



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

SOTIK
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To improve the quality of life for Sotik people economically, socially and politically.

Mission:

To improve the quality of life for Sotik people by exploiting available resources.

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FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWG_s). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWG_s) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment programme
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAP	Community Action Plan
CHF	Constituency Bursary Fund
CHO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DAA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DECD	District Focus de Rural Development
DDIC	District Information Development Centre
DM&E	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DO	District Officer
DDMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DDT	District Planning Team
DRR	District Roads Roads
DDTC	District Technical Committee
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
SAO	South Africa Organisation
SAAD	South Africa Association
IP&E	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
IS	Income Service Provider
IAF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LD	Local Development Committee
MDC	Millennium Development Goals
MD&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MP&ND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PC	Project Committee
PPF	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
VDC	Village Development Committee

The District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is a key policy document that guides the development of the district. It provides a framework for the government and other stakeholders to work together to improve the lives of the people of the district. The DDP is based on the national development strategy and the district's own assessment of its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It sets out the government's vision, mission and goals for the district and provides a clear roadmap for achieving them. The DDP is a living document that will be reviewed and updated as the district's needs and circumstances change over time.

The DDP 2008-2012 is a key policy document that guides the development of the district. It provides a framework for the government and other stakeholders to work together to improve the lives of the people of the district. The DDP is based on the national development strategy and the district's own assessment of its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It sets out the government's vision, mission and goals for the district and provides a clear roadmap for achieving them. The DDP is a living document that will be reviewed and updated as the district's needs and circumstances change over time.

Some of the key challenges that the district faces are poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic services. The DDP 2008-2012 identifies these challenges and sets out strategies to address them. For example, the DDP aims to create jobs and improve the skills of the workforce through training and education. It also aims to improve access to basic services such as health care, education, and water supply. The DDP is a key policy document that guides the development of the district and provides a clear roadmap for achieving the government's vision, mission and goals for the district.

The new concept of Devolved Funds which lays emphasis on project identification at the community level through participatory process has enhanced project ownership by the communities. This has triggered a number of economic activities which has led to remarkable improvement in the quality of life at the community level. These funds have been a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through the current institutional arrangements under District focus for Rural Development Strategy. In spite of the above achievements, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local communities to manage the funds.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sotik District is one of the districts in that make up the Rift Valley Province. The district is administratively divided into three divisions, 19 locations that are further sub-divided into 47 sub-locations. The district has four local authorities namely Bureti County Council, Bomet count Council, Bomet municipal council and sotik town council. The settlement patterns in the district are determined by various factors such as climate, soil fertility and infrastructure. Sotik division has the largest number of people because of its proximity to Kisii – Nairobi highway and it's the centre of business in the district. The district receives rainfall throughout the year with long rains occurring from March to May and short rains from August to October.

The 1999 Population Census estimated the district population at 123730. The district population grows on average at a rate of 2.4% per annum. This means that at the beginning of the 2008 the total district population was 167703. This figure is projected to increase to 171377 people in 2010 and to 175088 by 2012 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. Analysis of nine MTEF sectors in the district indicates enormous potential existing in the district.

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile. The socio-economic indicators, poverty indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

The previous District Development Plan continued to serve as an important reference document for various stakeholders in implementing development projects geared towards achieving the plan theme of; effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. During the plan period, there was remarkable increase in devolved funds, which played a pivotal role in spurring development in the district. Notable devolved funds include; CDF, LATF, RMLF and HIV/AIDS funds.

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were inadequate and late release of funds. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis which was not economical and often delayed before disbursement hence reaching the implementing agencies rather late. This hampered the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, insecurity, bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. M&E was also observed to be weak. Most departments did not embrace the culture of M&E therefore keeping track of some projects remained a challenge.

The new concept of devolved funds which lays emphasis on project identification at the community level through participatory process has enhanced project ownership by the communities. This has triggered a number of economic activities which has led to remarkable improvement in the quality of life at the community level. These funds have been a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. In spite of the above achievements, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local committees to manage the funds

disbursed at the grassroots. This will ensure efficient utilization and optimal allocation of available resources in the district.

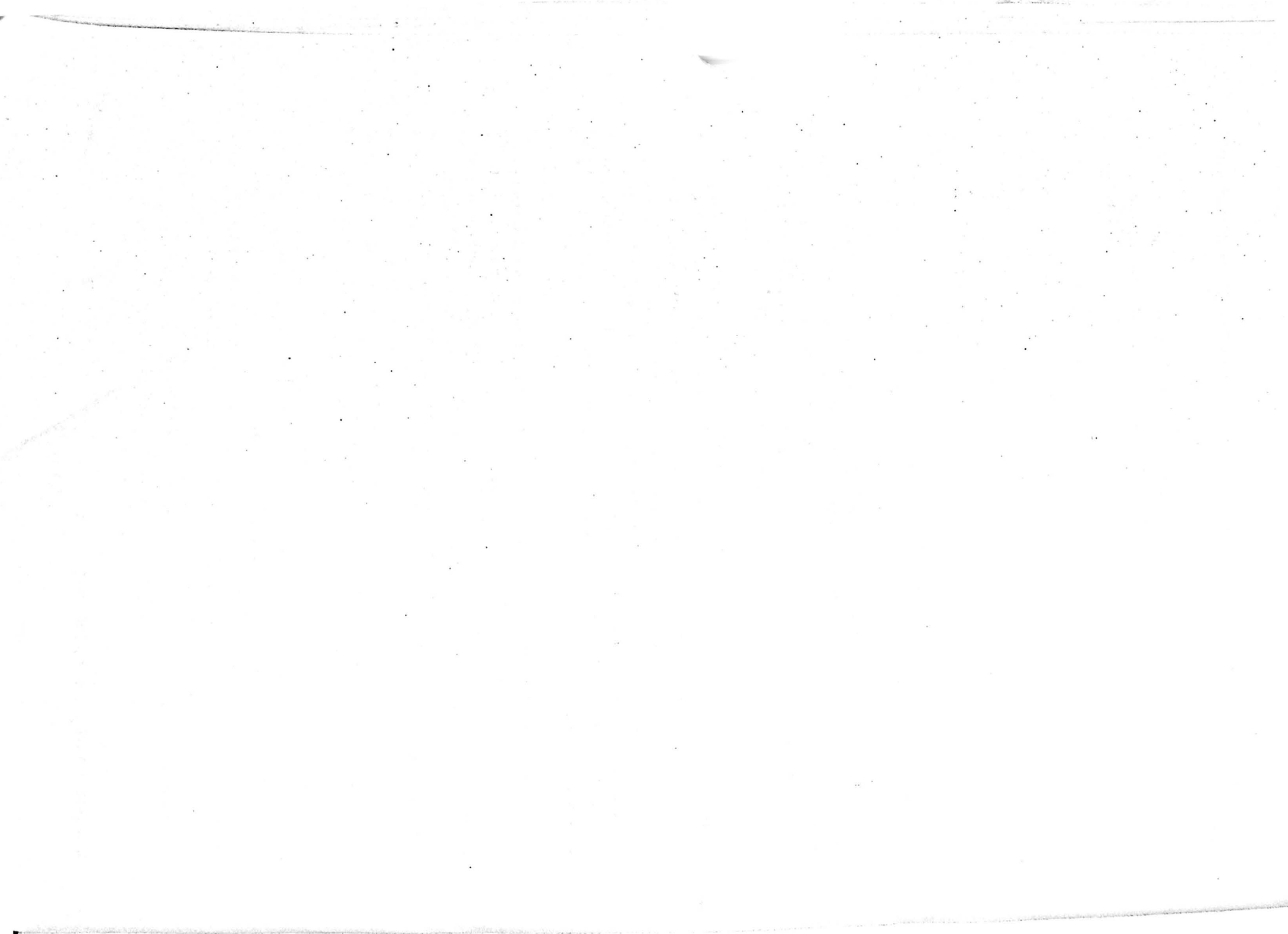
Lack of legal framework, for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its own mandate, thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of projects by the development partners. The DDC should therefore be given legal mandate to coordinate and supervise development activities at the district level.

District development planning in Kenya is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda

Vision 2030 is the new long-term development blue print covering the period 2008-2030. It aims at making Kenya a newly industrialised middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars: the economic pillar; whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years, the social pillar: whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment and finally, the political pillar: whose goal is to build an issue based, people centred, result oriented and an accountable democratic political system

The programmes and projects conceived during District Development Analysis workshops are presented along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector and public administration sector. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector Vision and Mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

To achieve the set goals in the plan, the district will put in place institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The team that will take a leading role in implementation and M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives, and donor.



CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

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1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a background description of the district in terms of location, area, administrative units, settlement patterns and main physical features. It also provides a detailed district fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the district at the start of the plan period. The fact sheet contains basic information which will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities during the plan period and achieve the plan theme of a “globally competitive and prosperous Kenya “.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This provides information on the geographic, location, administrative boundaries, natural conditions and settlement patterns, which is necessary for Development strategy for the next 5 years. It also contains information on population profiles and projection.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Sotik District covers an area of 536.7square kilometres. The district is one of the districts that make up Rift Valley Province. It borders Bureti district, to the North East, Bomet District to the East, Transmara district to the South and Borabu to the West. The district lies between 0°29’ north and 1° 03’ south of the equator and longitudes 35°05’ east and 0° 35’ east of the Prime Meridian.

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into three divisions, namely; Ndanai, Sotik and Mutarakwa the divisions are divided into nineteen locations and forty seven sub-locations. However 2 more divisions i.e. Abosi and Kapletundo have been proposed and they are yet to be gazetted.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area in Km ²	No of Locations	No of Sub-Locations
Ndanai	163.60	4	14
Sotik	149	12	24
Mutarakwa	224.1	3	9
Total	536.7	19	47

Source: Sotik District Commissioner's office 2008

Politically the district has one constituency i.e. Sotik constituency. The District falls under four local authorities namely; Bomet count councils with 5 elective wards, Bureti County Councils with 4 elective wards, Bomet municipal council with one elective ward, Sotik Town Council with five elective wards. Table 2 below shows the district's political units

