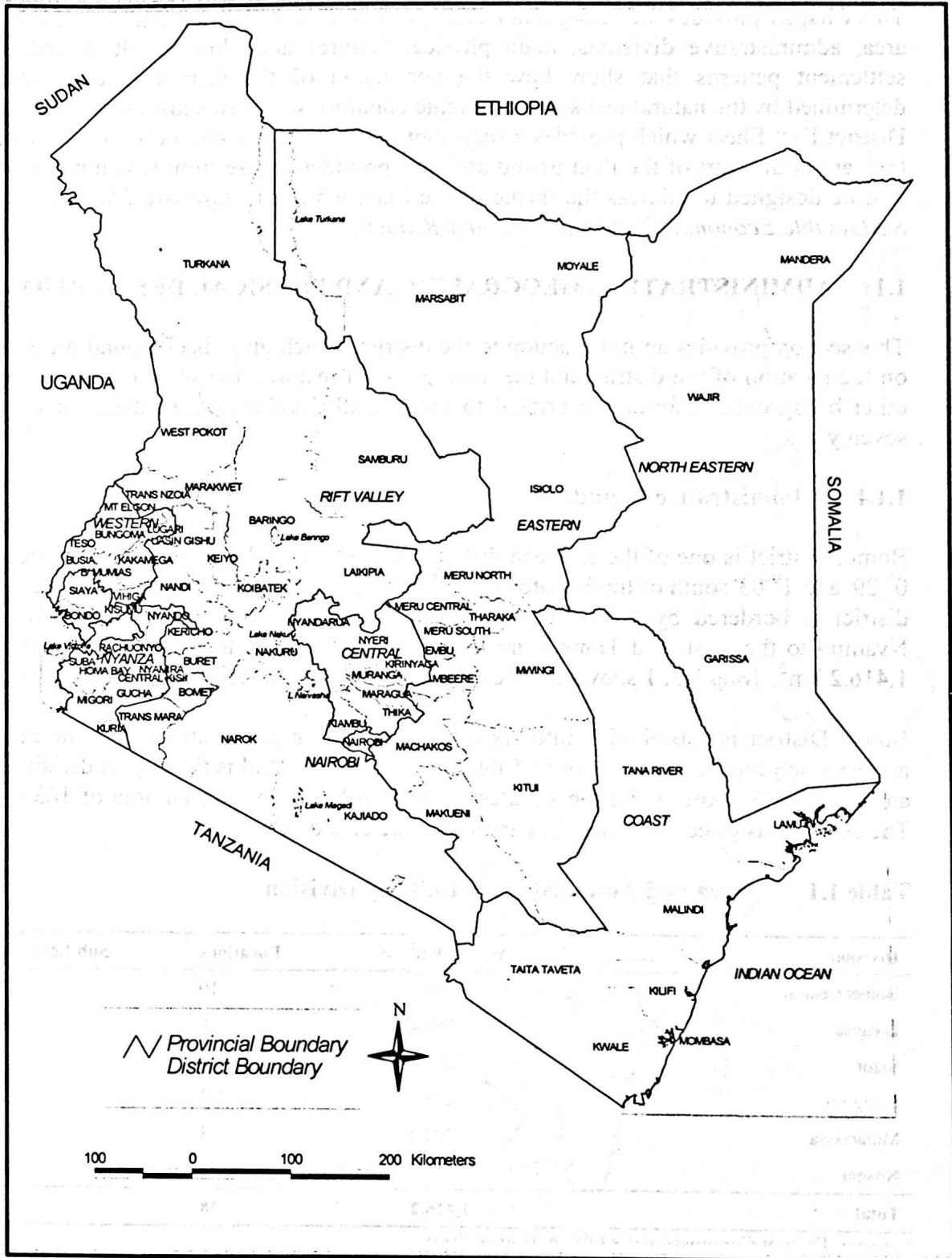
ABC	-	Abstainal Behavioural Change
APD	-	Association for Participation to Development
CACCs	-	Constituency Aids Control Committees
CAP	-	Community Action Plans
CBHC	-	Community Based Health Centres
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CSO	-	Community Service Order
CTDF	-	Community Trust Development Fund
DACC	-	District Aids Control Committee
DC	-	District Commissioner
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
Div. M&EC	-	Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DM&EC	-	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
DSO	-	District Statistical Officer
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS Syndrome	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency
JLB	-	Joint Loans Board
KBC	-	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
K-REP	-	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTDA	-	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KWFT	-	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LMZ	-	Lower Midland Zone
MOARD	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	-	National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SICODO	-	Siongiroi Community Development
SOIN	-	Sigor Integrated Non-Governmental
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TKL	-	Telkom Kenya Limited
UH2	-	Upper Highland 2
UM	-	Upper Midland Zone
UM4	-	Upper Highland Zone 4
UM5	-	Upper Highland Zone 5
VAS	-	Volume Added Service

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF BOMET IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides the background description of Bomet District, in terms of location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed as determined by the natural and socio-economic conditions. It also shows sectoral data in a District Fact Sheet which provides a snap shot of the district's socio-economic factors as they are at the start of the Plan period and thus provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Bomet District is one of the eighteen districts in the Rift Valley Province. It lies between $0^{\circ} 29'$ and $1^{\circ} 03'$ south of the Equator and between longitudes $35^{\circ} 05'$ and $0^{\circ} 35'$ east. The district is bordered by Narok to the east and southeast, Buret District to the north, Nyamira to the west, and Trans Mara to the southwest. The total area of the district is 1,416.2 km². Map No. 1 shows the location of the district in Kenya.

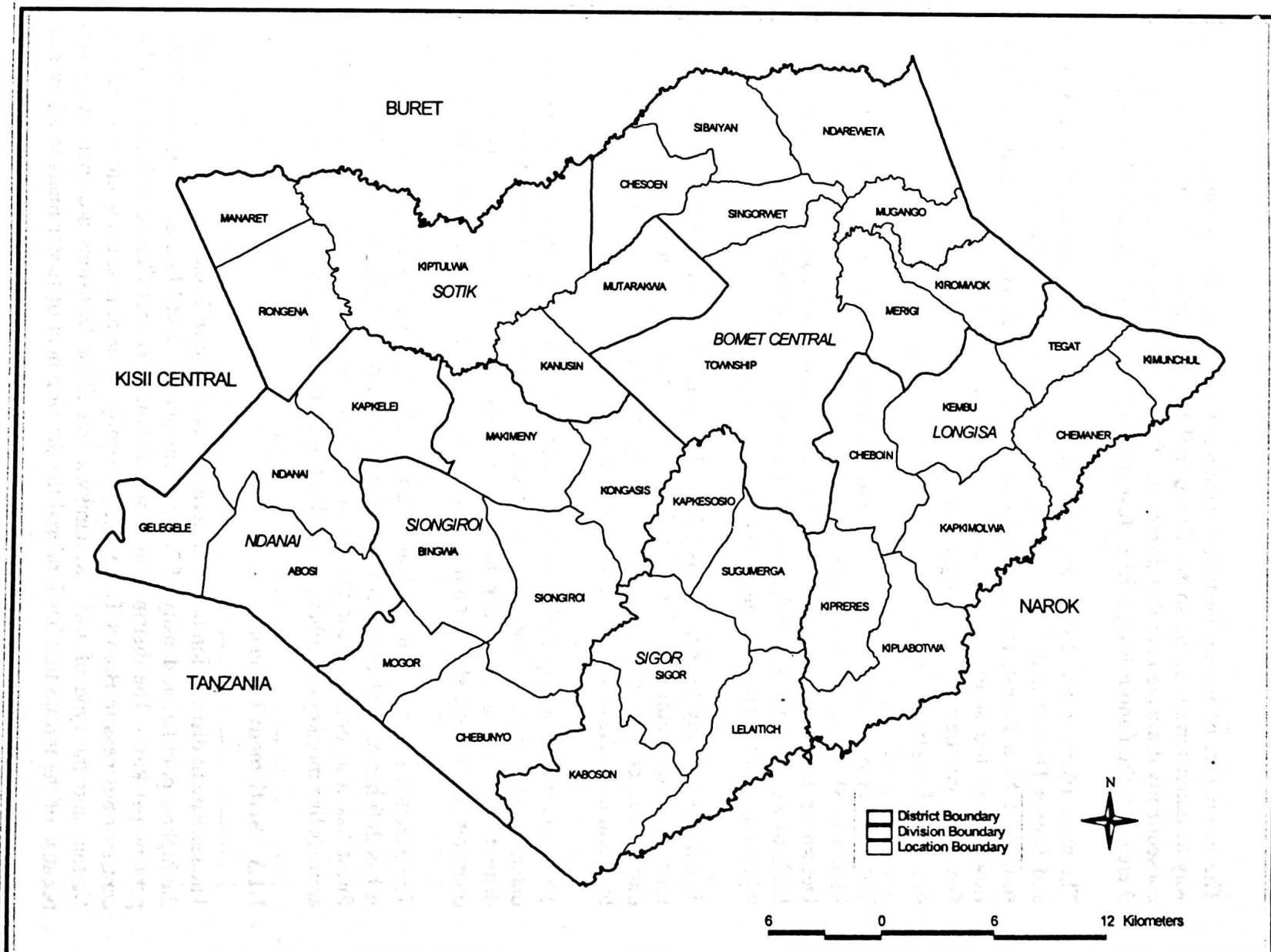
Bomet District is sub-divided into six divisions, thirty-eight locations and one hundred and nine sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1. Bomet Central is the largest division with an area of 336.6 km² while the smallest is Ndanai Division with an area of 163.6 km². The district has three constituencies and forty-one electoral wards.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area in km ²	Locations	Sub Locations
Bomet Central	336.6	10	27
Longisa	257.4	8	22
Sigor	207.7	6	15
Siongiroi	248.9	7	22
Mutarakwa	202.0	3	9
Ndanai	163.6	4	14
Total	1,416.2	38	109

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Bomet, 2001

BOMET DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The major part of Bomet District is characterized by undulating topography that gives way to flatter terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south and consequently drainage is in that direction. On the boundary of Trans Mara and Nyamira there exists the famous Mogor Hill. Just next to Bomet Town, there is Mengi Hill.

The main rivers in the district are River Kipsonoi, which marks the boundary of Buret and Bomet District and flows into Lake Victoria, River Nyangores which flows from southwest Mau Forest, and proceed southwards through Tenwek, River Amalo which flows along the south western boundary of the district, and Kiptiget/Tebenik River flowing along the northern boundary of the district. Dams are found in the drier zones of Sigor and Longisa.

The district receives rainfall throughout the year with the long rains occurring from March to May and the short rains from August to October. Apart from November and December all the months have mean rainfall of between 1,100mm and 1,500mm. This leads to wet conditions, which make road construction, and maintenance quite expensive while much of the area becomes inaccessible to tractors.

The mean monthly temperature is 18⁰C. The coldest months are July and August with monthly temperatures of 17.6⁰C and 19.8⁰C respectively. The cool condition favours dairy, tea, coffee, maize and pyrethrum farming in the district. Generally, the temperature in the district is influenced by relief winds.

The soils are generally fertile with altitude. Temperatures and rainfall as the main determinant of farming practices in each area. Clay soil which covers 43.6 per cent of the district does not allow water to percolate easily and therefore toilets (pit latrines) overflow pouring the sludge on the surface thus causing a threat to human health.

The gazetted forest within the district is Chepalungu Forest with an area of 50.041 km². It has 200 hectares of exotic soft wood plantation mainly pine species. The area under forest has also potential for the forest products such as bee keeping and is home to animals like monkeys, elephants, buffalos and abundant bird life.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement distribution between divisions is shown in Table 1.2. Bomet Central has the highest population density of 388 persons per km² and Mutarakwa the least with 207 persons per km². The distribution of population in Bomet Central is influenced by the centre of business in Bomet Town, the proximity to the almost complete regional road to Nairobi and the type of soil. Mutarakwa and Sigor Divisions are sparsely populated because of the terrain that has hindered the development of feeder roads to allow ease of settlement in the interior. Pockets of poverty are prevalent in Kinyanga Location in Sigor Division and slum areas of Bomet Town, Kakoros and Ndanai.

Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division, 1999 – 2008

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Bomet Central	359	388	409	430	453
Longisa	294	317	334	352	371
Sigor	210	227	239	252	265
Siongiroi	246	265	280	295	310
Mutarakwa	191	207	218	229	242
Ndanai	232	251	264	278	293

Source: District Statistics Office, Bomet, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information vital for planning purposes. The fact sheet consists of total area, topography and climate; demographic and population profiles and socio-economic indicators relating to agriculture, cooperatives, water and sanitation, educational facilities, health facilities, communication, trade, commerce and tourism, and financial institutions.

Area		
Total area		1,416.2km ²
Arable area		1,204 km ²
Non-arable land		212 km ²
Water mass		Negligible
Gazetted forest		50.041km ²
Urban area		225km ²
Topography and climate		
Altitude		900 – 1,850 above sea level
Rainfall		Between 1,100mm and 1,500mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)		
	Long rains	March – May
	Short rains	August – October
Temperature range		17.6°C to 19.8°C
Temperature Average		18°C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size (2002)		415,091
Population Structure		
Total No. of males		201,692
Total No. of females		213,399
Female/male ratio		100: 94.5
Total No. of youthful population (15-25)		96,012
Total population of primary school going age:		107,786
Total Population of secondary school going age		44,407
Total labour force		191,457
Dependency ratio		100:116.8
Population growth rate		2.7%
Density		
Highest Density	Bomet Central:	388
Lowest Density	Mutarakwa:	207
Average Density		288
Rural Population		
Rural population at the start and end of the Plan		
	2002	248,343
	2008	372,140

Urban Population	
Number of towns	1
Urban population at the start of the plan period	91,160
Crude birth rate	51/1000
Crude death rate	7.4/1000
Life expectancy	63 Years
Infant mortality rate	54/100
Under 5 mortality rate	82/1000
Total fertility rate	6.7
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	76,493
Average household size	5
Number of female headed households	12,774
Number of children headed households	Not available
No. of disabled	7,650
Children needing special protection	4,109
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	
	Rural 62%
	Urban 25.05%
Contribution to national poverty	2.94%
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	62%
Rural self-employment	6%
Wage employment	27%
Urban self employment	5%
No. of unemployed	54%
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	5 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	15 ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes
Main cash crops produced	Tea, pyrethrum, coffee
Total acreage under cash crops	561 hectares
Total acreage under food crops	45,777 ha
Main storage facilities	Granaries, NCPB
Population working in agriculture sector	136,500
Number of ranches	Nil
Main livestock bred	Dairy cattle; beef cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, rabbits donkeys
Population working in livestock sector	45,000
Land carrying capacity (livestock)	LH ₁ (1.5 Lu/acre), LH ₂ 25% - Lu/acre LH ₃ - (UM3) 4% - 1 Lu/2 acre, UM ₄ 10% - 1 LU/3 acre, UM ₅ 2% - 1 LU/5 acre
Main species of fish catch	Berbs, Clarias, Nilolicus
Population of fish farmers	160
Number of fish ponds	192
Number of dams	400
Number of rivers	6
Number of landing beaches	Nil
Size of gazetted forests	50.041 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forest	Nil
Main forest products	Wood fuel, timber, fencing posts, saw dust, traditional herbs
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw	0.2%

mills, furniture works etc.)			
Co-operative			
No. of active Coops by type	No.	Membership	Turnover (p.a)
Dairy	23	9,786	12,865,600
Pyrethrum	10	1,885	1,479,330
Coffee	6	1,469	11,697
Multipurpose	3	842	-
Union	1	16 Societies	232,420
Women	3	1,230	741,400
Land purchase	2	4,105	110,400
Consumers	3	450	-
Jua-kali	1	80	-
Housing	3	175	-
SACCOs	4	5,263	6,502,742
Total	59		21,943,589
No of cooperatives which have collapsed in the last five years by type:			
Dairy	13		
Pyrethrum	8		
SACCO	3		
Total Water and Sanitation	24		
No. of households with access to piped water	2,200		
No. of households with access to potable water	1,500		
No. of permanent rivers	3		
No. of wells	1,040		
No. of protected springs	30		
No. of bore holes	1		
No. of dams	59		
No. of ponds	200		
No. of H/H with roofed catchments	750		
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	4 km		
No. of VIP latrines	200		
Education			
Pre-Primary			
Total number of pre-primary schools	403		
Total enrolment rates			
	Boys	36%	
	Girls	35%	
Total drop-out rates		21%	
Total teachers in pre-primary schools		448	
Total drop out rates by sex			
	Boys	20%	
	Girls	23%	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1: 30	
Average years of school attendance by sex			
	Boys	2	
	Girls	2	
Primary			
No. of primary schools	320		
No. of teachers in schools	2,683		
Total enrolment by sex			
	Boys	97.5%	
	Girls	100.8%	
Teachers/pupils ratio		1: 39	

Average years of school attendance by sex	
Girls	6
Boys	7
Secondary	
No. of secondary schools	50
No. of teachers in school	469
Total enrolment by sex	
Girls	17.8%
Boys	26.5%
Total drop-out rates by sex	
Boys	15%
Girls	19%
Teachers/pupils ratio	1: 20
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Boys	4 Years
Girls	3 Years
Tertiary	
No. of training institutions	7
Main type of training institutions	Youth polytechnics, school of nursing
Adult Literacy	
No. of literacy classes	61
Enrolment by sex	
Male	2,790
Female	12,249
Drop out rates by sex	
Male	42.3%
Female	42.8%
Literacy levels by sex	
Male	84%
Female	62.9%
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio	1:102,048
Number of hospitals	2
Number of health centres	7
Number of dispensaries	39
Average distance to health centre	6km
% households with access to health centres	80%
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	417
Number of trading centres with electricity	3
% rural households using solar power	2%
% households using firewood/charcoal	75%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	23%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum gravel):	521.6km
(RAR) bitumen:	169.9m
Paved	73km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil
Number of ports including inland container depots	Nil
Number of airports and airstrips	1 Airstrip
Number of waterways	Nil
Number of public service vehicles	215

Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	217
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	456
Mobile service coverage	Not covered
Number of post/sub-post offices	11
Number of telephone booths	26
Number of households without radios	19,000
Number of cyber cafes	Nil
Trade and Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	7
Number of hotels	20
Number of tourist class hotels	Nil
Main tourist attractions	Scenery, traditional ornaments
Number of registered hotels	None
Number of licensed businesses	1,274
Total number of informal sector enterprises	253
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1
Mobile bank	1
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	-
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of micro-finance institutions	5

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the last Plan 1997 – 2001 and assesses whether the expectations of the plan were met, and shows achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. It then looks at the linkages between the current District Development Plan and other key long term and short-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues is also discussed with a view to understanding the conditions prevailing in the district that may retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan was “*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*”. The DDP identified constraints to industrialization in the district, which included; inadequate infrastructural facilities, under developed human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization, poor marketing system, and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

During the plan period, there was some improvement in infrastructure following the commissioning of Road B₃, which opened the district to the rest of the country. The road has been an impetus to the investors as it reduces their operational costs. An example is the establishment of Sienyaroi (Milk Cash Plant), which was attracted to the good road among other factors. The DDC through its normal deliberations encouraged the investors into the district. The DEC through the normal barazas sensitised the public on major issues like public health and education. The major NGOs like Action Aid, SICODO promoted the establishment of some CBOs who enhanced the development in the district up to the community level.

However, retrenchment under the Civil Service Reform Programme negatively impacted on the industrialization drive. Retrenchment retarded the development of some departments, as the targeted issues were not accomplished in good time.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

This section provides information on the implementation status of the 1997 - 2001 District Development Plan. Table 2.1 shows that a total of 121 projects were included in the 1997 - 2001 DDP. Out of these only 70 projects were implemented to various completion rates.

Roads and Public Works, Water and Agriculture had the highest number of projects, with 15 projects each. Roads and Public Works proposed 7 bridges and 8 roads for gravelling. Of these 5 bridges were 100 per cent implemented and 6 roads were gravelled up to 98 per cent completion rate. The Water Department implemented 12 out of the 15 projects with completion rates of between 10 - 60 per cent. Agriculture implemented only one third of the 15 projects with completion rates of between 20 - 60 per cent. The departments that implemented none of the proposals were Adult Education, Sports and Culture.

Table 2.1 Projects and Programmes Implementation Status, 1997 – 2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status (Physical and Financial)
Roads and Public Works Bridge	7	5	100
Roads Graveling	8	6	98
Fisheries	6	3	15
Adult Education	1	0	0
Sport	2	0	0
Culture	2	0	0
Children's Education	4	4	50
Information	5	3	60-100
Social Services	1	1	75
Prisons	4	1	20
Veterinary	2	0	0
Bomet Municipality	7	6	70
Civil Registration	7	1	60
Police	3	2	50
Ministry of Health	2	Nil	Nil
Public Health	13	10	30-100
Water	5	3	30
Bomet County Council	15	12	10-60
Agriculture	12	8	
	15	5	20-60

Source: District Planting Unit, Bomet, 2001

At the end of the fiscal year 2000/2001, a total of Kshs 74,948,809 had been spent on the projects and a total of Kshs 49,462,435 was still required to complete the projects proposed in the 1997 – 2001 DDP.

A number of projects were implemented outside the DDP. For example Action Aid implemented Lelaitich Water Project, which was not included in the 1997 – 2001 DDP. These and donor funded projects, though not included in the DDP, registered higher implementation rates while some of the projects planned in the DDP were not implemented due to lack of funding. The factors responsible for implementation of the 2002-2008 District Plan include; over ambitious proposals, non-disbursement of funds from the Treasury, the diversion of the funds for the El Nino projects, political interference, high cost of raw materials due to inflation and implementation of projects outside the Plan.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER SESSIONAL PAPERS

The theme for the National and District Development Plans 2002 – 2008 is "*Effective Management For Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". This is in recognition that poverty is now a national issue, which needs to be effectively dealt with. Both the NDP and DDP sector analysis and priorities have been prepared in line with the just concluded National and District PRSP documents, which were prepared in consultative foras where all the stakeholders were involved. The PRSP provides a three year short-term plan, which is fitted into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.