Sotik District Development Plan 2008-2012

Map 1: Location of Sotik District in Kenya

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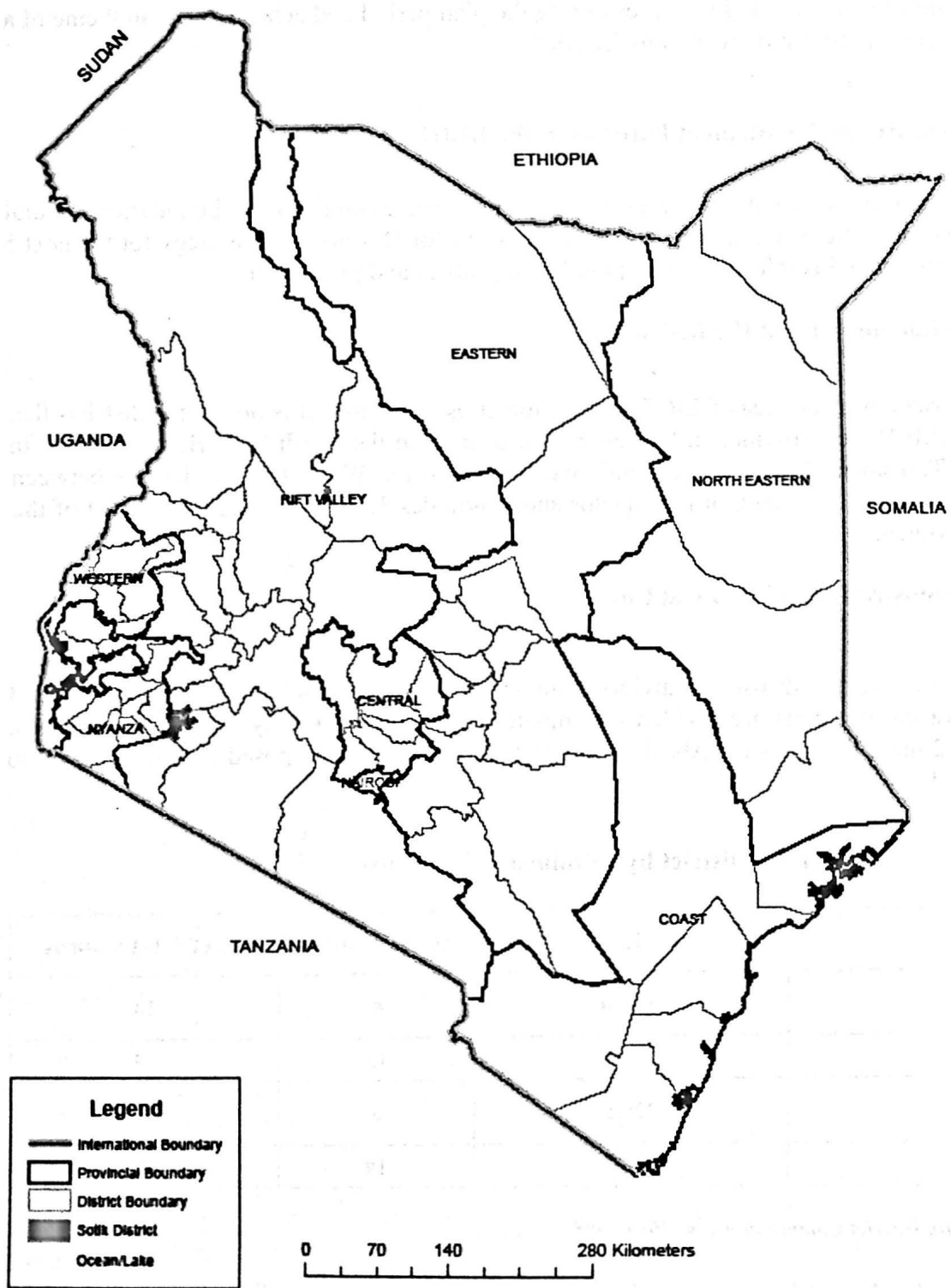


Table 2: Political Units

Local Authority	Number of Wards
Bomet County Council	5
Sotik Town Council	5
Bureti county Council	4
Bomet municipal council	1
TOTAL	15

Source: District Electoral Commission Office, Bomet 2008

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement pattern is shown in Table 3 below; Sotik division has the highest population density due to its fertile soils that are suitable for farming. The district's population distribution and settlement patterns are influenced by infrastructure networks like water, electricity, availability of and the accessibility of areas of gainful employment as well as the favourable climatic conditions for agricultural activities. Mutarakwa Division is sparsely populated because the settlers have large tracks of land being a settlement scheme division.

Table 3: Population Distribution and Density by Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)
Sotik	53204	402	71591	482	73656	495	75245	505
Ndanai	33407	232	45598	279	46626	285	47608	291
Mutarakwa	37119	186	50514	224	51095	228	52235	233
Total	123730	273	167703	328	171377	336	175088	343

Source: District Statistical office, Bureti, 2008

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section provides of information of the District topographic features, climatic information. It also gives information on soils.

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The major part of Sotik 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; consequently drainage is in that direction. The District lies between altitude 1720M and 2174M above sea level.

The main river in the district is Kipsonoi which flows from southwest Mau forest, and precede southwards through Sotik Kenya Co-operative Creameries, River Sise is a seasonal river which flows from North East to South East. There is no lake in the district. The drier parts of the district depend on water pans.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

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 1207mm and 1777mm. This leads to wet conditions which make the climate favourable for tea growing in the upper parts of the district.

The mean monthly temperature is 18°C. The coldest months are July and August with monthly temperatures of 17.7°C and 19.9°C respectively. The cool condition favours dairy, tea, maize and pyrethrum farming.

The soils are generally fertile and coupled with altitude, temperatures and rainfall as determinant of farming practices in each area. Clay soil which covers some 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 especially to schools children. The gazetted forest within the district is Chepalungu Forest with an area of 20.041 Km².

1.3 Population Profile and Projections

This section provides information of the District population size, structure, distribution, projections and density over the planning period. It also gives information on the size of urban and rural population.

1.3.1 Population Projection by Sex and Age Cohort

Sotik District is estimated to have a total population of 167,703 in 2008. It is projected to grow to 170,377 by 2010 and 175,087 in 2012. These projections are based on a population growth rate of 2.4 percent. Table 4 shows population projection for the district for 2008-2012 for age cohorts.

1.3.2 Population Structure

From the Table 4 there are more males than females particularly for ages 0-9, 25-59 and 75-79 years age cohorts. The females are dominating in the ages 10-24, 60-74 and 80+ years' age cohorts. This is expected to remain the same during the plan period.

Table 4: Population Projection by Sex and Age Cohort, 2008-2012

Age	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	11315	11028	22343	14 263	13901	28164	14595	14 206	28801	14880	14 543	29423
5-9	10998	10729	21727	12 696	12383	25079	12978	12 650	25628	13259	12 922	26181
10-14	8513	8701	17214	12 092	12360	24452	12371	12 626	24997	12638	12 899	25537
15-19	6756	6837	13593	9 960	10078	20038	10178	10 298	20476	10398	10 521	20919
20-24	5096	5135	10231	8 510	8574	17084	8686	8 771	17457	8 884	8 930	17814
25-29	3620	3256	6876	7 086	6370	13456	7246	6 545	13791	7 392	6 655	14047
30-34	3759	3119	6878	4 943	4087	9030	5060	4 167	9227	5 149	4 276	9425
35-39	3473	2991	6464	4 523	3896	8419	4627	3 975	8602	4 741	4 046	8787
40-44	2587	1957	4544	3 390	2565	5955	3484	2 290	5774	3 558	2 646	6204
45-49	2162	1528	3690	2795	1975	4770	2886	1 997	4883	2 938	2 050	4988
50-54	1690	1138	2828	2079	1399	3478	2097	1 452	3531	2 174	1 455	3629
55-59	962	822	184	1065	910	1016	1068	936	2004	1 097	964	2061
60-64	730	818	1548	782	876	1658	768	899	1667	795	944	1739
65-69	539	672	1211	584	727	1311	597	742	1339	599	749	1348
70-74	464	562	1026	474	573	1047	485	592	1077	520	596	1116
75-79	394	390	784	387	384	771	405	401	806	407	402	809
80+	432	559	487	443	573	1016	458	582	1040	462	598	1060
Total	63490	60240	123730	86072	81 631	167703	87989	83 388	171377	89892	85 196	175088

Source: District Statistical Office, Sotik 2008

1.3.3 Population Projections for Urban and Rural Areas

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban and Rural Areas

	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Urban	4091	3951	8042	4,922	4,753	25,759	5,029	4,857	61,404	5,138	4,962	132,908
Rural	62945	52743	134772	80,394	77,634	408,488	82,150	79,341	978,467	83,931	81,056	2,121,921
Total	67036	56694	123730	85,316	82,387	415,163	87,179	84,198	1,001,703	89,069	86,018	2,178,493

Source: District Statistical Office, Sotik 2008

Table 6: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Groups	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	4690	4381	9072	5978	5584	11562	6496	6068	12564	6337	5199	11536
Under 5	12163	11854	24017	14263	13 901	28164	14595	14 206	28801	14880	14 543	29423
Primary school Age (6-13)	17111	17264	3435	19896	20 074	39970	20332	20 514	40846	20772	20 958	41730
Secondary School age (14-17)	9105	9013	18118	10648	10 541	21189	10881	10 772	21653	11116	11 006	22122
Youth Population (15-29)	22834	22359	45193	27115	26 550	53665	27709	27 132	54841	28309	27 719	56028
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	27221	27221	-	33781	33781	-	35445	35445	-	37188	37188
Labour force (15-64)	26458	30304	56752	33723	38624	72347	36647	41974	78621	37440	42883	80323
Aged Population (65+)	228	271	499	2 610	3 095	5705	2 667	3 163	5830	2 725	3 231	5956

Source: District Statistical Office, Sotik, 2008

Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Areas 2008-2012

	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Urban	4091	3951	8042	4922	4753	9675	5029	4857	29236	5138	4962	68572
Rural	62945	52743	134772	80394	77634	158028	82150	79341	161491	83931	81056	164987
Total	67036	56694	123730	85316	82387	167703	87179	84198	171377	89069	86018	175087

Source: District Statistical Office, Sotik, 2008

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School): This is the primary age going children. In 2008 there were a total of 39,970 primary schools going children comprising of 19,896 males and 20,074 females. This population age bracket is projected to grow to 40,846 and 41,730 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This requires an increase in education facilities in primary schools to take care of the increase in population under this category. Tertiary colleges such as polytechnics will be needed to take care of school leavers who can not join the secondary schools

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary School): In 2008 secondary school going age children were 21,189 and the number is projected to grow to 21653 and 22122 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This slight increase requires establishment of institutes of technology to train them on skills development.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth): This age group described as youthful population comprised 45,193 persons in 1999 .it is projected to rise from 53665 in 2008 to 56028 at the end of the plan period. The growth of the youthful population will aggravate unemployment and poverty in the district unless strategies are put in place to create gainful employment.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): This population had a total of 72347 persons at the beginning of the plan period and is projected to rise to 80323 at the end of the plan period. This will worsen the unemployment and poverty levels in the district. Strategies should be put in place to create employment and income earning opportunities.

Age Group 15-49 (Female): This age bracket of female is the childbearing age and is crucial in determining population dynamics. At the beginning of plan period this age bracket comprised 33781 persons .The number is set to increase to 37188 at the end of the planning period. This calls for family planning and other reproductive health services. If fertility is not reduced then more resources in the district will be diverted towards maternal and childcare investment leaving very little resources for investments that can create employment in the medium term.

Table 8: Population Distributions and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)	P	Density (Km ²)
Sotik	53204	402	71591	482	73656	495	75245	505
Ndanai	33407	232	45598	279	46626	285	47608	291
Mutarakwa	37119	186	50514	224	51095	228	52235	233
Total	123730	273	167703	328	171377	336	175088	343

Source: *District Statistical Office, Sotik, 2008*

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector covers sub-sectors like Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development among others. This is a major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and informal Sector for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year.

The main objectives of the sector are to promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and income generation, advance agro-based industries and agricultural exports, and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises. Also the sector aims at providing and facilitating livestock extension services and promotion of aquaculture development.

Currently the district has a total arable land of 459.6 square kilometres. The forest cover is estimated to be 20.041 square kilometres.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and National Heritage. This is a major sector in the district since majority of the people depend on informal sector for their livelihood. Under the Medium Term Plan, it is featured under tourism, wholesale and Retail Manufacturing section.

Currently the district has one commercial bank and two microfinance institutions. The district lacks tourist attractive sites but the diverse Kisii and Kipsigis culture shall be harnessed to create tourist attractive sites for the district during the plan period.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The sector consists of Roads, Public Works and Housing. The district does not have good road network despite routine maintenance. This could be attributed to factors such as destruction by heavy rains. The roads are often rendered impassable during rainy season. This impedes livestock marketing which is the main source of livelihood for majority of people in the district.

Sotik town has several government quarters which house civil servants. Some are well maintained through grants received by the Housing Department.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector involves the Water and Irrigation sub sector and the Environment and mineral resources sub-sector. The District economy primarily depends on the natural resource base and the activities include agriculture, Industry, Livestock production, quarrying. The natural resource in the district includes land and water, forestry, wildlife, and commercial minerals which include building stone.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The Human resource development comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public health and Labour and Human resources development. The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. In addition, the sector is responsible for promotion of science technology and innovation as well as formulation of policy guidelines on education, science and technology.

The main aim of the health sub-sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents. The sub sector is mainly concerned with formulating policies, setting standards, providing health care services, creating an enabling environment and regulating provision of health service delivery.

The district has one hospital and 3 health centres with 14 dispensaries spread across the district. Malaria still remains the most prevalent disease although there has been a marked improvement in disease control through effective implementation of various programmes.

HIV/AIDs pandemic still remains a key challenge although efforts have been stepped up to reduce the prevalence rate.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The world has become a global village with the advent of the information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competence. The district planners respond to the change in order for the local populace to improve their quality of life and to be able to effectively compete with the rest of Kenyans and world at large.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sector comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, State Law Office, Judiciary, Electoral Commission, Registration of Persons.

The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy.

Currently the district has a probation office, Kenya Prisons and a residence magistrate court. This organ ensures justice, law and order is maintained at the district.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the district are on track and their impact closely monitored.

There are four local authorities represented in the district namely; Sotik Town Council; Bureti County Council; Bomet county council and Bomet Municipal Council which generate revenue from levies, licenses, rates and LATF. The services they provide ranges from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, provision of cattle auction yards for marketing, maintenance of market centres to provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

Departments representing the sector in the district comprise of gender culture and social services, Youth and Sports.

Gender and Children Affairs sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child, through its technical arm called Area Advisory Council. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection

The District Youth Office has 3 divisional youth offices. The department is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 15-29 years to participate fully in economic development.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The information presented in the fact sheet 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.

The District fact sheet below presents a broad user-friendly summary of basic information and data that describes Sotik District at a glance.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
District Area:	
Total area (km ²)	536.70
Water Mass (Ha)	Negligible
Gazetted Forest (km ²)	20
National Parks/Reserves	Nil
Arable Land (km ²)	459.6
Non arable land (km ²)	77.1
Total Urban areas (Km ²)	61
No. of towns	2
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude (Meters)	1720
Highest Altitude (Meters)	2174
Temperature Range	
High (°c)	19.9
Low (°c)	17.7
Rainfall	
High (mm) p.a	1777
Low (mm) p.a	1207
Demographic Profile	
Total population (2008)	167 703
Total Male population	86072

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total Female population	81631
Sex ratio(Male: Female)	105:100
Projected Population	
Mid plan period (2010)	171 377
End of plan period (2012)	175 087
Population Structure	
Infantile population (2008)	
Female	5 647
Male	5 782
Total	11 479
Population under 5 (2008)	
Female	13 901
Male	14 263
Total	28164
Pre-school Population: (2008)	
Female	7 834
Male	8 133
Total	15967
Primary School Population (2008)	
Female	20 074
Male	19 896
Total	39970
Secondary School Population (2008)	
Female	10 541
Male	10 648
Total	21189
Youthful population (2008)	
Female	26 550
Male	27 115
Total	53665
Labour Force (2008)	
Female	38624
Male	33723
Total(District)	72347
Aged Population (2008)	
Female	3 095
Male	2 610
Total(District)	5705
Eligible voting population(2008):	
Sotik Division	26,646
Ndanai Division	16,878
Mutarakwa Division	18,538
Total(District)	62,062
Urban population (2008)	
Female	4 753
Male	4 922
Total	9675
Rural population (2008)	
Female	77 634
Male	80 394
Total	158078
Population density(2008)	
Highest (Division) Sotik	482

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Lowest (Division) Mutarakwa	224
District Average	353
Crude Birth Rate	46.9/1000
Crude Death Rate	6.8/1000
Life Expectancy	63
Social-economic Indicators	
Average household size	6
Female Headed households	Not determined
Children needing special protection	
Children in Labour	4 043
Orphans	194
Number of physically handicapped	1 334
Children headed households	Not determined
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage (%)	47.7
No.	79 936
Contribution to National Poverty (%)	0.23
Urban population:	
Percentage (%)	6
Number	9675
Rural	
Percentage (%)	94
Number	158028
Food Poverty	
Percentage (%)	34.4
Number	27 498
Wage employment	22 828
Crop Farming	
Average farm size (Acres)	
Small scale (Acres)	2.5
Large scale	N/A
Farmers with title deeds (%)	98
Population working in Agriculture	20 000
Food crops	
NCPB Silos	4,500 tonnes
Main Cash crop	Tea
Livestock & Farming	
Main livestock breeds (type and number)	
Cattle	57825
Goat	21317
Sheep	41991
Poultry	83689
Apiculture	
Number of bee farmers	Not determined
Bee hives(Number)	4363
Milk Production (kgs Million)	
Value (Million Kshs.)	445,574,470
Beef Production (Kgs)	
Value (Kshs.)	13,896,000
Mutton Production (Kgs)	
Value (Kshs.)	338,264,000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Egg production (Trays)	455,553
Value (Kshs)	81,999,540
Poultry Meat Production (Kgs)	7,279
Value (Kshs.)	1,601,380
Honey Production (Kgs.)	65000
Value (Kshs)	16,250,000
Fish Farming	
Number of fishermen	33
Number of fisher farm families	165
Number of Fisher ponds	33
Area of fishing ponds (M ²)	3,448
Main species of fish catch (Tilapia, Carp, Catfish, mudfish)	4
Fishing gear	Not determined
Number of fishing Nets	4
Number of Traps	5
Wildlife Resources	
Number of animals by type	Not determined
Number of Estates	
Number of KWS staff	Not determined
Forestry	
Number of gazetted Forests	1
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	20
Size of non-gazetted forests(square km)	Not determined
Fuel wood (m3)	Not determined
Number of farmers engaged in farm forestry	2,200
Number of Seedlings produced	55,000
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives	
Coffee societies	3
SACCOs	6
Dairy cooperative	32
Multi purpose cooperative	4
Total	45
Active cooperatives	
Coffee societies	1
SACCOs	2
Dairy cooperatives	12
Multi purpose cooperatives	1
Total	16
Dormant cooperatives	
Coffee societies	13
SACCOs	4
Dairy cooperatives	22
Total	39
Collapsed societies	
SACCOs	3
Total	3
Total registered membership	
Coffee societies	
Male	1,247
Female	380
Total	1,627

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
SACCOs:	
Male	2495
Female	493
Total	2988
Dairy cooperatives	
Male	1100
Female	49
Total	1149
Total(District)	5764
Total turnover	
Coffee societies(kshs)	6.133.100
SACCOs(kshs)	1.110.240
Dairy purpose cooperatives(kshs)	8.613.460
Total(kshs)	15.856.800
Health	
Number of health facilities	
Hospitals	1
Health Centres	3
Dispensaries	14
Private Clinics	1
Bed Capacity	12
Doctor Population Ratio	1:83.852
Nurse Population Ratio	1:2842
HIV Prevalence (‰)	3.4
Average distance to Health facility (KM)	Not determined
Health facilities deliveries (‰)	47
Contraceptive acceptance	Not determined
Children vaccination (‰)	90
No. of CHWs	20
Education	
Pre school: No. of ECD Centres	225
No. of ECD Teachers	396
Primary School	
Number of Primary Schools	186
Number of Teachers	1336
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:41
Boys	27.914
Girls	27.917
Total enrolment	5.5831
Drop out Rate (%)	20
Completion rate (%)	60
Retention rate (%)	60
Average years of attendance (Yrs)	
Girls	6
Male	7
Secondary Schools	
Number of secondary schools	31
Number of teachers	227
Teachers Pupil Ratio	1:32
Total enrolment	
Boys	4046
Girls	3318
Total	7364

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Drop out Rate (%)	10
Completion rate (%)	10
Retention rate (%)	8
Average years of attendance	Not determined
Tertiary	
Average years of attendance	Not determined
Literacy rate	
Male (%)	72
Female (%)	77.7
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	5000
Number of households with access to portable water	909
Number of Wells	
Number of Rivers	200
Number of protected springs	1
Number of dams	10
Number of ponds	1
Number of boreholes	34
Springs	1
Number of household with roof catchments	12
Number of household with latrines (%)	Not determined 67.
Energy	
Households with electricity connections	Not determined
Trading Centres connected with electricity	2
Transport and Communication	
Total Kilometers of Roads kms)	1096
Bitumen surface (Kms)	150
Earth surface (Kms)	296.5
Gravel surface (Kms)	650
Total	1096
Number of cyber cafes	3
Number of Private courier services	2
Number of post offices	1
Number of sub post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	2
Tourism Trade and Industry	
No. trading centers	Not determined
Commercial Banks	1
Micro finance Institutions	2
Village Banks	1
Jua Kali Associations	2
Jua Kali Artisans	93
Others (Hawkers, shoeshine etc)	1163
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV AND AIDS	
Number of VCT Sites	6
No of PMTC sites	10
Hiv/AIDS prevalence (%)	3.4
No of ART sites	3
No of People on ART	216

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Security	
No. of police posts & stations	2
Number of Law Courts	1
Housing sector	
Unplanned settlements	Not determined
Unplanned settlements	Not determined
Community Development and Social Welfare	
Number of active women groups	25
Number of Community Based organization	52
Number of Youth Groups	62
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	
Male	73
female	134
Total	321



CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

CHAPTER TWO

THEORY OF THE FIRM

2.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the implementation status of the District Development Plan (2002-2008), the challenges and lessons learnt during the period. The chapter further highlights the linkages between the DDP with other policy documents like Vision 2030, its first medium term plan and other international commitments such as MDGs. It also discusses the development challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues that the district is expected to face during the plan period. Analysis of major issues and their causes in the district is further done in order to come up with broad development objectives. These broad objectives are further broken down into practical immediate objectives which guide the formulation of development strategies.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The DDPs proposed projects that covered areas such as improving the infrastructure, agricultural production, improving the human resource, communication and marketing channels. The implementation of the plan was fair with a number of key projects implemented.

In the agriculture and rural development sector, programmes were geared towards strengthening agricultural extension services, diversification under the sector to assist farmers minimise the risks, promotion of micro irrigation, and improvement of management in cooperative societies and improve or help farmers’ access credit. Marketing of major cash crops in the district, i.e. tea and coffee registered mixed results, boom and slumps were experienced at various levels. This was due to managerial inefficiencies at the cooperative Society levels especially for coffee societies, and the tea sub sector registered slight growth under the KTDA ran factories. Significant positive growth was registered under horticulture production though marketing problems. There was little growth in the industrial sub sector though a lot of positive changes were noted in the growth of value addition industries though at farm level. There has also been improved access to credit and this has greatly given a boost to players in this sector.

In the tourism, trade and industry sub sector, there was stunted growth in the jua kali sub sector. This can be attributed to low savings as a result of poverty and lack of diversification and specialization.

In the education sub sector, there has been a lot of investment during the plan period. The enrolment in public primary schools registered increased number of children with the introduction of free primary education, while the performance also improved. There were efforts to revive tertiary institutions i.e. the youth polytechnics and the same is expected to roll over to the current plan period.

In the health sector, a lot of improvements in the health facilities was realised during the plan period. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped marginally from 3.8% to 3.4% with various programmes geared towards awareness creation being implemented.