In preparing the District Development Plan, cognisance was taken of the need to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, which has been declared a national disaster. This is in line with the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS in Kenya, which outlines the involvement from national level to community level. Cognisance has also been taken of the strategies

of the various development partners in the district. These include a Local Authorities and NGOs operating in the district and who will be expected to work collectively in promoting development and poverty reduction in the district alongside the Government Department. These development partners will develop appropriate action plans, which are consistent with the current DDP. The diverse activities mainly dealing with infrastructural development, in the areas of health, education, micro financing and water provision will be synchronized and coordinated through the DDC to ensure that maximum benefit is reaped.

The National Development Plan provides broad national objectives and strategies for sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty, while the DDP provides linkages with the NDP by translating these broad objectives and strategies into district specific strategies, projects and programmes. The 7-year DDP also provides a medium term linkage between the 15 year National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) on the one hand and the short term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the three year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget in the other hand. The MTEF budget will link the projects and programmes proposed in the DDP with resources for implementation.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

There is no major challenge in the district apart from the cross cutting issues discussed below. These include population growth, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management, and environmental conservation and management.

2.4.1 Population Growth

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the population of Bomet District was 382,794. The Population is expected to rise to 415,091 in 2002 and to 488,088 in 2008. Table 2.2 provides population projections by age and sex for the period 1999 – 2008. The projections show that at the start of the Plan period in 2002, the female/male sex ratio is estimated at 100:95 implying more females than males. The 2002 projections further show that 62.9 per cent of the population is below 20 years. These proportions are projected to prevail in the subsequent years.

With such a young population it means more resources allocation will be required to provide social services like health, education, shelter and food.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999 - 2008

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	36,479	34,633	39,557	37,555	41,752	39,639	44,068	41,838	46,513	44,159
5 - 9	31,571	30,934	34,235	33,544	36,134	35,405	38,139	37,370	40,255	39,443
10 - 14	30,267	30,368	32,821	32,930	34,642	34,757	36,564	36,686	38,593	38,721
15 - 19	23,030	23,790	24,973	25,797	26,359	27,229	27,821	28,739	29,365	30,334
20 - 24	15,410	19,182	16,710	20,800	17,637	21,955	18,616	23,173	19,649	24,458
25 - 29	11,638	13,291	12,620	14,412	13,320	15,212	14,059	16,056	14,939	16,947
30 - 34	7,988	8,832	8,662	9,577	9,143	10,109	9,650	10,669	10,185	11,261
35 - 39	7,051	8,892	7,646	9,642	8,070	10,177	8,518	10,742	8,991	11,338
40 - 44	5,083	6,102	5,512	6,617	5,818	6,984	6,140	7,371	6,481	7,780
45 - 49	4,220	4,973	4,576	5,393	4,830	5,692	5,098	6,008	5,381	6,341
50 - 54	3,506	3,912	3,802	4,242	4,013	4,477	4,235	4,726	4,470	4,988
55 - 59	2,350	2,743	2,548	2,974	2,690	3,139	2,839	3,314	2,996	3,498
60 - 64	2,007	2,561	2,176	2,777	2,297	2,931	2,425	3,094	2,559	3,265
65 - 69	1,600	1,930	1,735	2,093	1,831	2,209	1,933	2,332	2,040	2,461
70 - 74	1,374	1,727	1,490	1,873	1,573	1,977	1,660	2,086	1,752	2,202
75 - 79	1,172	1,228	1,271	1,332	1,341	1,405	1,416	1,483	1,494	1,566
80 + NS	1,253	1,697	1,359	1,840	1,434	1,942	1,514	2,050	1,598	2,164
Total	185,999	196,795	201,692	213,399	212,883	225,239	224,694	237,736	237,161	250,927

Source: District Statistics Office, Bomet, 2001

Table 2.3 shows the trends of the population for selected age groups namely primary school going age (6 - 13 years), secondary school going age (14 - 17 years), the youth (15 - 25 years), child bearing age (15 - 49 years) and the labour force (15-64 years). The selected age groups are analysed in this DDP in relation to how they affect the socio-economic development of the district.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Selected Age Groups 1999 - 2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13: Primary	49,911	49,489	54,122	53,664	57,125	56,642	60,295	59,785	63,640	63,102
14-17: Secondary	20,407	20,545	22,129	22,278	23,357	23,515	24,652	24,819	26,020	26,196
15-25: Youthful	41,779	46,763	45,304	50,708	47,818	53,522	50,471	56,492	53,271	59,626
15-49: Female	-	85,062	-	92,239	-	97,357	-	102,758	-	108,460
15-64: L/ Force	82,283	94,278	89,225	102,232	94,176	107,905	99,401	113,892	104,916	120,211

Source: District Statistics Office, Bomet, 2001

Age Group 6 – 13 (Primary school): In 1999, the total number of primary school age children was 99,400 or 26 per cent of the population. This figure is set to reach 107,786 in 2002 and rising to 126,742 in 2008.

The demographic growth of this age groups is expected to exert pressure on physical facilities, number of qualified teachers and a rise in dependency ratio. This will divert resources for programmes that could address the issue of poverty and economic growth in the medium term.

14 – 17 (Secondary Schools): In 1999, the total number of secondary school age children was 40,952 or 10.7 per cent of the population. This figure is set to rise to 44,407 and 52,216 in 2002 and 2008 respectively. Like the primary age population it is expected to pose similar challenges and further calls for expansion of post secondary school opportunities that are geared towards encouraging self-employment.

15 – 25 (Youthful): This age group described as youthful population comprised 88,542 persons or 23 per cent of the population in 1999. It is expected to rise to 96,012 and 112,897 persons in 2002 and 2008 respectively. This group will require employment that provides adequate income during the Plan period. The growth of the population of the youth will aggravate unemployment and poverty in the district unless strategies are put in place to create gainful employment.

15 – 64 (Labour Force): The 1999 Population and Housing Census showed that 46 per cent of the district's population was in the labour force age group, with women contributing 53 per cent. It is projected to grow by 27.5 per cent to stand at 225,127 in 2008, giving a big impetus for poverty reduction if this resource is well trained and equipped to exploit the district's resources.

District's dependency ratio is estimated at 100:117. This means that for every 100 persons in the labour force, there are 117 dependants. This is considered high and will inevitably slow down economic growth and increase poverty if measures are not taken to create opportunities for gainful employment.

15 – 49 (Female Fertility): This age bracket of females is the childbearing age and is crucial in determining population dynamics. In 1999, this age cohort constituted 22 per cent of the population. The number is set to increase to 92,239 and 108,460 in 2002 and 2008 respectively. For significant decline in population, there is need to intensify population policies and programmes such as family planning and other reproductive health services. Past surveys indicate that knowledge of family planning methods is high among this group but its use or adoption is discouraging. In 1979 and 1989, the total fertility rates for the district were 8 and 7.7 respectively. Compared with the national coverage of 8 and 6.6 for the same period. If fertility is not reduced, then more resources will be diverted towards maternal and childcare investments, leaving little resources for investments that can create employment in the medium term.

2.4.2 Poverty

In Bomet District, poverty is prevalent in all the divisions, but the degree and causes vary. The most affected divisions are Sigor, lower parts of Longisa, Siongiroi and Ndanai. The portion of households living in poverty is 58.4 per cent whereas the for individuals living below the poverty line it is 62.5 per cent of the population. The major

causes of poverty in the district are varied as discussed below. These can be classified as demographic, environmental, man made disasters, underdeveloped resource base, and poor marketing system.

Demographic: - Some people are poor because of the high level of dependency that has been brought about by large family sizes due to reluctance to practice family planning. Therefore people are unable to afford basic needs for their survival.

Environmental variations: This is brought about by drought and lack of water for irrigation and for livestock consumption. It is prevalent in Sigor and lower parts of Longisa. Crops failure is due to climatic unreliability in the whole district. On the border with Trans Mara, wildlife destroy crops leading to poverty. Because of the environmental conditions, livestock diseases are prevalent aggravating the poverty situation.

Man Made Disasters: Ethnic clashes especially on the border of Narok, Nyamira and Trans Mara have led to loss of life, destruction of homes and crops. The affected areas include Gelegele, Gorgor, and Lelaitich. In these areas, livestock, which most people depend on, is lost thus causing poverty.

Under Developed Natural Resources: The district is endowed with natural resources which provide a wide range of raw materials most of which have not been effectively utilized. Though hides and skins are produced which could lead to the establishment of a tannery industry in the district for the creation of employment opportunities this potential remains largely unutilised. Most milk goes to waste because of the poor road network. Payments are also uncertain and poor thus leading to declining income earnings by the families. Thus the challenge is to properly harness and utilise the district resources. This would contribute significantly to the fight against poverty.

Poor Marketing System: Lack of ready markets for farm produce is also a contributory factor to poverty in the district as some farmers produce crops like tomatoes, vegetables and potatoes, which perish before they reach the market. This is due to lack of market information and the poor road network.

The conclusion is that the hard economic situation in the district is fuelling poverty levels as well as encouraging the spread of HIV/AIDS. It is becoming increasingly evident that HIV/AIDS and poverty will have a profound impact on the district mainly the loss of the productive labour force. The skilled manpower that has taken years and lots of resources to train will be wiped out. The main affected categories are the professionals and entrepreneurs with a lot of potentials for investment in the district. The loss of skilled labour will be felt particularly in the Jua Kali sector which is important in the district's economic development. The hopes for family prosperity will be cut short.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

About 10 per cent of the population in Bomet is infected by HIV/AIDS. The most affected are the age bracket (20-29) for women and (30-39) for men, most of them are economically active. A lot of resources and time is wasted in taking care of the sick, which should have been used economically elsewhere. The sectors that have been affected, most in the district are health, education and agriculture. In the health sector, the epidemic has increased the burden of caring for people living with the virus. It is also estimated that HIV/AIDS patients now occupy about 80 per cent of all health facility

beds in the district. The quality of health care is likely to deteriorate as the trend of HIV/AIDS patients shows increases.

The agricultural sector in the district, which is labour intensive, has also been affected as the households are likely to suffer from insecurity due to loss of adults who work in the farms or invest their income in farming. Productive households members are diverting more time and resources to caring for HIV/AIDS patients. HIV/AIDS related illnesses are reducing the quantity of household labour and limiting the amount of income available for investment. In the education sector, HIV/AIDS deaths have resulted in an increase in the number of children dropping out of school to care for their siblings and sick parents, while the quality of education is likely to be affected more due to HIV/AIDS illness and deaths among teachers. Overall, the resources, which should have been used to reduce poverty incidences in the district will be directed into HIV/AIDS, care.

The campaign against the disease is centred on ABC- Abstinence and Behaviour Change. Breaking the silence and openly discussing the dangers of HIV/AIDS and its causes can contain the spread and the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS.

For those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, comprehensive care should be provided. The range of needs for the patients is wide, including medical welfare and needs, counselling and information. Medical care is needed especially in the early stages of infection. The cases call for community involvement in a community care and support system for the affected including widows, widowers and the orphans and promoting and strengthening income generating activities among vulnerable groups.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

For meaningful growth, there is need for expansion of productive employment and full participation of both men and women. It is important to recognise that the empowerment of women is a precondition for socio-economic development. There is need to achieve equality between men and women, in the decision-making, control of resources and in the production process. Women should be involved in all stages of development, i.e. from planning to the implementation of projects. Socio-cultural issues that perpetuate differences between men and women have contributed to gender inequality and higher incidences of poverty among women. It has been established that female-headed households account for a great proportion of the poor. The poverty among women is determined by many factors, among them the perception that women's reproductive and domestic responsibilities should be their primary functions; perception of women as secondary income earners; unequal access to productive resources and services by women; and the tendency to undervalue women's work.