Forest cover has been on downward trend despite sensitization campaigns held to sensitize the community to plant trees. The threat has been as a result of population pressure which has significantly increased that demand for timber and timber products. There is need for a sustained emphasis for the community to plant more trees and take care of the trees that have been planted.

It is worthwhile to note that even though there was an improved level of implementation of development projects from the district development plan, most of the projects are on ongoing. Overall completion rate of projects remained considerably low. This trend can be improved by addressing challenges that were experienced during the plan period.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

In the 2002-2008 district development plan, 10 projects were listed as ongoing, 30 projects were listed as new project proposals. In total there were 40 projects, out of which 28 projects were implemented. Table 2.1 provides information on implementation status of the 2002-2008 plans.

**Table 9: Implementation Status for 2002-2008 DDP
Project Implementation in the Previous Development Plan**

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of stalled Projects	No. of ongoing Projects	No. of Projects to be Carried Forward	Total Project Expenditure
Agriculture	3	3	-	-	-	0.65M
Livestock	5	2	-	-	3	0.85
Water and Irrigation	6	5	1	-	-	1.5M
Lands	1	0	1	-	-	0.1M
Cooperatives	1	1	-	-	-	0.5M
Environment	2	0	-	-	2	0.7M
Fisheries	1	1	-	-	-	0.2M
Roads	3	2	-	-	1	5M
Energy	1	1	-	-	-	0.5M
Trade and Industry	8	5	-	-	3	2.5M
Public Administration	5	3	-	1	-	3M
Police	4	3	-	1	-	0.5M
Total	40	28	2	3	9	16.3M

Source: District Planning Unit, Sotik, 2008

During the previous Plan period 2002-2008, various programmes, projects and activities were implemented to address the theme of the plan, which was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction”. These programs and projects

implemented were in accordance with the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation and other policy documents.

During the Plan period, devolved funds such as CDF, FPE, LATF, RMLF, HIV/AIDS and CDTF played a major role in the implementation of many projects and programmes. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not in the Plan. The increased funding at the district and constituency level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

2.2 Constraints

In implementation of the current District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered; Lack of technical staff; some departments faced serious shortages in staff, with some departments offering services through regional offices compared to having staff available within the district. There were mass transfers in some departments which disrupted the flow due to lost institutional memory.

Changes in government policies, e.g. decentralisation of funds such as CDF and Bursary fund resulted in some projects being left unimplemented since very little money were coming to the departments in their development vote.

Political interference in the devolved funds has seen emergence of duplication and overlap in implementing of projects done by ministries and other players.

Adverse climatic conditions and disease affected the implementation of the plan in the productive sectors. In 2007 there was an outbreak of R V F which significantly affected livestock farmers

2.3 Lessons Learnt From the Previous Plan

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Fund led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively has been low. The community therefore needs to be capacity built to enable them utilize the devolved funds effectively.

There is low reference to the District Development Plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. The budgeting and planning processes need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Coordination was not quite effective due to lack of harmonious implementation of plans at the district level; some plans were being implemented parallel to the District Development Plan. This can be solved by giving the District Development Committee a legal backing to be able to effectively control and co-ordinate development activities.

Most of projects undertaken by departments were outside the Plan because Ministries demanded annual Work plan and budgets which were not drawn from the DDP.

Low community participation in the development activities affected implementation of DDP, thus need for all stakeholders involvement in planning, budgeting, implementation and Monitoring of development projects. Thus, community participation should be encouraged in order to own and sustain projects.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of DDP review affected implementation of DDP. This calls for an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system and need for annual review of the DDP. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognizance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework from the outset based on performance/ national indicators as well as activity indicators as outlined in the NIMES

Poor road networks and lack of proper facilities to facilitate monitoring and evaluation has also been one of the constraints affecting the district.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkages with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and Other Policy Documents

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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2.5 Major Developmental Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Development Challenges

This section provides the major challenges that the district is facing and will need to be addressed during the plan period in order to realise effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. These challenges include mainly the cross cutting issues

of poverty reduction HIV/AIDS, Gender inequalities, people with disabilities, disaster management inadequate marketing systems and population growth.

Poverty

In Sotik District, poverty is prevalent in all the divisions but the degree and causes vary. The number of household living in poverty is 52 per cent whereas the individuals living below the poverty line is 52.5 per cent of the population. Those vulnerable to poverty in the district include the persons with disabilities, the elderly, women (particularly female-headed households), the landless, the youth, the unemployed, orphans and children in difficult circumstances.

The major cause of poverty in the district is attributed to high levels of unemployment. Other causes include high costs of farm inputs and poor food storage facilities. The farmers also have limited access to credit facilities and poor delivery of services. Furthermore, high population growth rate has contributed to increasing poverty as social facilities such as health; education, transport etc. have been over burdened.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Strong community interest and participation in development related activities; Hospitable community members; Relative peace and tranquillity Low crime rate; Huge potential for livestock production Huge potential for horticultural production Relatively low level of HIV prevalence Rich tradition and culture Plenty of land, an important factor of production Labour availability Presence of CSOs; Political good will; Average performance in National examinations</p>	<p>High poverty levels; High levels of illiteracy Poor and underdeveloped infrastructure; Low natural resources base Limited employment opportunities leading to low employment rate; Low connectivity to electricity Low education and awareness on environmental issues; Low investment by the private sector.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Tourism development through Culture and Sports; Establishment for Light-to-Medium processing and manufacturing Industries; Free Primary Education and Subsidized Secondary Education; Community empowerment through devolved funding including CDF and LATF; Informal sector development through promotion of Jua Kali enterprises and SMEs; Mobile VCT and PMTCT services</p>	<p>Lack of an effective devolved M&E system; Weak mechanism and framework for development coordination Fragile ecosystem aggravated by destruction of the environment development; Effects of climate change; HIV and AIDS pandemic; Animal disease outbreaks.</p>

Low Adoption of Technology

In order to explore the opportunities existing in the district, there is need to develop human resource potential, especially the labour force on which productivity of the district depends. With the rapid changes taking place in the local, regional and international markets serious steps should be taken to ensure that all efforts are made to develop this

important resource through information, technology, education and training to increase awareness and levels of entrepreneurship skills. The high dropout rates in primary and secondary schools and inadequacy of tertiary institutions shall also be addressed during the plan period.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths Availability of bursary funds in CDF and LATF; Availability of land for expansion; Availability of FSE/FPE funds;	Weaknesses Inadequate training personnel; Vandalism of education facilities; Low level of utilisation of ICT in schools; Lack of enough post secondary institutions in the district;
Opportunities Education act; Political goodwill to support growth of the education sector; Strong partnerships and collaborations with universities and other institutions of high learning;	Threats High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates; Drug abuse among the youth; Cultural beliefs such as FGM and early marriages;

Poor Condition of Roads

The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths Well established District Roads office Availability of construction materials e.g. murrum and sand in the district; Availability of devolved funds to support development of physical infrastructure	Weaknesses Lack of infrastructure needed for road maintenance; Obsolete construction equipments. Cumbersome and lengthy procurement procedures; Lack of enough contractors in the district.
Opportunities Availability of equipments for hire Favourable government policy on road re-classification	Threats Poor roads network linking Ndanai to Sotik town; Encroachment of road reserves; Unplanned settlements hindering road construction

Lack of Diversification of Crops

The district has the potential to produce large quantities of cash crops like coffee, sunflower and fresh fruits. It has also potential to produce oil crops such as sunflower which can be processed into vegetable oils and animal feeds. In the livestock sector products such as hides and skins, meat and honey could be used to develop small scale industries to produce products like butter and leather tanning. With efforts put into mobilising funds for the development of the districts agricultural and livestock potential, the district would go a long way towards alleviating poverty situation and creating income-generating activities to absorb the unemployed.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Well established agriculture and livestock office Availability of fertile land for agriculture; Availability of devolved funds to support development of physical infrastructure;	Fluctuating prices;; Obsolete cultivation methods. Inadequate capital;
Opportunities	Threats
Proximity to Eldoret and Kisumu international airports; Favourable government policy on agriculture and livestock production;	Poor roads network linking Ndanai to Sotik town; Unreliable rainfall due to destruction of Mau Forest; Escalating costs of inputs;

2.6 Crosscutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

About 3.4 per cent of the population in Sotik is infected by HIV/AIDS. The most affected are the age bracket (20 – 29) for women and (30 – 39) for men who 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 50 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 increase.

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 household's members are diverting more time and resources to caring for HIV/AIDS patients. Thus illnesses related to HIV/AIDS are reducing the quantity of households 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.

The campaign against the Scourge is centred on ABC- Abstinence and Behaviour Change. The spread and the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS can be contained by breaking the silence and openly discussing the dangers of HIV/AIDS and its causes.

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 early stages of infection.

The cases call for a community involvement in a community care and support system for the affected including widows, widowers and the orphans; promote and strengthen incoming generating activities among vulnerable groups.

In fighting the scourge a number of programs and activities have been ongoing during the last plan period and are expected to continue in this plan period. The programs among others include the following; Syndrome Management of STIs and Opportunistic diseases, diagnostic Testing and Counselling (DTC), Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS – PMTCT, Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCCs)/ART clinics, Blood Safety, Condom Promotion and Distribution, Care and Support of PLWHA (Psycho-social support groups), Home Based care for PLWHAs, Distribution of IEC materials, Enhanced Intersect oral collaboration in HIV/AIDS control.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs Trained staff Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools	High levels of stigma Illiteracy High denial rates Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities Low staffing levels in health institutions Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas Lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the District Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank

Opportunities	Threats
Mobile VCT and PMTCT services BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, Abstinence and fight stigma Training and capacity building Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs. Initiate Home care Based programmes Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers Epidemics Poor transport and communication network High rate of denial Rising poverty levels High illiteracy Increased orphans

Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental degradation in the district is caused by overgrazing, indiscriminate cutting of trees for fuel, non-protection of the water catchments areas and poor farming practices. It is widespread both in the highlands where soil erosion is common due to the steep slopes and in the lowlands where livestock keeping is the main economic activity.

This degradation trend is slowly depleting the natural resource base that produces raw materials for industrialization. Over-exploitation of trees for fuel wood purposes has led to soil erosion thereby reducing the productivity of the land and hence low production of raw materials for agro-based industries. Over exploitation of trees will also bring inadequate forest resources for timber processing industries. Overgrazing will reduce the quality of livestock and livestock products while destruction of water catchments areas may reduce supply of water needed for human, livestock, agriculture and other industrial uses.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of law and regulations e.g. EMCA Act; Agriculture law Political goodwill; Cooperation from local leaders	Non-adherence to existing laws; Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws; Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy.
Opportunities	Threats
Rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees.	Destruction of forests and catchments

Gender Inequalities

There is need for full participation of both men and women in development activities. the empowerment of women is now seen as a precondition for socio-economic development. Women should be involved in all stages of development from planning to implementation of projects. It has been established that female headed households account for great proportion of the poor. Poverty among women is determined by many factors, among them the perception that women reproductive and domestic responsibilities should be there primary functions; unequal access to productive resources and services by women; and the general tendency to undervalue women's work.

Breaking women out of poverty cycle will require both policy changes and direct actions by taking positive action by promoting an over-all environment for promoting equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women, opening up access to credit facilities and expanding women's access to wages employment.