Breaking women out of the poverty cycle will require both policy changes and direct actions by taking positive action for promoting an over-all environment for-equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women; increasing access to land and other valued assets for optimum utilisation of the current available resources; improving human skills through training so that quality goods can be produced; opening up access to financial resources e.g. credit facilities; and expanding women's access to wages opportunities. For any meaningful intervention leading to sustainable economic growth in the district, socio-cultural barriers and beliefs that discriminate against women must be discarded.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Disaster is defined as a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing major human, property, socio-economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources. In the district, the anticipated disasters include fire, road accidents, famine and epidemics (cholera, malaria and typhoid). The District Disaster Management Committee has developed a Plan of Action where the responses to each of the above potential disasters have been outlined. The causes of each disaster have also been outlined.

Fire: is likely to be caused by accident, by the type of buildings, the mishandling of the petroleum products. In case there is a disaster caused by fire, responses should be fast.

In preparedness for the fire outbreak, there should be fire extinguishers in place in all the institutions of learning and private buildings. The personnel in Public Works should be utilized to create the awareness to the public more especially in the divisions. For buildings in schools there should be fire exits as one of the precautions of such a disaster.

Famine: may be caused by drought. In preparedness for famine, the committee in place proposes that the community should diversify the crops and also grow drought-evading crops.

Road accidents: are caused by over speeding, careless driving, pot holes, lack of road signs, overloading, and unroadworthy vehicles. There is need to address these causes so as to reduce road carnage.

Stakeholders are encouraged to have telephone numbers for the hospitals and police stations in the district. The Traffic Act also should be reinforced. The Department of Public Works also should continue to maintain the roads and have all the road signs in place.

Epidemics (cholera, malaria and typhoid): The causes of the epidemics may include unclean water and mosquitoes. The water in the rivers in the district is not very clean because the toilet coverage is very low.

In preparedness, there will be a continuous health education to the public. The Provincial Administration will also assist in the improvement of the toilet coverage in the district. The Municipal Council and the Country Council will also develop a sewerage system in major trading centres.

Disasters: These may also be as a result of collapsing of buildings. In order to avoid this, the Public Works Department will supervise all the constructions to ensure that the building done as per the plan and proper mixing is done.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Bomet District is vulnerable to environmental degradation caused by clearing the forest for charcoal and for settlement. To address this problem, efforts will be made during the plan period to create public awareness on the importance of forest by the Forest Officer. The Forest Department and the County Council will organize campaigns on afforestation in the district. The Department of Agriculture will also promote agro-forestry in the

normal extension services in the farms; the extension education on the importance of environmental conservation; and the methods of soil erosion control. The District Environmental Committee will reinforce the Environmental Act of 1999.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out the priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and to spur economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan. The sectors covered include: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. The chapter clearly states the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

All the stakeholders have positively responded to the vision and mission and some are already running sector projects/programmes aimed at promoting agriculture and rural development. During the Plan period, the government will continue campaigning through the district extension officers on the need for farmers to diversify crops and to own and manage water facilities. NGO-Action Aid, which exists, will continue to rehabilitate the water projects. SICODO will also continue to rehabilitate dams as in Siongiroi Division and extend the same to other divisions. On food security and the environment, NGOs e.g. Action Aid, Soin integrated and SICODO who have already set a base in the district will start demonstration centres on the drought evading crops. This will go along way in achieving food security in the district.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Bomet District relies heavily on agriculture as the overall economic base of the inhabitants. It is the main source of income and employment for about 70 – 80 per cent of the population. In order to exploit the full potential of the sector, efforts are being made to strengthen the delivery of services to the farmers by enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural extension services.

3.1.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The agricultural policy encourages the participation of the stakeholder in policy matters related to the sector. The policy also looks at the environment from a holistic point of view and encourages extensive seminars and active participation of all for increased agricultural output and technology development in the sector.

The active NGOs like Action Aid, SOIN, SICODO, SISE, Crescent and some CBOs play a vital role in the promotion of food security and the encouragement of village food

banks in the district. The GOK through the Provincial Administration i.e. through regular barazas emphasizes on the need to exploit/utilize the locally available materials/resources effectively to fight poverty and improve the living standards of the people.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Production	Promote production and of tea; coffee, pyrethrum and maize.	Low productivity; Insufficient supply of seedlings and modern facilities at farm levels; Impassable roads; Time wasted while awaiting collection; Low quality seedlings; Insufficient/poor processing facilities; Poor society management; High farm input costs; Few processing plant leading to congestion when harvest is good; Few buying centres; Pests and diseases; Low prices of maize produce.	Improvement of crop management; Increase on-farm demonstration and research; Improve road network; Build more processing factories in the district; Intensify post harvest management and handling; Training society officials on proper management; Encourage advance payments; Formation of marketing groups and association.
Irrigation and Drainage Development	Establishment of irrigation schemes.	High cost of establishment of an establishing irrigation schemes; Lack of technical know-how on irrigation by farmers; No organized irrigation schemes; No adequate funding.	Improve farmers skills on organization through extension; Establish the irrigation scheme system; Funding to be established to assist the farmers.
Livestock Development	Improvement of the livestock breed and control of diseases.	High cost of farm inputs; Poor infrastructure for effective livestock delivery and extension services; Lack of adequate markets for the livestock production; Lack of adequate quality breeding stock; Inadequate rainfall for pasture and water; Poor diseases control; Shortage of extension personnel.	Venture into small scale processing in order to increase/add value; Collaboration with other development partners to sustain service delivery; Diversification of the enterprises e.g. beef keeping, dairies; Promotion of fodder crops and water conservation; Promotion of AI services.
Rural Water Supply	Handing over the management of water supply to the community.	Inadequate potable water; and funding for implementation; Lack of transport for extension staff and revenue collection; Lack of equipment; Low technology.	More dams be constructed and existing ones; rehabilitated Involvement of beneficiaries during the planning, design and implementation of irrigation projects; Provision of adequate funds; Handing over the management of water supplies to the local community.

Environment	Control and protect Environment against degradation; Conservation of water catchments areas.	Degradation of environment; Lack of enough legislation to enforce environmental measures; Low knowledge on the importance of environmental conservation.	Establishment of tree nurseries; Formation of Divisional Environmental Management Committees; Enforce anti-degradation laws; Establishment of agro forestry programmes in all the six Divisions.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Maximise the utilisation of land	Cultural land ownership practices; Slow processing of title deeds; Land fragmentation.	Stop fragmentation of land into uneconomical units; Sensitisation and training on land use and ownership.
Co-operatives	Training of personnel on new skills.	Mismanagement of co-operatives.	Train personnel on management skills and leadership roles; Intensify the supervision of the co-operatives.
Food Security	Promotion of drought resistant crops; Diversification of crops.	Unreliable rainfall/prolonged drought; Expensive farm in-puts; Poor quality seeds; Poor storage facilities; Lack of market for farm produce.	Train farmers on modern farming techniques and farm planning; Diversification of crops; Growing of drought resistant crops i.e. bananas, sweet potatoes and cassava; encouraging lower taxes on farm in-puts; Use certified seeds; Establish agro processing plants.
Fisheries	Promotion of fish farming; Formation of co-operatives by the fish farmers.	Lack of transport; Lack of fishing vessels; Poor management practices; Lack of quality seeds; Seasonal water resources.	Availability of transport; Improve extension services; Securing a wooden boat; Adoption of demand driven approach.
Agricultural Research and Development	Research trials on drought resistant crops like chick peas, pigeon peas, cow peas, sorghum, cassava, soya beans.	Poor technological information dissemination; Poor collaboration between the researchers and the extensionists; Inadequate funding for the research proposals; Inadequate planting materials.	Holding of joint research extension; Carry more on-farm trials; Strengthen the collaboration between the research men and extensionist; More funding of Community-Based Organizations, NGOs and extension officers through agricultural technological information research programmes.
Agricultural Marketing	Implementation of the marketing strategy for current agricultural produce; Introduction of cash earning enterprises in farming systems.	Ignorance of farming as a business; Lack of diversification in farm production; High costs of promotion; Poor infrastructure; Lack of market information; Lack of adequate marketing skills.	Farmers training; Promotion of new market opportunities; Establishment of reliable market channels.
Agricultural and Other Rural Finance Services	Formation of the viable village banks by the communities; Revive the AFC operations.	Mismanagement of the funds; Lack of adequate training on financial matters. High number of defaulters; High interest rates charged.	Emphasis on training on financial management; Employ qualified staff; Lower the interest rates paid.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development (Food and Cash Crops)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To improve on food production district wide	Train farmers at locational level in all the divisions.	Extension services and field visits to improve on food production.
Tea Production District wide	Increase the production quantity.	Increase the acreage.	Identify the farmers in the district who have not grown the crop and request them to grow.
Pyrethrum Production District wide	To increase production and improve the quality.	To increase the production top 5,000 per ha.	Increase the acreage.
Coffee Production District wide	To promote the production of the crop.	To increase the production per acreage.	Increase the production and the quality.
Maize Production District wide	To promote the production quantity.	Increase the production.	Sensitise the farmers in other areas to grow the crop.
Development of Embomos Tea Farm	Increase the production for high incomes.	To growth the crop in areas which have not been developed.	Cultivate the land and plant the seedlings.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Tea Factory Bomet Central Division	1	To ease the congestion of tea in the current factory.	Purchase land and start the construction before the end of the plan period.	Purchase of the land; Contributions by the beneficiaries; Decision on the site for the factory and start the construction; Justification: There is high potential.
Construction of Coffee Factory	2	Strengthen promotion of coffee as a cash crop in the district.	Complete the construction and make the factory operational by 2008.	Identify site; Develop a design and start the construction; Justification: There is potential and ready market.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bomet Water Supply Bomet Central Division	Increase the capacity to meet the current demand.	Construct the 300m ³ masonry tank and expand the treatment plants in the first three years and extend distribution to unsaved areas in the other remaining years.	Rehabilitation and expansion of water facility.
Sigor Water Supply Sigor Division	To supply safe drinking water to consumers at affordable rates.	Completion of filtration unit, extension of Olokyin line, rehabilitation of distribution lines and intake locks in the plan period.	Completion of filtration unit, extension of Olokyin line, Rehabilitation of distribution lines and intakes.
Chapalungu Water Supply	To rehabilitate and expand the existing old	Construction of canal and weir; Construction of treatment plant of	Transfer of suction from direct suction to suction from

Siongioi Division	water supply to serve more consumers.	intake roofing and repair of 300m ³ tank and rehabilitation of the existing distribution lines.	clear water tank and general rehabilitation of existing distribution lines.
Ndanai Water Supply Ndanai Division	To rehabilitate and expand the existing old water supply to serve more consumers.	Construction of sump extends the distribution lines and repairs the rising main in the plan period.	Construct the sump, extend the distribution lines and repair the raising main.
Kapcheluch Water Supply	To educate beneficiaries on the issues of management of water supplies on their part.	Complete the pump house, purchase and install pump set in the district in two years; Purchase and lay the pipes in the rest of the plan period.	Construction of pump house, bump water and 100 m3 tank purchase and installation of pump set; and laying of pipes
Kaporuso Water Project Longisa Division	To educate beneficiaries on the issues of management of water supplies on their part.	Repair 100 ³ masonry tank, construction of the pump house and sump in the four phase of the plan purchases and lay the pipes.	Construction of pump house and sump. Purchase and laying of pipes and repair of 100m ³ masonry tank.
Desilting of Dams Chebugon Kipkeigei Singoowell Waigeri Kapsimotiwa Gelegele Chepngena Chaboin	To avail the water for domestic and livestock use.	Cover the whole community.	Involve the community in all the activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Dams District wide	1	Storage of water for domestic and animal use.	Construct 35 dams by 2008	Identify site and involve the community to construct in all the divisions. Justification: There is need for the dams especially.
Langise Water Supply Longisa Division	2	To make water available for domestic use.	Construction to be complete by the end of the plan period.	Construction of the pumphouse, weir; Purchase, and install the pumpset; Construct the treatment plant at intake; Construction of 100m ³ storage tank. Justification: There is need for the facility to supply water to the hospital.
Mutarakwo Water Supply Mutarakwo Division	3	To make water accessible to the community.	Complete and operationalise the facility by 2008.	Construct treatment plant, weir; storage tanks and pumphouse; Purchase and lay pipes and install pumpset. Justification: There is need for the water facility for domestic and livestock consumption.
Sergutiet Water Supply Project Bomet Central Division	4	To make water available and affordable.	To be operational by 2008.	Construction of weir, Sump, storage tank; Purchase and lay pipes; Purchase and install Pumpsets; Install electronic power. Justification:

				There is need for efficient water facility.
Chesoan Water Project Bomet Control Division	5	Make the community manage their own water.	Involve the community contributed by 2003; Start the construction by 2004.	Construction of weir, Pump house and storage tank; Purchase and lay the pipes; Purchase and install the pump set. Justification: The extension of the water facility will ease the problem of water in the area.
Gorgor Water Supply Project Ndanai Division	6	To reduce the distance people travel to fetch water.	Involve the community to complete the project by 2008.	Construction of pump house, sump and storage tank; Purchase and install pump sets. Justification: This will reduce the distance people travel to fetch water.
Chebunyo Water Supply Project Siongiroi Division	7	To make clean water available to the community.	Involve the community and willing donor to complete the project and operationalise by end of Plan period.	Construction of pumps house; Purchase and lay pipes; Desilt the dam. Justification: The water facility will ease the water problems for the inhabitants.
Koibeyen Water Supply Project Longisa Division	8	To make water available for domestic and livestock consumption.	Involve the community to complete the project by 2008.	Construction of weir, sump, pump house and storage tank; Purchase and lay pipes and install pump sets. Justification: There is need for the community to run the water facilities on their own.
Cheberaa water Supply Project Sigor Division	9	To sustain the water for construction purposes.	Involve the community and any willing donor to rehabilitate the project by 2008.	Repair of hydram, rising main pipes; Purchase and lay distribution pipes and repair the storage tank; Justification: To sustain the water to be used by the swelling population.
Gelegele Ndanai water Supply Project	10	To involve the community to manage their own water facilities.	To be completed by 2008.	Purchase the pump sets; Desilt the dam; Purchase and lay pipes for distribution; Construct the treatment plant. Justification: There is need to maintain the facility for community use.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips District	1	To control the livestock diseases.	To rehabilitate all dips by the end of 2008.	To rehabilitate the dips; The community to contribute and open an account and maintain the facility. Justification: There is need to improve livestock production.
Workshop/Field Day Bomet Central Siogoroi Sigor Ndanai	2	Training on handling and curing of hides and skins.	50 butchers; 60 livestock; 70 hides and skins.	Prepare a workplan and involve the provincial administration. Justification: There is need to create awareness.
Rehabilitation of A.I. stations Ndarawetta and Kiplelji Bomet Central Division	3	To improve the genetic potential of the existing dairy herd.	To rehabilitate at least 2 AI stations.	Involve the communities and train them on the importance of A.I. Justification: There is need to improve on the breed.
Licensing of Meat Handlers Bomet Town and Silibwet	4	To improve on public hygiene in slaughter places.	To license at least 10 handlers per year.	Inspect all meat handling places in the district. Justification: There is need to prevent the outbreak of diseases.
Setting of Satellite Laboratory Bomet Town	5	To bring the laboratory services close and identify possible diseases.	Construct one Satellite laboratory.	Collection of samples. Justification: To prevent the spread of diseases.
Establishment of Cattle Auction Yard Kapsimotwa Bomet Central Division	6	To ease congestion in existing ones.	To sell at least 1,000 animals per auction.	Involve the community and establish the sites. Justification: There is need to boost the revenue collection.
Tse Tse Flies Community Based Initiatives of Siangiroi, Sigor Ndanai Divisions	7	To facilitate the centres of the sectors through community approach.	The reduction of Incidences Trypanosomiasis.	Identify the areas and involve the community. Justification: There is need to contain the disease.
Upgrading the Present Slaughter House to Abbotor Bomet Town Bomet Central Division	8	To improve on the capacity and sanitary situation of the slaughter places.	supply the high population of the town with hygienic meat.	Acquire meat stamp and identify the sites for implementation. Justification: There is need to protect the public against diseases outbreak.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Farm Fisheries District wide	1	Promote the consumption of fish as substitute for protein.	Promote the construction of dams by the end the plan period.	Identify the sites and involve the community to construct. Justification: There is need to diversify for income as well as nutrition.
Development of Sport Fishing Rivers Kiptiget and Nyongores Rivers	2	Promotion of fish farming and tourism-potential along the major tours.	To construct fishing caps along the major rivers.	Do a survey on site and construct the camps with assistance from the community. Justification: The district is well and endowed with major rivers with excellent sport fishing sites.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Infrastructure (roads, transport and communication), markets, security, and skilled labour are critical in boosting agricultural production. This means that the success of the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector will depend on support from other sectors such as Physical Infrastructure, Human Resources Development, Tourism Trade and Industry and Public Administration Safety, Law and Order.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Routine maintenance as well as spot improvement on unpaved roads have been done and will continue to be done during the Plan period. Various water works have been rehabilitated by the NGOs, GOK and the same will continue e.g. Action Aid has rehabilitated Sigor Water Project. There are about 417 households with electricity connections in the district the district aims at increasing these numbers and providing access to electricity for main market centres with the hope of stimulating economic (jua kali) activities in such centres. The department of public health has done a lot in the issue of sanitation. They will continue to provide public education seminars.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The sector will continue to provide mobility and accessibility for inland transport system. Facilitation of the Jua Kali activities in the district will be enhanced more especially where there exists electricity. It will also act as catalyst for spurring economic growth, facilitate conducive, cheap and faster means of doing business. Major water works and sanitation play a major role in the human health.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Ministry of Roads and Public Works plays a major role in the sector. The APS (NGO) maintains and equips the polytechnics. The ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through cost sharing with the Municipal Council of Bomet, Bomet County Council and other NGOs like Action Aid and SICODO will continue to play a crucial role in the sector.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine road maintenance as per the work plan developed.	Poor road network; Poor road maintenance; Poor quality roads.	Repairs on all worn out roads Bomet – Sogor – Kaboson – Mogor Chebole – Siongiroi – Chebunyo Bomet – Kapsimotwa Sigor – Kipsuter – Siongiroi Longisa – Tegat – Siongiroi Kamaget – Kaboson Siongiroi – Ndanai Silibweti – Mugango Chebole – Kipsonoi Chebole – Kapkoros Longisa – Lugumek – Kaboson Mulot – Olokyin – Lugumek Mogor – Ndanai Kataret – Ndanai
Energy	Extension of electricity, promotion of low cost energies.	Inadequate supply and utilization of energy e.g. Hydro electricity, solar, thermo, Biogas and wood saving jikos.	Distribution of rural electricity to market centres; Introduce and use low – cost natural energies; Harness Amalo and Tumoi waterfalls.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Intensify public health education.	Poor sanitation; Lack of access to potable water; Poor supply and distribution of water.	Encourage construction of toilet and Sewage; Improve the existing water supply system; Initial supply of clean water to market centres and schools.
Transport and Communication	Initiate, improve and maintain communication network.	Poor communication system.	Initiate and improve the existing communication network in all the divisions; Improve the information technology.
Building	Lower taxes on locally available materials; Regular supervision on design before construction.	Expensive building materials; Poor planning and designs.	Lower taxes on construction materials; Regular supervision before construction.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Road Maintenance Project District wide	To ensure accessibility of all weather roads.	To maintain roads during the plan period.	Continuously maintain the roads as need arises (all weather roads).
Spot Improvement District wide	To make tea roads passable.	To spot patch the roads continuously.	To spot patch the identified areas.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Accommodation (Trade and Information Offices)	To effectively deliver services.	To complete and equip the office by the end of the plan period.	Completion of the office accommodation.

B: New Project Proposals: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Town Hall and Council Offices Bomet Central Division	1	To provide adequate office accommodation.	To accomplish the work by 2008.	Design; Identify site;n Tender award and start the construction. Justification: There is need to have a town hall and descent offices of the municipality.
Modern Bus-Park Bomet Central Division	2	To ease the communication system in town.	To award the work to the contractor and complete the work by the end of the plan period.	Construct the Bus Park as per the specifications. Justification: There is need to have a bus-park to ease the collection of revenue.
Modern Market Bomet Central Division	3	To provide space to display and sell commodities.	To be accomplished by the end of the plan period depending on finances.	Design; Identify the site; Start the construction by the contractor. Justification: There is need to have a market so that the seller can display their goods.

B: New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Street Lights Bomet Town and Siongiroi Market Bomet Central Division	1	To provide the light for security and extend the power to Siongiroi market.	Provide services to the town and market by 2006	Installation of the extension line to Siongiroi market; Conduct a survey in Bomet Town and send the quotations. Justification: There is need to enhance security and economic activity.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Slaughter Facility District wide	1	To be able to inspect the slaughtered meat.	To provide slaughter houses and slaps in all markets in Bomet.	Identify sight; Allocate the money and do the construction. Justification: The district slaughter houses are not properly inspected.
Bomet Water Tank Bomet Town	2	To expand on the storage volume for the growing population.	To increase the water supply to cover the uncovered areas.	Design, source for funds and decide on the site and construct. Justification: There is need for water storage to cater for the expanding population.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A good infrastructure system leads to improved health and standard of living, promotes industrialisation, trade, tourism and the agricultural production. It also promotes security.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Some women groups will be trained on business management and bee keeping. Action Aid is and will continue training some CBOs on some income generating activities. Some loan applications have been approved by the Joint Loans Board since 1996 and the Joint Loans Board will continue to approve loans during the Plan period.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Tourism, Trade and Industry provides alternative opportunities for employment. This sector includes retail and wholesale trade service outlets and artisan work, which offer employment opportunities to women and the youth. In response to poverty reduction, the sector is facilitating the development of business through trade to encourage self-employment and growth of incomes. Tourism to a small scale earns some income through the tourist spending in the district.