For any meaningful intervention leading to sustained economic growth in sotik district, socio-cultural barriers and beliefs that discriminate against women must be discarded.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths Creation of ministry of Gender and Ministry of Sports and Youth Existence of MYWO Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund Adult education programmes	Weaknesses Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and district committees
Opportunities Existence of law on gender balance Creation of awareness on the existence of support programs	Threats Entrenched cultural practices

Disaster Management

In the district, the anticipated disasters include road accidents, fire, famine and epidemics. The District Disaster Management Committee has developed a plan of action where the responses to each of the below potential disasters have been outlined. The causes of each disaster have been outlined below;

Disaster	Possible cause	Remedy Measure
Famine	drought	Grow drought resistant crops; Diversify crops
Road accidents	Over speeding; Careless driving; Lack of road signs; Pot holes; Un-roadworthy vehicles	Enforce traffic act; Roads and roads signs maintained
Epidemics	Mosquitoes; Unclean water	Health education; Improvement of toilet coverage in the district. Development of sewage system in major towns.
Collapsing buildings especially in Mutarakwa Division characterised by unstable soils.	Poor drawings and supervision	Public works to supervise all public constructions

The major weakness of the District Disaster Management Committee is that it lacks adequate training and equipment to handle major disasters. However this shall be addressed by sourcing for such equipments from donors, well-wishers and concerned government departments.

2.7 Analysis of District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issue/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate funding of water projects	High cost of infrastructures	-Rehabilitation of existing water project -Development of water schemes to achieve millennium goal	Increase the coverage area from 20% to 40%	-Development of new water project schemes especially gravity where there is no pumping -Phasing of projects -Involving of other stakeholders/ donors
Siltation of the dams	-Lack of water protection catchments areas -Growth of weeds -Unfenced dams -Poor farming methods	Desilting of the dam -Protect water catchments areas -Removal of weeds and fencing	To reduce siltation by 50%	Sourcing for funds from NGO'S, Donors and GOK
Inappropriate waste disposal (in urban and rural areas)	-Lack of [pit latrines -Lack of sewage -Lack of vip latrines	-Construction of sewage system in urban centres	To improve sanitation by 20%	-Community sensitization -Request for donors funding ,GOK to construct VIP in school and rural centers
Low level of transitional rate	Poverty	Increased transitional rate through sensitization o	-	Provision of more day secondary schools GOK Support
Lack of organized market	-Lack of market information -Poor transport network (impassable roads) -Poor quality products which are not meeting the high international standards -Lack of collective marketing strategies	-Improvement of road net work -Promotion of value addition of livestock production -Creation of market awareness thro' information systems such as internet marketing bulletin, Mass media	To sensitize farmers on the importance of value addition	-Train livestock farmers on value addition -Hold farmers seminars and workshop on market networking
Poor infrastructure	Poverty Lack of support from parents Poor planning	Maintenance and improvement of existing structures	To improve the existing structures	Improvement of existing structures
Lack of technical knowledge in the agricultural and rural development sector	-Low farmers technical training -High farmers to staff ratio -Low inter farmers visits	To employ more technical staff	To reduce the current staff to farmers ratio of 1:15 000 to at least 1:1 000	Capacity building of farmers through field days demonstration, show and trade fairs etc.
Poor quality breeds	-Unavailability and high cost of quality of breeds -High cost of AI Inseminations -Traditional believes	-Improvement and establishment of more livestock breeding centers -Provision of more livestock recording	-Encourage the establishment of more private AI Services providers and increases their number from the	-Dairy farmer groups to be encouraged and assist them to have and own their own AI

Issue/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	and attitudes with more emphases on quality as opposed to quality	services to farmers	current 6 to 20 in the district	
Lack /poor quality livestock feeds	-Lack of knowledge -Unavailability of good quality forages -High cost of commercial feeds -Lack /absence of livestock feeds inspectors	-Need to appoint livestock officers as feeds inspectors -Kenya Bureau of Standards (KBS) to be strengthened so that they regularly inspects the livestock feeds	-Encourage homemade ration formulations and increase the number of farmers [practicing the feeds formulations from 5% to 30% -High protein forages to be established	-Farmers to be trained on establishment and uses of high quality protein feeds
Disease incidences	-Poor level of livestock management and housing conditions leading to calf mortalities -Road side grazing -unrestricted livestock movement leading to spread of modifiable diseases mainly FMD, LSD etc. -Inadequate tick control measures due to insufficient number of operational dips	-Creation of free disease zone to pave way for export outside the country -Promotion of more operational dips -Regular vaccination campaign -Promotion and encouragement of recommended livestock housing structures	-To reduce calf mortalities from 30% to 15% -Restrict livestock movement -Avoid roadside grazing	-Train farmers on construction and use of proper livestock housing an tick control measures Hold barazas and seminars to sensitize farmers on dangers of road side grazing
Low adaptation rates of technologies by the farmers	Lack of capital by the farmers	Improve accessibility of credit/loans to farmers	Reduce interest rates charged by the lending institutions	-Hold barazas and sensitize farmers on the need to secure credit loans for faster development
Inadequate Youth friendly VCT sites in the constituency	-Inadequate resources to start VCT site -Expensive to start VCT facilities	-To increase the number of VCT sites to 7 by 2010.	-Strengthens the existing sites -Sensitize all youths on the importance of establishing HIV individual status	-Development proposal for sourcing funds from donor e.g. NACC -Initiate 4 more youth friendly corners HIV and AIDS -Invite more implementers in neighbouring district to extend their services to Sotik district
Lack of ART sites in the district	Ministry of health in conjunction with NASCOP has not recognize the existing health facilities in the	To increase the uptake of ART service from 178-300 and reduce the district taken by clients while seeking	NASCOP and ministry of health to ensure constant supply of ARV drugs in the neighbouring	Upgrade the health centre to a district hospital and empowered to be issuing the community to stamp

Issue/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	constituency	the services by 2010	facilities offering the service	out the art of discriminating and stigmatization of P.L.W.H.A -Initiate awareness campaign on the importance of seeking ARV -More implementers funded to address PLWHA needs
Shortage of male and female condoms in the facilities	-Inadequate supply -Lack of funds to procure the same	To request NACC to offer financial support to NASCOP to procure condoms to a tune of over 100 000 pieces	Partners and collaborators e.g. Walter reeds project to assist in the supply and distribution	-Proposal be submitted to NASCOP requesting for supply of condoms to all health facilities -Install condom dispenser on public joint towns within the district - CSOs empowerment to procure and distribute ion of free condoms
Increase number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)	HIV and AIDS deaths and other calamities -Few organization gathers for orphans and vulnerable children (OVSS)	Solicit for support from donors and various ministry at least one for each division by 2011	-NACC to fund at least one organization (implementer) to provide minimum packages to OVCS -CDF fund to subsidence to care for OVCS	-Sensitize the community to take care of OVC -Initiate awareness campaign in the community to use available resources in assisting OVCS
High rate of unemployment	-Lack of jobs -Lack of capital to start business	-Reduce unemployment rate to 30% by 2030	-Give capital funds for starting business -Avail information on job marketing abroad	-Fund youth groups -Lab our export of interested youth
High teenage pregnancy & HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Idleness among the youth -Lack of proper guidance	-Reduce teenage pregnancies & HIV/AIDS prevalence by 30% by 2010	-Provide recreation & leisure facilities to the youths -Sensitize the youth on health issues	-Develops resources centres to address health issues, employment e.t.c. -Build a stadium with all facilities
High teenage pregnancy & HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Idleness among the youth -Lack of proper guidance	-Reduce teenage pregnancies & HIV/AIDS prevalence by 30% by 2010	-Provide recreation & leisure facilities to the youths -Sensitize the youth on health issues	-Develops resources centres to address health issues, employment e.t.c. -Build a stadium with all facilities
Low enrolment and lack of sufficient facilities in youth polytechnics	-Poor school fee payment -Funds are not sufficient to buy facilities	-Increase student enrolment in all youth polytechnics from 282 trainers to 3 000 trainees by	-Market Yps through posters and barazas -Increase income generating projects	-Provide free tuition in all Yps -Provide tools and equipment to all Yps

Issue/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	-Poor community and leaders attitude towards youth polytechnics	2010 -Provide modern facilities to all Yps by 2010 -	in Yps -Sensitize the community on importance of youth polytechnics	
Lack of sport facilities for the youths	-Lack of infrastructure in terms of sports ground -Lack of funds to purchase equipment	-Provide modern sporting facilities in all Yps by 2010 -Construct a modern stadium within the town council by 2010	-Provide ball and nets in all Yps -Initiate sports tournaments for the youth	-Build a modern stadium within the town council -Fund sports activities for the youth
Insufficient number of youth polytechnics in operation	-Lack of funds to build, purchase tools and equipments e.t.c.	-Reutilize 10 proposed youth polytechnics by 2010	-Sensitize the community on the importance of youth polytechnics	-Provide funds to build and purchase tools and equipments to all proposed youth polytechnics
Low youth groups registration	-District social development officer not available in the district	-Registered youth groups to increase approximately to 2 000 by 2010	-Sensitize youth to register their groups	-Have a district social development officer within the district



CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS





3.0 Introduction

This chapter translates the District strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The Chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector. These are: - Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector, Public administration and special programs. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector Vision and Mission. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sub sectors under this sector include agriculture, cooperative, livestock, trade and industry, environment and natural resources, lands, cooperative developments.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

“An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and rural development sector”

Sector Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries subsectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Sotik District is an agricultural potential district. With an effective integrated extension services offered by department of agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries, Co-operative during the plan period, will enable the district realize an increase in food output hence high income.

Promotion of food security, generation of farm income and creation of rural employment through investment in the various sectors will be given emphasis. Capacity building the existing co-operative societies will enable them market their products more competitively in the market. Provision of credit facilities, licensing the existing and potential informal sector enterprises will increase employment opportunity, increase income hence improve on the quality of live for the residents.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Sotik district mainly produces maize and beans as food crops. Horticultural crops such as Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Tomatoes, Sorghum and Millet are also produced. The major cash crops produced are Tea. Agricultural sector employs about 80% of the total labour force in the district therefore there is a big potential for job creation. Between 2008-2012, the agricultural sector will contribute about 80% of the development of the district. This will eventually contribute towards poverty eradication and food insecurity.

The Co-operative Societies under the department of co-operatives will assist in fund mobilization, creating strong agricultural marketing channels, employment creation. The impact will lead to social, political and economic development.

Livestock and Veterinary departments will help improve on the quality of breeds/type of livestock reared, disease control, and value addition for the Livestock products which earn more income to the farmers.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are various stakeholders in the sectors each with defined roles aimed at achieving improvement of quality of life for the residents of Sotik District while managing the available resources. These stakeholders and their roles are: -

Stakeholder	Role
Agriculture	Agriculture will be responsible for offering agricultural extension services, identifying groups to be benefit from Njaa Marufuku programme and assisting community develop common interest groups
Cooperative	The department through the cooperative societies intends to improve marketing access and value addition and marketing efficiency in cooperatives
Livestock	Encourage farmers to form Common Interest Groups on pig production, promotion of pork consumption, training Beekeeping groups ton honey processing, to mobilize beekeeping groups to come together and put up processing plants or purchase processing equipment, and arrange tours for Beekeeping groups to visit groups with processing plants.
Fisheries	Advise fish farmers on the right species of fish to rear
Veterinary	Responsible for animal disease control, meat inspection and treatment for disease outbreaks
Forestry	Organize tree planting activities, guard against forest destruction
Community	Assist in proposal implementation, and operation of water supply Provide lab our chasing implementation of the [projects
N.G. Os	Proposal, development and implementation of the projects
Donors	Development of projects and implementation of new projects
Councils	Development of proposal and implementation

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture (Crop development)	To promote food security and support for industrial crops	Crop pests and diseases mainly vegetable e.g. tomatoes, beans and bananas, poor marketing infrastructure; Low soil fertility in areas where monoculture has been practiced ;High cost of farm inputs and Diminishing acreages of land put under food crop in the sugarcane and tea zones.	Dissemination and education of farmers on extension packages; Provide marketing channels to farmers; promote private sector participation; improve on the road network; Research Extension linkages strengthen in order to disseminate new innovations; Regulation and control of farm inputs in collaboration with KEPHIS through certification of suitable stockists.
	Develop value addition industries	Poor marketing ; Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical Support; Training on financial management.
Livestock and Veterinary	Improve milk production through improvement of animal husbandry and intensify on disease control	Inadequate and expensive AI services; collapse of dip infrastructure.	Encourage private sector and civil society to participate in the provision of A.I services; revitalize the management of dips; Surveillance and control of pest or disease outbreak in partnership with the farmers.
Cooperative	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies.	Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.
Environment	Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plan; Education & public awareness creation on Environmental issues	Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations; Poverty; Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities; Inadequate facilitation	Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws; Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies; Improve data collection, documentation and dissemination on Environment.
Forestry	Increase tree coverage Rehabilitate both catchments and degraded sites	High poverty level and poaching.	Reduce poverty by encouraging the communities to engage in forestry activities as commercial forestry i.e. tree nurseries , workshops, bee keeping etc. and Create awareness of forest products and values
Fisheries	Promotion of fish farming	Lack of transport for extension staff; Lack of fishing vessels and gears;	Avail transport- purchase new vehicles/repair existing one; Secure wooden boats and encourage farmers to buy their

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Poor management practices; Lack of quality fish seeds and feeds; Slow adoption of the technology by the local community because of cultural beliefs; Low staffing levels	own fishing gears; Develop at least one fish seed production centre to serve the region; Train farmers on commercial and modern fish farming techniques; Recruitment of more extension staff.

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes (By Sub Sector)

A) On-going Projects/Programmes – Agriculture

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nalep-Sida Nalep -GOK	Facilitate pluralism in service delivery; Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the extension service provision from public to private sector; Put in place a regulatory system to guide service providers and modalities of setting operational standards, quality and norms; Create a strong farmers extension- research link; Socio-economic and environmental sustainability i.e. enabling environment for private sector participation in extension; Empowerment of beneficiaries in controlling and financing their future extension needs; The needs of resource poor and vulnerable farmers addressed; Support value addition in Agriculture; Strong participatory approach; Wider involvement of stakeholders; Accountability of beneficiaries.	Group visits-1 group per week; Farm visits -10 farmers per week per staff; Demonstration-24 farm demonstration per year; Field day- 12 field days per year; Farmers trainings seminars (non evidential); Workshops 1 per year.	Most of the activities are geared towards capacity building and empowering farmers technically and sensitizing them on information sources and networking.
Njaa marufuku programme	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015(MDG number 1)	All divisions	Materials and seed bulking for traditional crops.

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Accelerated Agricultural inputs access programme	1	To increase farm incomes; To diversify food crops production.	Selected individual farmers.	Enhance access to farm inputs
Construction of A district of a office and 4 divisional offices	2	Improve service delivery.	Office fully constructed by 2012.	Construction

A) On-going Projects – Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Disease and Pest Control District-wide	To increase livestock productivity by 40% by 2012; To reduce livestock diseases by 70 by 2012.	To vaccinate at least 80% of livestock; Carry out 45 disease surveillance visits.	Carry out vaccination campaigns; Disease surveillance ; Control livestock movements through enforcement of legislation ; Control of trans-boundary/local livestock movement.
Vector Control District wide	To minimize livestock diseases	To reduce incidences of tick-borne diseases by at least 70%; To revive at least 50% of non-functional communal cattle dips Reduce incidences of trypanosomiasis by at least 50%.	Control of Ticks and Tick-borne diseases ; Train dips management committees; Control of Tsetse and through-setting up fly traps, chemicals control, surveillance; Strengthen community based organisations through trainings/workshops/seminars.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services	Extending veterinary clinical services to the community	Treatment 90% cases reported	Attending to and treatment of all clinical cases reported Offering of veterinary extension services; Train the community on disease prevention and management.
Artificial Insemination Services	promote private or groups AI services -Intensification of veterinary clinical services	Reduce breeding diseases by at least 30%; Improve quality of diary cattle for higher milk production.	Control of breeding diseases through treatments and screenings of breeding herds for diseases; Upgrading of livestock using semen from proven bulls.

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Livestock

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy cattle production	1	Food security and income generation	30 CIGs	Training on management,; upgrading ,fodder conservation, Demonstration on silage making
Commercial yoghurt and mala production	2	Value addition and income generation	28 CIGS	Training in collaboration with KDB on processing; Demonstrations.

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock marketing	3	Income generation	Identify new markets	Streamlining/introduction of auction yards in strategic areas.
Milk cooling plants	4	Value addition	Install one functional cooling plant per division	Capacity building for dairy groups/co-operative societies Purchase and installation of coolers.
Local poultry production	5	Poverty alleviation and food security	41CIGs	Training on general management; Tours; Vaccinations.
Introduction of dairy goats.	6	For milk production & breeding stock development	22 groups	Training on goat management & providing of information on sourcing.
Meat goat production	7	Income generation	12CIGs	Awareness creation on marketing techniques Tours.
Bee keeping	8	Poverty alleviation and food security	24CIGs	Training on bee keeping strategies. Tours
Sheep production	9	Food security and income generation	12CIGs	Training on management and encourage keeping of doper sheep; Tours
Hive production	10	Job creation and income generation	24CIGs	Training on production of KTBH and Lang troth hives
Cattle Dips in Mutarakwa Division (Walker, Kanusin, Birbirbei & Chebitelet-Ngocho)	11	Breeding stock development	Construct 1 new dip & renovate 3 existing dips	Construction of existing dips; Renovation of existing dips.

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Disease And Pest Control District Wide	Facilitate access of livestock to markets	60,000 heads of cattle; 50 Committee members; 5 Markets.	Vaccination of cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease Lumpy skin. Black quarter and Anthrax; Control of livestock movement to/from market; Formation of disease control Committees to enhance.
2. Veterinary Public Health District Wide	To safe guard Human Health	all slaughter Premises and Meat carriers; 100 flayers /butchers per year.	Carry out meat inspection; License all slaughter houses/slabs, bandas and meat Carriers; Improve hygiene in slaughter premises; Train flayers and Butchers.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
3. Increase Output And Productivity District Wide	To increase output and productivity of all livestock kept by farmers	12 private A.I. operators 165 dips; License Hides & Skins stores; License 100 flayer; 200 Farmers/ year.	Improve genetics of livestock by artificial insemination; Reduce tick borne disease by ensuring all 165 dipping facilities are functional. -Enhance hides & Skins improvement services. Enhance training / Extension services.
4).Strengthen Monitoring And Evaluation System In The Department District Wide.	Improve work performance in the department ministry	4 meetings/ year; 8 visits year; 15 Technical officers.	Senior staff meeting; field supervision visits; Appraise staff J/G ^H^ and above; Form corruption prevention committee.
5.) Collect Veterinary Service Development Fund District Wide	Improve delivery of veterinary services	Kshs 1 million year .	Charge for goods and/or services Offered as per the citizens' service charter.

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of diseases free zones District wide	1	Facilitate access of livestock, its products and by products to regional and international markets	80.000 heads of cattle : Rehabilitation of livestock: Infrastructure e.g. dips (165): Vaccination crushes (100): Slaughter houses slabs (100): Loading ramps (10) : sale yards (6) : Training of farmers	Vaccination of cattle against Foot and Mouth disease; Lumpy skin disease, anthrax and black quarter; Rehabilitation of livestock infrastructure e.g. dips, vaccination crushes; Slaughter houses/slabs, sale yards/markets and loading ramps; Capacity building of technical staff and other stakeholders.

B) New Projects/Programme Proposals: Forest

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree planting	1	To increase tree cover in the district	Planting around 10,000 hectares	Tree planting by encouraging agro forestry
Income generating activities	2	Poverty reduction	Target 1,000 households	Reduce poverty by encouraging communities to engage in forestry activities as commercial forestry i.e. raising tree nurseries, workshops, beekeeping etc

A) On-Going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Dam Fisheries (District wide)	Promote the consumption of fish as source of rich animal protein	Promote exploitation of Dams for fish production by the end of the planned period.	Identify suitable sites and encourage community participation.
On-farm Visits to Active and Potential Fish Farmers District wide	To increase fish production through improved management practices	To train farmers on modern and commercial fish farming techniques	Extension services and field visits to improve on fish production

B) New Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of Sotik District Fisheries Office Location: Sotik Township	1	There is need to upgrade the Fisheries office facilities at the newly created District	To complete and equip the office at the end of the plan period	Source for funds; Purchase office chairs, cabinets, desks, computer, printer, camera and LCD projector Justification: The former Divisional Office requires upgrading to District Fisheries Office; A fully equipped office is necessary for effective and efficient operations

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on other supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agriculture and rural development sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation and production cost for inputs and outputs from this

sector are substantially reduced. Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of sector.

Research innovation and technology is also a key aspect in growth of this sector for producers to access timely market information to enable them make critical decisions of when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for producers seeking global market information and new technologies and production trends.

The human resource development sectors play a critical role in the development in this sector. With a healthy and educated population, participated in the sector will lead adoption of new technologies hence increase in productivity.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with the human resource development sector ministries and will provide training for women and youth engaging sector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected in HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the importance of protection of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives.

3.1.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger (Halve between 1990-2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and proportion of people who suffer from hunger) and ensuring environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental programmes).

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.”

Mission

“To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district response is to see a small scale and medium size industries are growing to stimulate economic growth in the entire district. The main focus will be promotion of industries which will absorb raw materials from agriculture, livestock and promotion of community banks e.g. Gelegele FSA and other upcoming financial institutions will be promoted to provide credit at affordable interest rates.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector enhances employment opportunities by assisting entrepreneurs to improve their management skills and efficiency through training and consultancy services.

The sector will also focus on documenting available investment opportunities in the district and disseminating the same to both local and foreign investors. This shall include the bio diverse community culture, traditional foods and dances which forms an important tourist attractive site in Sotik District.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Social Services	Mobilize people to form group, register the same group and mobilize local resources, advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds and undertaking social projects
Culture	Mobilize resources for the construction of a cultural site and equip with cultural artefacts
Medium and small enterprises	Provide a conducive working environment to the jua kali artisans
Kenya Investment Authority	Document available investment opportunities in the district.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities Management wrangles among groups	Train group leaders in management skills Strengthen social development committees Linking community based organization with relevant sectors
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding Persistence of negative traditional practices Poor staffing Poor skill among target group	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups Organise frequent cultural festivals

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipsigis Trade Development Joint Loan Board (Trade Loan Scheme) District wide	To promote the development, growth and graduation of micro, small and medium enterprises	To issue to 200 micro, small medium entrepreneurs every year	Train successful loan applicants on small business management, issue/disburse loans to successful loan applicants and monitor the utilization of loan issued

B) New Project Proposal: Micro and Small Enterprises

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Provide skills upgrading for medium and small enterprise	1	To help operators improve the quality of their products	10 MSE operators trained yearly	Conduct technical and entrepreneurial skills upgrading course for MSEs
Improve marketing of MSE products	2	Identify new technologies for MSE and transfer them through training and attachments	50 MSE operators mobilized for participation	Encourage and assist the MSEs operators to participate in exhibitions and shows
Engendering MSE sector	3	Gender equity in the MSE sector or making the MSEs more gender sensitive	5 women leaders trained every year	Train women groups in manufacturing and link them MSEs

C) New Project Proposal: National Heritage, Tourism and Culture

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Promote and develop functional aspects districts' culture	1	To promote and develop functional aspects districts' culture	Organize one competition each year with over 10 participants Mobilize teams for provincial festival	Plan, organize and coordinate district music and cultural festivals competitions
			Organize one cultural show each year	Plan, organize and coordinate community cultural festivals
Increase the creation of opportunities to harness the potential of the district cultural practitioners to participate in development	2	To increase the creation of opportunities to harness the potential of the district cultural practitioners to participate in development	Organize one seminar/training each year	Empower each district cultural practitioners through training, seminars and workshops
			Organize at least one show each year. Mobilize for provincial exhibition	Plan, organize and coordinate cultural exhibition show

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism is a multi-dimensional industry that relies a great deal on other sectors of the economy. Its linkage is wide ranging from environmental issues, transport agriculture and culture.