3.3.4 Role of the Stakeholder in the Sector

The relevant GOK departments in the district will facilitate the organization of training programmes for the benefit of emerging businessmen and women. Financial institutions like K-REP are also offering credit facilities to various income generating activities and will continue the same during the Plan period. Action Aid supports some CBOs who are engaged in income generating activities by providing grants to the members. GOK through JLB has given out loans to various businesspersons as well. All these activities will continue during the Plan period.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Small Scale Industries	Extension of electricity to major markets; Strengthen Jua-Kali associations.	Lack of capital and credit facilities; Lack of electricity; Unexploited raw materials.	Feasibility studies to be conducted before availing credit and loan facilities; Improve the infrastructure; Extension of electricity to major markets; Extension of water supply; Strengthen the Jua Kali activities; Invite investors (local and external).
Trade	Introduction of village banks.	Lack of capital; Lack of village banks; Poor services from local authorities; High interest rates charges by banks.	Provide credit facilities with low interest rates; Train on business opportunities; Introduce village banks; Reduce fees on local authority trade licenses.
Industries	Feasibility study on the viability of industries.	Lack of industries.	Carry out feasibility studies.
Tourism	Feasibility study on the	Untapped resources.	Carry out feasibility studies.

	tourism potential in the district.		
Mining	Diversify the quarry excavation.	Over exploitation of quarries in particular areas.	Diversify the areas for quarries excavation.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Loaning Traders District wide	To ensure that business continuous to thrive.	To finance about 500 small-scale traders.	Provision of loans under the Joint Loans Board loan scheme.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of funds from Bomet County Council and Bomet Municipal to Strengthen the Joint Loan Board	1	To avail the funds for the businessmen. To provide additional funds to strengthen the District Joint loans Board	By the end of the plan period.	Call for a meeting with the two (2) councils and work on a way forward. Justification: There is need to have stable Joint Loans Board in the district.
Loanees Training Project District wide	2	Conduct training district wide	To sensitise the public on the projects (loaning by Joint Board).	Draw a meeting schedule; Identify the loanees and organize for their training. Justification: There is need for the beneficiaries to be trained before they are loaned.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurship Development Courses District wide	1	To create awareness on existing industrial potential schemes to enable local people venture.	Hold six seminars and workshops every financial year.	Reach 300 potential entrepreneurs every year. Justification: There is potential in industrial development in the district.
Industrial Information Centres District wide	2	To enable potential industrialists have access to information that is necessary for establishment of industries in the district.	Print district industrial profiles and distribute to 1,000 people; Prepare district industrial master plan; Prepare brochures on new processing technologies.	Preparation of data bank on available raw materials; Market opportunities; Affordable processing technologies. Justification: It will create awareness of the possible industrial opportunities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bomet Jua Kali Sheds Bomet Central Division	Provision of suitable work places for needy artisans.	All Jua Kali Artisans.	Formation of Jua Kali Associations and identify the beneficiaries.
Macro and Small Enterprises Training District wide	Improvement on the skills.	Owner/managers of micro enterprises; Employees of micro enterprises.	Short-term skills in upgrading the management skills for the informal sector.
Youth Polytechnics Provision of Tools Project District wide	Equip the polytechnics with the necessary tools.	Instructors and the members of the management committees; Trainees from all Youth Polytechnics.	Upgrading the skills of the instructors.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry sector performance depends on the quality of services provided by labour (skilled/semi-skilled), status of communication technology and the provision of enough security.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans" while the mission of the sector is "achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social – cultural enhancement".

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will play a leading role in improving the health and nutrition status of the district population. The CACCs and DACCs which are already in place will champion the campaign against the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Education will integrate the HIV/AIDS program into the Syllabus. Ndanai Nutri Business Group, a CBO in the district will continue to contribute to health and nutrition through the nutritious flour production. This group and others will also improve the status of children by exposing them to health services such as immunization, health checkups and growth monitoring. This plan proposes early childhood development centres to be established in the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector in collaboration with other NGOs i.e. APS, Action Aid, KWFT, renders services to some self-help groups involved in income generating activities. The sector is the common store for any meaningful development as it depends on the entrepreneurship skills of which even the final product depends on. The sector also encourages political attitudes towards our cultural heritage. It also assists in developing knowledge, skills and positive attitudes for self-improvement and national development.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The Ministry of Education takes a leading role in training the pre-primary teachers and other instructors in conjunction with the Bomet County Council. The parents maintain the facilities and buy teaching aids. The NGOs like APS and Action Aid have been involved in training both the youth and their instructors in order to produce quality education. The Ministry of Agriculture through field days has also contributed a lot to human resource development especially through farmers training.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Improvement of the educational standards in the district.	Inadequate physical facilities; High school dropout rates especially among girls; Cultural practices i.e. early marriages; Poor school inspections; High cost of education; High number of untrained teachers.	Employment of more teachers; Provision of bursaries; Gender disparity; Provision of physical equipment; Intensify supervision; Provision of equal opportunities to boys and girls.
Health and Nutrition	Start CBHC Programme in the Divisions.	Inadequate health facilities and shortages of drugs; High incidences of HIV/AIDS cases.	Provision of health facilities and increase supply of drugs; Introduce CBHC programmes in the six Divisions; Create awareness; Provide subsidized drugs.
Population	Intensify family planning campaign.	Over population; High dependence ratio; Strain in physical infrastructural facilities.	Encourage use of family planning methods; Discourage early marriages; Target men in family planning programmes; Introduce family life education programmes in schools/Institutions.
Shelter and Housing	Construction of modern low cost houses using locally available materials.	Lack descent shelter; Expensive building materials; Poor soil texture in some parts.	Design of low cost housing; Introduce and use modern low cost technologies.
Culture Recreation and Sports		Retrogressive cultures; Lack of facilities and equipment; Poor exploitation of talents.	Create awareness; Exposure of those talented; Construction of the stadium and provision of equipment.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bursary Project Funds District wide	To make sure the bright and needy students do not drop out of school.	The bright and needy students in school.	Disbursement of bursaries to needy children.
Longisa District Hospital Staff Houses Project	To ensure the facility operates at full capacity.	To complete and equip the facility during the plan period; Complete the staff houses.	Construction of the facility and equipping it; Construction of the staff houses.
HIV/AIDS Project District wide	To curb the spread of the disease.	To create extensive awareness in the age between (15-49) years.	Establish the CACCs and some factional CBOs.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computers Project District Headquarters	1	To disseminate and store information.	Equip the district headquarters with computers.	Issue of computers. Justification: The district lacks computers.
Provision of Vehicle District Headquarters	2	To facilitate the inspection and supervision.	Purchase one vehicle for the district Headquarters.	Purchase of vehicle. Justification: The district has no vehicle.

B: New Project proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cultural Centre District Headquarters	1	Promotion of the tradition and culture will be enhanced.	To effectively render the services and promote the culture in the district.	Construction of the office and cultural centre. Justification: There is no other centre in the district.
Office Accommodation District Headquarters	2	There is need to have an office for the staff.	To effectively render the services; To have offices acquired in the plan period.	Construction of the office. Justification: The staff requires descent office accommodation.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human resource is a key player in all the sectors i.e. for productive agriculture and rural development there must be a co-coordinator (labour); for tourism trade and industry to succeed skilled/semiskilled labour must play a major role in management in general; and labour plays a vital role in terms of security.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

With information available one can have access to market trends in other market centres i.e. study of the prevailing daily prices, prevailing messages from/to families/ friends. These are catalysts for spurring economic growth.

With the availability of internet, the district will have a gateway to the global market. For the tourists, it becomes easier to access the departure/destination points. Once the DIDC

is established, the community will have access to information, which is vital to facilitate development activities. The IT will enable the key players to produce goods and services to compete nationally. There will be a data bank in the district, which will enable the district to compare to other districts in all aspects of development.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All the STD calls have been automated and customers enjoy several Value Added Services (VAS) e.g. barring, three party conferencing, call forwarding, and advise duration and charge call waiting. Bomet District has capacity of 1,088 lines and currently there are 456 connections with 632 to spare. The community is kept abreast of the daily happenings through radio, television, film and print media.

3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Department of Information will play a vital role of disseminating the information to KBC. Other vital information will continue to be conveyed in vernacular language for easy understanding. Other departments pass information during the barazas in both Kiswahili and the local language. Private sector will also play the role of investing in communication technology such as e-mail and Internet and other electronic services as they become availability.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Establish a DIDC; Put in place additional pay phones.	Lack of information technology and equipment; Inadequate funds to provide services to all major growth centres; Rampant vandalism of TKL cables, drop wires and telephone booths; Lack of commercial power-expensive fuel charges. Almost all SRT, are using solar panels while some status use expensive diesel engines.	Encourage private investors; Improve accessibility to information; Encourage schools to offer IT courses; Establish site information centres in the district; TKL to press for allocation of development plots in areas where services are needed; Support of the PA and local leadership in order to stamp out vandalism and other crimes directed at TKL property.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Name Project Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
DIDC District Headquarters	1	To disseminate the information to the public.	To start a DIDC centre in the first two years of the plan period.	Establishment of the DIDC. Justification: There is no other DIDC in the district.
Expansion of Payphones Project District wide	2	To improve the telecommunication services.	To improve services to Abosi and Mugango areas during the plan period.	Installation of payphones in the areas of high demand. Justification: For easy communication.
Information Dissemination Project District Headquarters.	3	To maintain information dissemination trend	The most parts of the district.	To make the district accessible to other parts of the country.

		in the district, by Fixing E-mail Facilities and Fax Machines.	Justification: There is need for a modern information system in the district.
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3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information system is a catalyst to development. It determines the quality of services rendered by other sectors i.e. Tourism, Trade and Industry, Agricultural, and Physical Infrastructure depends on the information acquired and its application.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There is a security team in place. The provincial administration exists up-to the village level. The GOK agent in financial management will streamline the operations of the department in the district in order to curb corruption. In development planning the stakeholders will collaborate with the district mechanism to identify priorities. Probation is incorporated in meetings and their services play an important role in the rehabilitation of offenders within the community. It ensures that offenders apart from serving non-custodial sentences engage themselves in income generating activities within the community hence boosting their family's economic strengths. These activities will be continued during the Plan period.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role in the district through provision of security for persons and property; curbing of corruption; mobilizing the community to identify, implement, monitor and evaluate their own projects, rehabilitation of criminals; providing source of government revenue and collecting revenue; promoting the implementation of GOK policies and promotion of justice.

3.6.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The GOK play a major role in the district i.e. in the provision of important services through provincial administration, prosecution, and administration of justice. The community, NGOs and the church play a role in local governance. The community, NGOS and GOK play a vital role in the development planning.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration of Justice	Enhance administration of justice and clear tackling of cases.	Ignorance; Political interference; Corruption.	To curb corruption, crime; Carry out civic education
Provincial Administration	Provide efficient and effective services at all levels and ensure stakeholders in the development process, maintenance of law and order.	Abuse of office; Kangaroo courts; Corruption.	Train personnel; Supervision; Carry out civil education.
Prosecution	Speed up the backlog of cases	Delayed persecution.	Prompt prosecution.
Probation Services		Poor services.	Expand and create awareness; Improve supervision.
Penal Institutions	Provide alternative sentencing i.e., community service order, reducing congestion in jails	Congestion; Poor diet and Health services.	Expand buildings; Provide basic diet and health service.
Legal Service	Provide legal fees, provide access to courts by the poor	High legal fees; Corruption.	Ensure affordable fees; Open more offices in the rural set ups; Expedite justice.
Development Planning	Enhance planning capability. Encourage stakeholder networking	Poor planning of programmes and projects; No proper collaboration between the districts and Headquarters.	Involve local community in planning and implementation,; Improve on monitoring and evaluation.
Administrative issues, and Development of policies	Enhance coordination, reduce incidences of parachuting projects, reduce corruption	Poor co-ordination; Political interference; Corruption.	Streamline administrative system; Prosecute.
Financial Management	Computerise accounting systems, to reduce mis-management. Create awareness on financial management, strengthen and build capacity.	Mismanagement of funds; Misallocation of financial resources.	Promotes financial discipline; Train personnel financial management.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supervision/ Rehabilitation of Offenders Project	1	To rehabilitate the offenders and make them economically active.	To make court inquiries, report writing and identify the work places.	Rehabilitation of CSO; Identifying suitable work place for the CSO workers Report writing. Justification: The trend will contribute to economic development of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal and Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vehicles (OCPD)	1	To make security officers.	To intensify the security patrol district wide in the plan period.	Purchase of vehicles and repair to some existing ones. Justification: Will enable security officers intensify patrol.
Communication Systems Project (OCPD)	2	To ensure that there is good communication and easy detection of the crimes.	To target all the divisions during the plan period.	Effective and serviceable the equipment to be installed in all the divisions in the district. Justification: For good communication, apprehension and detection of crimes will be easy.
Remand Staff Houses	3	To enhance the morale of staff.	By 2008.	Design the houses; Source for funds; Identify site and construct. Justification: There is need for decent houses for the workers.
Security Posts	4	To monitor security situation.	By 2008.	Identify site and construct when funds are available. Justification: The district needs more security posts.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Court House District Headquarters	1	To ensure administrative of justice is done in good time.	To ensure all the cases are heard in good time.	Construction of the court. Justification: There is need to have a courthouse to speed persecution process.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Security plays a crucial role in Tourism, Trade and Industry. The security personnel depend on agriculture for both income and food supplies. To curb the insecurity issues, effective information technology and physical infrastructure is necessary.

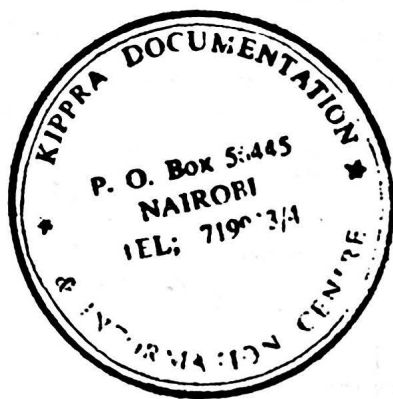
1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4
1.1.1.1	1.1.1.2	1.1.1.3	1.1.1.4
1.1.1.5	1.1.1.6	1.1.1.7	1.1.1.8
1.1.1.9	1.1.1.10	1.1.1.11	1.1.1.12

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4
2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7	2.1.8
2.1.9	2.1.10	2.1.11	2.1.12
2.1.13	2.1.14	2.1.15	2.1.16
2.1.17	2.1.18	2.1.19	2.1.20
2.1.21	2.1.22	2.1.23	2.1.24
2.1.25	2.1.26	2.1.27	2.1.28
2.1.29	2.1.30	2.1.31	2.1.32
2.1.33	2.1.34	2.1.35	2.1.36
2.1.37	2.1.38	2.1.39	2.1.40
2.1.41	2.1.42	2.1.43	2.1.44
2.1.45	2.1.46	2.1.47	2.1.48
2.1.49	2.1.50	2.1.51	2.1.52
2.1.53	2.1.54	2.1.55	2.1.56
2.1.57	2.1.58	2.1.59	2.1.60
2.1.61	2.1.62	2.1.63	2.1.64
2.1.65	2.1.66	2.1.67	2.1.68
2.1.69	2.1.70	2.1.71	2.1.72
2.1.73	2.1.74	2.1.75	2.1.76
2.1.77	2.1.78	2.1.79	2.1.80
2.1.81	2.1.82	2.1.83	2.1.84
2.1.85	2.1.86	2.1.87	2.1.88
2.1.89	2.1.90	2.1.91	2.1.92
2.1.93	2.1.94	2.1.95	2.1.96
2.1.97	2.1.98	2.1.99	2.1.100

3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4
3.1.5	3.1.6	3.1.7	3.1.8
3.1.9	3.1.10	3.1.11	3.1.12
3.1.13	3.1.14	3.1.15	3.1.16
3.1.17	3.1.18	3.1.19	3.1.20
3.1.21	3.1.22	3.1.23	3.1.24
3.1.25	3.1.26	3.1.27	3.1.28
3.1.29	3.1.30	3.1.31	3.1.32
3.1.33	3.1.34	3.1.35	3.1.36
3.1.37	3.1.38	3.1.39	3.1.40
3.1.41	3.1.42	3.1.43	3.1.44
3.1.45	3.1.46	3.1.47	3.1.48
3.1.49	3.1.50	3.1.51	3.1.52
3.1.53	3.1.54	3.1.55	3.1.56
3.1.57	3.1.58	3.1.59	3.1.60
3.1.61	3.1.62	3.1.63	3.1.64
3.1.65	3.1.66	3.1.67	3.1.68
3.1.69	3.1.70	3.1.71	3.1.72
3.1.73	3.1.74	3.1.75	3.1.76
3.1.77	3.1.78	3.1.79	3.1.80
3.1.81	3.1.82	3.1.83	3.1.84
3.1.85	3.1.86	3.1.87	3.1.88
3.1.89	3.1.90	3.1.91	3.1.92
3.1.93	3.1.94	3.1.95	3.1.96
3.1.97	3.1.98	3.1.99	3.1.100

Summary of findings and implications for practice. The study has shown that...

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION



CHARTERED
GENERAL INVESTMENT ADVISORS
AND FINANCIAL PLANNERS



4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the projects and programmes contained in chapter three of this DDP. The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation is outlined. The chapter also gives a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation, including a summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact Performance Indicators.

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

During the implementation of the plan, all the stakeholders will be involved from the grass root to the national level. At the sub-locational and locational level, the community action plans will be developed by the CBOs to aid monitoring and evaluation of the projects. The project management committee and other development partners will also be involved. At the divisional level, the Divisional Development Committee, the District Officer and the other divisional heads of departments and the NGO, will form a Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. M & E.C) to monitor the implementation through frequent field visits.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will monitor the implementation. Coordination of the monitoring and evaluation will be strengthened by incorporating the other development partners. The activities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be linked to the Provincial Monitoring Committee for continuity. The District Commissioner will be a member of DM&EC. As mentioned above Monitoring will be a continuous process unlike Evaluation, which will be done in mid-term and end of the plan period.

4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
NALEP	To be determined.	Upto 3 years.	Farm yield per hectare.	Quarterly reports.	MOARD and the community.	Developing reports; GOK technical advise; SID Financier; Community-Monitoring.
Bomet Water Supply	To be determined	2002-2008	Volume of water supply; No. of users; Completion rate of planned work.	Progress reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	GOK; Willing Donor.	Department of Water will provide technical service.
Sigor Water Supply	To be determined	2002-2003		Progress reports to the DEC/DDC; Water meters.	Department of Water; Community Bomet County Council.	Department of Water will provide technical advise; Action Aid : Financiers Community Monitoring and sustainability Beneficiary: Bomet County Council.

Maize Production	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Production per acreage.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Department of Agriculture community.	Community to implement; Department of Agriculture to give technical advise.
Desilting of Dams Chebugo, Kipkeigei Singoiwek, Waigeri, Kapsimotwa Gelegele Chepngaina Cheboin	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	The number of dams disilted; Rate of implementation.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Water; Wiling Donor.	Community to implement; Water Department to give technical advise; Donor Supplement funding.
Construction of 35 Dams District wide	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Rate of implementation.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Water; Wiling Donor.	Community to implement; Water Department; Technical Advise; Donor Supplement funding.
Longisa Water Supply	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Rate of implementation.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Water; Wiling Donor.	Community to implement; Water Department; Technical Advise; Donor Supplement funding.
Gelegele Water Project	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Rate of implementation.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Water.	Community - Implement Water; Water Department to implement and funds.
Cheberaa Water Project	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Rate of implementation.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Water.	Community - Implement Water; Water Department to implement and funds.
Licensing of Meat Handlers	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Rate of change by meat handlers; Number of meat handlers sensitised.	Meat stamp; Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Public Health.	Community to implement; Public Health to supervise.
Satellite Laboratory	To be determined.	2002-2006	Existence of the laboratory.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Department of Public Health; Veterinary.	Public Health and Veterinary to implement.
Auction Yard	To be determined.	2002-2006	Existence and performance of the yard.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Department of Veterinary.	Community to supervise; Veterinary to implement.
Mutarakwa Water Project	To be determined.	2002-2006	Performance of water project; Revenue collection.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Wiling donor; Department of Water.	Community to implement; Contractor Department of Water to give technical advise.
Sergutiey Water Project	To be determined.	2002-2006	Volume of Water; Population served.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Wiling donor; Department of Water.	Community; Wiling donor; Department of Water.
Chesoan Water Project	To be determined.	2002-2006	Volume of Water; Population served.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Wiling donor; Department of Water.	Community; Wiling donor; Department of Water.

Gorgor Water Supply	To be determined.	2002-2006	Volume of Water; Population served.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Willing donor; Department of Water.	Community; Willing donor; Department of Water.
Koibeyen Water Supply	To be determined.	2002-2006	Volume of Water; Population served.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Community; Willing donor; Department of Water.	Community; Willing donor; Department of Water.
Chepalungu Water Supply	To be determined.	2002-2008	Completion rate of the planned work.	Progress reports.	Department of Water; Community; Willing donors.	Department of water; Technical advice Community – contribution and maintenance.
Ndanai Water Supply	To be determined	2002-2008	Completion rate of the planned work.	Progress reports; Water meter.	Department of Water; Bomet County Council.	Department of water technical advice; Design and technical advise; Community contribution to the maintenance; Bomet County Council to Provide funds.
Kapcheluch Water Supply	To be determined	2002-2003	Working hours.	Construction progress.	CTDF; Water; Department.	Community Maintenance and monitoring; Water department to give technical advice; Community are the beneficiaries.
Kaporuso Water Project	To be determined	2002-2003	Volume of the water supply; Frequency of setting the water bills.	Quarterly Reports; Progress reports to the DEC/DDC.	CTDF Department of Water.	CTDF Finance Water department to give technical advice; Community Maintenance Beneficiaries.
Pyrethrum Production	To be determined	2002	Data of income per unit area; No. of farmers Quality and quantity of pyrethrum.	Progress reports.	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. Department of Agriculture.	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: Provide seedlings Department of Agriculture: Technical advise.
Tea Factory Project	To be determined	2002-2008	Quantity of tea it will process; Quality of tea processed.	Completion rate of the planned work; Construction equipment.	Kenya Tea Development Agency; Department of Agriculture.	KTDA; Department of Agriculture: Extension services; Farmers: Planting, caring and harvesting.
Coffee Factory Project	To be determined.	By the end of the plan period	No. of farmers growing coffee; The quality and quantity processed; Completion rate.	Completion rate of the designed work; Construction equipment.	Department of Agriculture; Coffee Board of Kenya.	Department of Agriculture: Extension services. Coffee Board of Kenya; Sale the products; Farmers: Contribution, planting, harvesting of the crops.