It's a sector that if properly developed and nurtured should be able to contribute to the growth of all the sectors in the district. The sector depends on agriculture sector for supply of raw materials.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The production sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade and tourism. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and involved in mainstreaming environmental issue in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and tourism sectors, efforts are being made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well disseminating the same issues at the Barazas.

3.2.9 MDG target

The sector contributes towards: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger (goal number 1), promotes gender equality and women empowerment (goal number 3), and combating HIV/Aids (goal number 6).

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The overall goal is to have a well-developed and maintained physical infrastructure for rapid and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

Vision

Provide cost effective world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of vision 2030

Mission

"To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities"

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will open up access rural roads in agricultural potential areas of the district, which such roads don't exist. The road sub sector will also grade and grade existing roads to make them all weather roads. This will assist farmers' access market for the produce.

These will aid traders and farmers carryout cross-border business and reduce the cost of doing business.

Power will be provided to all divisions within the plan period public institution mainly secondary schools, market centres, health, water sources to pump water will be covered.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector is very crucial since it will create and maintain an infrastructure framework capable of facilitating sector inter-sectoral and cross border transportation of persons, goods and services within and without the district road networks, construction of bridges will be created and maintained to provide an adequate and efficient transportation and communication services with good road network accessibility of market by farmers will improved. Market linkages will be strengthening. Energy/power supply is crucial in terms of job creation. This will also curtail rural-urban population

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Roads and public works	Maintenance of classified roads into motorable state throughout the year. Ensure quality unless on the roads are accompanied. Provide plans and supervise public works projects.
Kenya power and lighting company	Maintain the existing power lines, extend power supply to new consumers and implement rural electrification programme.
NGO's (CDTF)	Finding community water Projects
CDF	Funding of community based water projects

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide accessible all weather roads	Low funding of roads project; Maintenance of roads delays until the roads becomes too dilapidated	Involve stakeholders in identification feeder roads that require maintenance in their areas; To improve earth roads to gravel standard; Encourage small-scale contractors to employ the locals where the road passes.
Energy	Increase the proportion of population with access to electricity especially in the rural areas; To reduce dependency on wood fuel.	Over dependence on wood fuel Slow pace of rural electrification	To promote the development of alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas, solar energy and wind; Closely monitor the technical and financing of rural electrification.

3.3.6 Project/Programmes

B) New Project Proposal: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tabarmunai Solyot to Tarakwa	1	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	To promote outlet to murrum main highway; Serve feeder roads; Access roads which connect secondary schools.	To murrum (main) Rehabilitate old
Kipsonoi-via Sugurusiek via Kamureito to Saunet	2	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	Access road which access six secondary schools; Promote marketing of farm products.	To murrum (feeder); To construct (new)
Kirait to Kapkures road	3		Access road which access six secondary schools; Promote marketing of farm products	To murrum (feeder) road
Sachangwan via Kiplugum bridge to Leldaet Primary school via Kapkawa	4	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; To access main road Sotik-Bomet; Promote Development and products marketing	To murrum road
Kamusa to Leldaet Primary School	5	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; To open up resources (new).	To murrum; To access road (feeder)
Ngungunyat Ngocho Primary School	6	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access to the farmers producing milk (new).	Access to the school (feeder) road
Chebole via Mutarakwa to Tarakwa junction	7	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road;	To murrum
Chebole to Labotiet	8	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	Opening up to Bomet and Transmara District	Main road to be tamacked
Njorwet via Legetetiet to Kanusin	9	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	Access to main land	To construct new feeder road
Solyot to Chebitet to Molinga	10	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	Access to main land	To construct new feeder road
Changina, Solyot – Tarakwa	11	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	Access to main land	''
Oldabach Bridge	12	connect schools not easy to access during rainy seasons often people are swept away by running water	To connect main road to the school	Construct permanent bridge
Leldaet Bridge	13	connect villages and schools not easy to access during rainy seasons often people are swept away by running water	To connect and separate villages and schools	Construct permanent bridge

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chemogoi Bridge	14	Improve accessibility between Chepalungu and Sotik	To connect Chepalungu constituency and Sotik	Construct permanent bridge
Kipkilach Bridge	15		To ease long distance travel during rainy seasons	"
Njorwet/ Motiret/ Molinga/ Solyot Foot Bridges	16	To connect villages not easy to access during rainy seasons often people are swept away by running water	Construct new bridges	2M
Sotik-Ndanai-Kilgoris road	17	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Tarmacking
Ndanai-Chepkalwal-Burgei Road	18	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Grading
Ndanai-Kipsimbol-Koiyet Road	19	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Grading
Kaplelach-Ngurwo-Kibibo Road	20	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Grading
Ndanai-Rotik-Kahawa Road	21	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Grading
Kapkelei Junction-Motiret-Sigorian-Makimeny Road	22	Raise the efficiency and quality of roads	For general public use; Access main feeder road	Grading

B) New Projects Proposals: Energy

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
Soymet Kamureito via Chebole via Tarakwa to Sachangwan (Along tarmac Sotik-Bomet Road)	1	To bring rural electrification; Bring employment to main centres; Access most of the schools along the tarmac road; For easy access to rural centres	Installation of electricity
Kanusin Kapsangaru, Solyot Trading Centers	2	Promote business; Enhance rural electrification programme	Installation of electricity
Kamureito, Kiptulwa, Kapkures and Komirmir	3	Promote business; Enhance rural electrification programme	Installation of electricity
Gorgor, kaplombo and Kaplelach Markets, Gorgor	4	Promote business; Enhance rural electrification	Installation of electricity

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
Dispensary and Surrounding Area		programme	
Kipsingei Market	5	Promote business; Enhance rural electrification programme	Installation of electricity
Rotik Market	6	„	„
Odebesi and Surrounding	7	„	„
Kipsimbol and Surrounding	8	„	„
Sertwet and Surrounding	9	„	„
Electrification of Primary and Secondary Schools	10	Connect schools to National grid system	„

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sector especially agriculture. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community

This sector is also closely linked to the productive in that with sufficient water supply, the community can engage in horticultural activities which will enable them generate more income thus improving their standards of living. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issue

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy through alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

3.3.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger target number one.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.”

Mission

“To promote conservation and protection of the environment in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water accessibility is still a problem in some parts of the district especially during the dry season.

The water sub sector will embark on water works construction e.g. Dams, wells in the lower zones of the district and expanding on the distribution of water to average a larger population from the major water projects.

3.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Water	Carry out water survey, design and construction and maintenance of water supplies.
CDF	Funding of community based water projects
NEMA	Enforce EMCA act

3.4.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to potable supply and sanitation to raise standard of living Intensify water resource management.	Water pollution: Lack of clean water: Inaccessibility of water: No proper sanitation	Intensify catchments. soil and water protection: Intensify water quality and pollution control: Sensitize the community on the need to boil water before drinking.

3.4.6 Projects/Programmes

B) New Projects /Programmes Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Water Office Construction / Facilitation	1	Construction of district water office:	To accommodate various cadres of staff so as to offer services	Purchase of motor vehicle (pick-up); Construction of AWO office; procurement of furniture, computer and printer; Electrification of the office.
Sotik Water Supply	2	Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.	To meet high demand of water this is 50% high as compared to the water supply.	Procurement and install action of 50m ³ /hr pump set inclusive of panel no: Construction of 100m ² Masonry storage tank at Kapchepkoro: Construction of a full conventional treatment: Extension of 63mm upvc 'c Kapsimotwa/ Kapcholio Areas 2km distance; upgrading of rising main(from 4 to 6 & upvc 'c 2km); Construction of 2 no. grade 9 staff houses at the raw water pumping site; Procurement and installation of stand by pumping set of 3000 No. Meters; Laying of 2.5km upc 'c 2' turn line ; Procurement and installation of 2'' double Air valves 6 No.
Ndanai	3	Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure	To improve coverage area and reliable supply	Desilting of dam; Upgrading of rising main from 1 1/2 & 4'' & of 1 1/2 length; Construction of 100m ³ Masonry tank construction of full treatment works; Purchase of No. stand by pump set of capacity 50m ³ /hr including control panel -Purchase and laying of 3'' & upvc pipes of 3km length

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water office Location –Sotik Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik	4	To construct district water office and equip it	Facilitation of services; Improve services	Purchase of motor vehicle (pick-up); Procurement of furniture; Procurement of computer and printer; Electricity of office is required Maintenance of office (cost and other contingencies)
Sotik town Sewage System/Water Sanitation Location-Sotik Division- Sotik Constituency-Sotik	5	Feasibility study and design sewage system	Improve sanitation in town	Construction of full conventional treatment, laying of sewage lines; Construction of three No. Vip latrines at the health center
Ndanai W/S Division-Ndanai Constituency- Sotik District-Sotik	6	Rehabilitation of the water supply to meet the increase demand	Increase revenue collection for sustainability of the project ; Reduce UFW; Improve rehabilitation and efficiency.	Desilting of dams; Upgrading of raising main from 1.5 to 4 of 1.5 km length; Construction of 100m masonry tank; Purchaser of No. stand by pumping set of capacity 50m 3hr including control panel Purchase and laying of pvc pipes 3km length
Nderik Dam Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik District –Sotik	7	Rehabilitation of the increase demand	Increase revenue collection; Collection for sustainability of the project; Reduce UFW; Improve rehabilitation and efficiency	Site clearing (removal of weeds); Desilting of embankment spillway installation of draw off pipes; Fencing
Oldarakwa dam Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik District- Sotik	8	Rehabilitation of the dam wash away by floods	Increase water production and coverage for both livestock and human	Rehabilitation of the dam after it was washed by flood
Kinyose Dam Division-Mutarakwa Constituency-Sotik District –Sotik	9	Rehabilitation of the dam to meet the water demand	Increase water production and coverage for both livestock and human	The dam was constructed during the colonial period but now fully silted; Requires desilting Site clearing and fencing; Deepening of dam body; Construction of embankment; Construction of spillway; Installation of draw off pipes; Construction of cattle trough in the community water point.
Kinyose Dam (Mutarakwa)	10	Desalting; Domestic Irrigation	Meet water demand	To desilt
Chepngatat Dam (Ndanai)	11	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	Meet water demand	desilting and construction of cattle trough

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Solyot Dam (Mutarakwa)	12	Serve more than 600 people and schools	Meet water demand	Desilting and construction of cattle trough
Tolilet Dam (Ndanai)	13	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	..	..
Kapkelei/Sise Dam	14	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	..	..
Tabook Dam (Mutarakwa)	15	Desalting ; Irrigation	Meet water demand	To Desilt
Cheptebe Dam (Ndanai)	16	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	..	..
Kamureito Water Project (Mutarakwa)	17	Serve the whole location (Kaptulwa)	Meet water demand	To be completed
Cheplewa Dam	18	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	..	..
Kapkwen and Ketero Dam	19	Desilting Fencing Construct cattle trough	..	..