Construction of Dam	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of dams with water; Maintenance of the dams; No. of the beneficiaries.	Progress report to the sub DDC; Construction design.	NGOs, GOK, Bomet County Council.	SICODO, Action Aid, SOIN: Assessment GOK: Environmental report; Veterinary: Technical Services.
Rehabilitation of all Cattle Dips	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of the operational cattle dip; Frequency of dipping; Incidences of tick borne diseases.	Progress report to the DEC/ DDC; Construction equipment.	Department of Veterinary; The community.	Community; Department of Veterinary to provide technical services.
Tsetse Flies Control of	To be determined	2002-2008	Incidences of tsetse flies.	Progress reports from the division.	Department of veterinary Services.	Community Department of veterinary: Technical advise
Rehabilitation of AI Stations	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of functional stations; Quality of the service delivered; Improvement of the breed.	Progress reports.	The co-operative Veterinary Department; The community.	Cooperative and Veterinary: Delivery of the services and technical advice; Community – (Farmers): Monitor, care for the animal.
Development of 250 Embomos Tea Farm	To be determined	2002-2008	Acreage planted. Production per acre; The no. of bushes alive after completion.	Progress report to the sub DDC of Bomet Central; Progress report to the DEC/DDC.	Bomet County Council.	Bomet County Council: Provide the funds for the implementation. Monitor –Sustain.
Chebunyo Water Project	To be determined	2002-2008	Completion rate; No. of household with water.	Water meter; Reports to the DEC/DDC; Rate of settling the water bills.	Bomet County Council Water Department.	Bomet County Council: Provide the funds and monitoring; Water Department: Design, provide technical , advise and implement Community: Maintain, monitor
Fish Demonstration Ponds	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of fingerlings; N. of ponds constructed; Size of the ponds constructed.	Reports to the sub-DDC and DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development Community.	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (Fisheries): Identify site, and provide funds and technical advise; Community, (Farmers): Provide the land, construct and maintain.
Development of Dam Fisheries District wide	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of dams stocked; No. of dams constructed; No. of dams operational.	Progress report to DEC/DDC; Visits.	Ministry of Agriculture (Fisheries).	Fisheries Department: Provide funds and technical advise; Community: Provide land, construct, maintain and monitor.

On-farm Visits to Active and Potential Fish Farms	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of visits made; No. of farmers visited; No. of progress reports submitted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC and quarterly reports to the Ministry Headquarters.	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development; (fisheries) Community (Farmers).	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (Fisheries): Provide technical advise; Community: Monitor the project and maintenance.
Spot-Fishing Project	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of rivers stocked with sport fish; No. of sport fishing facilities purchased; Preserve of camps on site.	Progress report to DEC/DDC.	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Fisheries): Promote technical advise, identify the rivers to stock; Community: Maintain the rivers, monitor and harvest.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Routine Road Maintenance	To be determined	Yearly	Incidences of accidents; Frequency of potholes.	Progress report to DEC/DDC; District Monitoring Team.	Public Works Departments. Willing donor.	Roads and Public Works to give technical and implementing advice; Community: User
Spot Road Improvement	To be determined	2002-2008	Incidences of accidents; Frequency of potholes.	Reports to the DEC; Roads construction equipment.	Tea Cess Community.	Tea Cess; Identify Committee; Provide funds; Implement and maintain.
Provision of Street-Lights	To be determined	2002 – 2004	Existence of electricity in Siongiroi market.	The progress reports to the DEC/DDC and sub DEC.	Bomet County Council; The Siongiroi sub DDC; Kenya Power and Lighting Company.	Bomet County Council: Provide the funds; Kenya Power and Lighting Co. Design and implement; Community: To maintain and monitor.
Provision of Slaughter Slabs/Houses to all Markets in Bomet	To be determined	2002-2004	No. of slaughter slabs constructed; No. of slaughter houses functioning; No. of users.	The progress reports to the DEC by the Public Health Department.	Bomet County Council.; Public Health Department.	Bomet County Council: Provide the funds and Supervise; Public Health Department: Monitor and give report.
Town Hall and Council Office	To be determined	2002-2008	% Physical completion.	Progress reports.	Bomet Town Council.	Bomet Town Council: to provide site; Donor: Provide funds; Community: Labour.

Modern Bus Park	To be determined	2002-2008	% Physical completion. Number of Users	Progress reports.	Bomet Town Council.	Council to provide site, funds, Donor: funds Community: usage and labour
Modern Market	To be determined	2002-2008	% Physical completion. Number of Users	Progress reports.	Bomet Town Council.	Council to provide site, funds, Donor: funds Community: usage and labour
Building of Town Hall and Council Office	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Completion Rate.	Construction equipment progress; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Bomet Municipal Council to implement through tendering.
Construction of Bus Park	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Completion Rate.	Construction equipment progress; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Bomet Municipal Council.	Bomet Municipal Council to implement through tendering.
Construction of Modern Market	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Completion Rate.	Construction equipment progress; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Bomet Municipal Council.	Bomet Municipal Council to implement through tendering.
Income Generating Projects in all Adult Centres All Divisions	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. centres started; No. of men in the centres.	Progress report to the DDCs and DEC.	Ministry of Human Resource (Adult Education Department); District Social Development Department.	Adult Education Department: Provide technical advise; Community: Identify in the projects.
Provision of Slaughter	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Operator Rate.	Construction equipment progress; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Public Health; Community.	Community – user and implement through tendering.
Construction Bomet Water	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Volume of Water Stored.	Construction equipment progress; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Department of Water and Community; Bomet County Council.	Department of Water to give technical advise; Bomet County Council to finance; Community to monitor and use.
Construction of Office	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Construction Rate.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Department of education	Department of Education to source for funds and implementation.
Vehicle Provision	To be determined.	2002 - 2008	Supply of Vehicle.	Progress report to DEC/ DDC.	Department of Education	Ministry to issue vehicle.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Loaning Traders	To be determined	2002-2006	Volume of credit disbursed.	Progress report from the Trade Officer.	Trade Department.	Trade Department: Identify the beneficiaries Action Aid and APS: Capacity

Provision of Funds	To be determined	2003 - 2005	Volume of the money Client served.	Progress report to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry; Community.	Building Community users of the funds; Trade and Industry to provide technical advise.
Loanees Training	To be determined	2002 – 2004	Number of trainees.	Response to borrowing.	Trade and Industry; Community.	Community beneficiaries; Trade and Industry – Monitor and implementation.
Entrepreneurship Development courses	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of entrepreneurs involved.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC.	Trade and Industry; Community.	Community to provide the beneficiaries; Trade and industry to give technical advise.
Industrial Information Centres	To be determined	2002-2008	Construction; Completion Rate.	Construction equipment; Progress reports to DEC/DDC.	District Industrial Development Officer; Community.	Community to provide site; DIDO to implement.
Bomet Jua Kali Sheds	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of sheds in use.	Construction equipment; Progress reports to DEC/DDC.	Community DATO.	Community to provide users; DATO to provide technical advise.
Micro and Small Enterprises Training	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of trainings held.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Community; DATO.	Community to provide users; DATO to provide technical advise.
Youth Polytechnics Provision of Tools	To be determined	2002-2003	Type of tool supplied and usage rate.	Number of tools supplied.	DATO; Community.	Community to provide users of the tool; DATO to supervise and provide technical advise.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Bursary funds	To be determined	2002	Drop-out rates; Completion rates; Academic performance.	Examination results; Mean standard score.	Department of Education.	Department of Education: Provision of bursary PTA: Identify the beneficiaries.
Longisa District Hospital	To be determined	2002-2008	Utilization rate in each department.	Progress report in the DDC/DEC.	MOH.	MOH: Services delivery Community: Maintenance and monitoring the usage.
HIV/AIDS	To be determined	2002-2004	Impact of HIV/AIDS on	Progress from the CACCs to	All NGOs; GOK;	Creating awareness of the

			Education, Agriculture and Health.	DACC; Frequency of DACC and CACCs meetings.	Department and the Public.	existence of the disease.
Cultural Centres	To be determined	2002-2008	% of Completion of the designed construction.	Construction equipments.	Public Works.	Public Works to provide Technical advise and implementing.
Inspection and Supervision of Adult Education Programmes District wide	To be determined	2002-2008	Performance of the students; Illiteracy levels.	Progress reports to the DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Human Resource Development (Adult Education Department).	Ministry of Human Resources: Provide the personnel and monitor; Community: Provide the learners.
Induction Courses for Adult Education Teachers on New Technical Approaches	To be determined	2002-2008	Performance of participants; Literacy level reached.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC and to the DDCs.	Ministry of Human Resource Development (Adult Education Department).	Department of Adult Education; Identify the beneficiaries Teachers.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/ Division	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DIDC	To be determined.	By 2002	Number of users.	Progress reports.	Department of Planning; County Council.	Department of Planning: Stocking of the station; Community: User of the facilities.
Establishment of Additional Payphones	To be determined	2002	Number of users.	Report to the DEC/DDC.	TKL	TKL Installation; Community Users: Maintaining and Monitoring.
Information Dissemination	To be determined	2002 - 2008	Rate of the machine usage.	Supply of E-Mail facilities; Fax-Machines Function-ability; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DIO	DIO to source for funds and fix the equipment.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Supervisions and Rehabilitation of Offenders	To be determined	2002-2003	Rates of the crimes noted; The no. of C.S.O. noted.	Progress report.	Prisons Department; Probation Department.	Prisons and Probation Department: Identification of the work for C.S.O.
Construction of Court	To be determined	2002	Prosecution rates;	Construction equipment	Public Works.	Public Works: Implementing

House			Completion rate of the construction.	Progress report.		Monitoring.
Vehicle (OCPD)	To be determined	2002 - 2008	The number patrols made in day.	Purchase of vehicle.	OCPD.	OCPD to make funding arrangements and purchase the vehicle through the Ministry.
Remand Staff Houses	To be determined	2002 - 2008	Number of houses constructed and occupied.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OCPD.	OCPD to make arrangements for the funding and construction.
Security Posts	To be determined	2002 - 2008	Number of posts constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OCPD; Community.	OCPD to make funding arrangements; Community to contribute and monitor.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	Year - 2001	Year - 2004	Year 2008	
Population Growth Rate	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	
Crude Birth Rate	51/1000	50/1000	50/1000	
Average Life Expectancy	63	64	65	
Infant Mortality Rate	54/1000	53/100	53/1000	
Total Fertility Rate	6.7	6.3	6.0	
EDUCATION				
No. of schools				
Pre-Primary	403	415	425	
Primary	320	327	334	
Secondary	50	60	66	
School Enrolment				
Pre-Primary	Girls	35%	40%	45%
	Boys	36%	38%	40%
Primary	Girls	97.5%	98%	100%
	Boys	100.8%	100%	100%
Secondary	Girls	17.8%	50%	55%
	Boys	26.5%	60%	68%
Literacy level	Male	84%	85%	90%
	Female	62.9%	65%	70%
Energy				
No. of electricity connections	1,417	800	1,800	
Household using firewood and charcoal	75%	70%	65%	
Household using kerosene/gas, charcoal	23%	25%	28%	
Telephone connections (households)	217	550	640	