A) New Project/Programmes Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Catchments Areas and Wetlands	1	To increase community involvement in conservation through water user association	Organise 1 training and visit per month in all divisions	Awareness creation and water supply as an incentive for conservation
Protection of Hillside/Hilltops	2	Tree planting, establishing soil conservation structures and easements	..	Awareness creation
Solid and Liquid Waste Management/Disposal	3	Establishment of structures for solid waste management, implementation of standards for solid and liquid waste management	Establish dumping sites in all productive sites	Awareness creation through campaign
Rehabilitation of Degraded Environments	4	EIAs for all proposed projects listed in the EMCA 1999 and monitoring of activities that significantly impact negatively on the environment	Hold at least 1 Monthly monitoring visits to all projects.	Awareness creation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building	5	Operationalize the DEC to the lower levels i.e. location environment committees and strengthen collaboration with relevant partners	Hold at least 1 locational environment committee every month	DEC meetings

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is closely linked to the physical infrastructural sector in that with sufficient water supply, the community can engage in horticultural activities which will enable them generate more income thus improving their standards of living.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issue

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in revamping stalled water projects and encouraging private public ownership of water projects.

3.4.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger target number one.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To have a globally competitive, quality, effective healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrialising economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will address the outbreak of most commonly prevalent diseases i.e. Malaria, U.R.T.I, skin disease maternal and child health care activities be carried out. Department of health will conduct surveillance of disease including HIV/AIDS.

During the plan period, the sector will implement various programmes and projects to be funded by the government or development partners. Emphasizes will be given to the improvement of physical facilities both in Primary schools and secondary schools. This will accommodate increased enrolment retention, transition and reduction dropout rates.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Health sub-sector will help the district know the health indicators such as crude death rate, HIV/AIDS prevalence, etc. This is become people will be able to engage in productive activities and resources will be channelled to other activities other than health expenses. The sector is involved in empowering the community through sensitization on health promotion as well as starting income generating activities e.g. community Pharmacy, sale of impregnated bed-nets.

On the other hand Education is an important subsector in the development of human resource. Average literacy level in the district according to the integrated household survey carried out in 2004 is 70%. Despite the above average literacy level, the district target to name more than 85% of the population be literates, besides providing basic education, the sector prepares and educates citizens in various specialized skills which will enable them man the District's economy in other development activities.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles
Health Department	Provide education on healthcare Conduct immunization for preventable diseases Produce preventive and curative health services
District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS	Co-ordinate HIV/AIDS activities in the district Backstop constituency Aids control committees Monitoring and evaluation
Constituency Aid Control Committee	Mobilize the available resources Co-ordinate HIV Aids activities at the constituency Encourage care and support for the affected and infected people Mapping for orphans
NGO's and CBO's	Carry out HIV/AIDS related activities e.g. improvement of the quality of life for the infected and affected persons, create awareness on HIV/AIDS and carry out research related in HIV/AIDS related fields
Department of Education	Provision of teachers' inspection of education institution and supervision.
Adult Education	Establishment of Adult Education Centre, encourage the environment of adult literacy classes and supervision education programmes
Development Partners	Provide financial resources to put up physical infrastructure, provide bursaries to needy students

3.6.5. Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Increase access to quality health care services	Inadequate funding Poor infrastructure Environmental degradation: Traditional and religious beliefs	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
	Increase awareness of reproductive health Reduction of maternal and infant mortality Improve maternal health services	Family instability Limited male participation in reproductive health issues Insecurity HIV/AIDS Inadequately equipped health facilities	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services Undertake research surveys on critical population issues
	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district Reduction of stigma Improve care given to those infected Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders; Immorality Inadequate funding Large numbers of OVCs	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders Capacity; build community organization carrying out HIV activities; Encourage couple testing Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups; Economic empowerment materially or through trade for those infected and affected ; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres Increase access to VCT services.
Education and training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions Improve the quality of education at all levels	Poor transition form one level of education to another Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities	Improve existing physical facilities Support for OVCs Introduce ICT based school programs
Tertiary education	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses	Inadequate funding	Improve infrastructural facilities Get authorization from relevant bodies

3.5.6 Projects/Programmes: Health Medical Services

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Health

Project/Program	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Malaria Control District Wide	Creating awareness on mode of transmission. Reduction of mosquito population. Reduction of human to mosquito contact	Reduction morbidity and mortality by 50%	Health Education. Annual spraying of at least 50% of house units in malaria focal areas; Distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets to under 5's and expectant mothers.
Maternal Health District Wide	To increase ANC attendance Increase Hospital deliveries	Increase attendance by 10% annually Construct at least one additional maternity in each division	Health Education Collaboration with CDF, LATIF and other donors.
Immunization District Wide	To improve immunization coverage	To increase immunization coverage from 80% to 85%	Health Education Defaulter tracing Open at least 1 additional immunization centre in each
HIV/AIDS District Wide	Reduction of HIV/AIDS, reduction of morbidity and mortality	Reduction of HIV prevalence from 3.4% to 3.0%; Provision of treatment to the affected; Provision of 2 million condoms annually	Health education Provision of condoms, Provision of PMTCT services, VCT services, post exposure prophylaxis and Provision of Anti retroviral therapy and treatment of opportunistic diseases
Disease Surveillance District Wide	To reduce/ eliminate immunizable diseases	Reduce/eliminate diseases like NNT, measles and polio. Early detection and prevention of outbreaks'	Health education Training of more health workers on disease surveillance; Defaulter tracing; Active surveillance.
Total War Against Aids (Towa)	Provide minimum packages to 3 600 OVCs in the district by 2012; Provide supply to 300 PLWHA by 2012; Establish Youth friendly VCT centre at least one for every division by 2010; Initiate at least 2 ART sites in the district by 2010.	3 600 OVCs; 300 PLWHA; 4 Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) Sites which are youth friendly.	Collaborate with other stakeholders in funding the projects; Assist the CSOs in developing proposals to NACC and other donors; Collection of data on PLWHA and updating OVCs data ; Sensitizing the community and shun away discrimination.

B) New Project Proposal: Medical Services Sub-sector

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Activities	Project Cost KSH	Objectives	Implementing Agency
Tarakwa Dispensary	1	To be completed -Requires maternity equipment -Water to be availed	5M	The biggest in the division	Ministry of health, CDF, County council
Koiyet Dispensary	2	To be upgraded	2M	For easy access to medical attention	"
Kapkures Dispensary	3	"	2M	"	"
Solyot Dispensary	4	"	2M	For east access to medical attention	"
Ndanai Health Centre	5	Construction of mortuary, theatre, X-ray and purchase of ambulance	120M	Improve service delivery	GOK/CDF/LATF
Cheplelwa Dispensary	6	Construct pharmacy & consultation rooms	1.3M	Improve service delivery	GOK/CDF/LATF
Kipsingei Dispensary	7	Construct laboratory & consultation rooms	2M	"	"
Kiptulwa Dispensary	8	"	2M	"	"
Chebango Dispensary	9	"	2M	"	"
Cheboet Dispensary	10	To be upgraded	2M	"	"
Motiret Dispensary	11	Construct maternity wing & 2 wards	2M	"	"
Kaplelach Dispensary	12	Construct pharmacy & dispensing rooms	2M	"	"
Kapchemibey Dispensary	13	Construct pharmacy & consultation rooms	2M	"	"
Kanusin Dispensary	14	"	2M	To be assisted	"

Education Sub Sector

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes

Nature Of Project	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Infrastructure Development for Primary Schools Under KESSP	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality of education	Schools with inadequate facilities	Identification of schools, disbursement of and construction by SIC
Provision of Laboratory Equipment Funds	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/equipment	Identification by D.E.O, disbursement And equipment of the facilities

Nature Of Project	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Completion of Ongoing Construction of Classrooms Under CDF	Support the growing number of pupils;	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment	Construction of classrooms;
Completion of the Secondary School Laboratories	Increase retention and completion rate, Improve on the performance of scheme subjects (practical);		Construction of the laboratories and dormitories.
Construction of Classrooms	To accommodate increased enrolment of pupils and hence reduce the level of illiteracy in the District.		Construction of classrooms Justification Congestion in the existing classrooms; Poor existing physical infrastructure.
Free Primary Education in all the Divisions	Increase access to education	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional materials; Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.
Bursary Disbursement in Entire District Under the Constituency Bursary Fund and Constituency Development Fund	Increase retention in secondary schools.	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds.

B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Activities	Project Cost Ksh	Objectives	Implementation Agency/ Donor
Solyot Secondary School	1	Construction of dormitories	3 200 000	To host students	CDF /Community
Kanusin Secondary School	2	Construction of classrooms	1 500 000	Building	CDF//County/Community
Changina Girls Secondary	3	Construction of new building	4 800 000	Construction	CDF/County/Community
Kiptulwa Secondary Kamureito Secondary	4	Lab equipments	1 500 000	To be used during exams	CDF/ County/Community
Tarakwa Secondary	5	Construction of classrooms and lab	3 000 000	Facilitate learning	CDF/County Council
Koiyet Secondary	6	Construction of classrooms and Lab	3 000 000	Facilitate learning	CDF/County Council
Upgrading of Ndanai Secondary School to Provincial Level	7	Construction of classrooms& laboratories	3,200	Accommodate more students and Facilitate learning	CDF/GOK
Gelegele Secondary School	8	Purchase plot Construct 4	3500	Accommodate more students	CDF/GOK

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Activities	Project Cost Ksh	Objectives	Implementation Agency/ Donor
		classrooms		and Facilitate learning	
Kipsingei Secondary School	9	Construction of classrooms, administration block, laboratory & dinning hall	8000	"	"
Rotik Secondary School	10	Construction of classrooms, administration block, laboratory & dinning hall	11000	"	"
Kipsimbol Secondary School	11	Construction of classrooms, administration block, laboratory	7000	"	"
Kapkelei Secondary School	12	Laboratory & equipment	6000	"	"
Sigorian Secondary School	13	Construction of classrooms, administration block, laboratory	6000	"	"
Gorgor Secondary Schools	14	Construction of library, dormitory and dining hall	6000	"	"
Oldebesi Secondary School	15	Construction of classrooms	2500	"	"
Koimugule Primary School	16	Classrooms construction	1,500	Accommodate more students and Facilitate learning	Comm., CDF/ County council
Molinga Primary School	17	Classrooms construction	1,000	"	"
Koita Primary School	18	Classrooms construction/ purchase of plot	1,500	"	"
Motiret Secondary School	19	Construction of classrooms	2500	"	"
Ngocho Primary School	20	Classrooms construction	1,500	"	"

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A health population is required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. A lot of productive hours can be lost as sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication. To achieve a healthy population, the productive sector is key as food and other conservation measures are achieved through the sector. The physical infrastructure is also key to facilitate provision of services in this sector. The sector also regulates the productive sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

A well-trained human resource is key for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and can therefore increase

productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology, which is fast, efficient and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. It provides through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by incorporating gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, equipment and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

3.5.9 MDG Targets

Health sub- sector plays a major role in contributing towards achieving MDGs. The sector contributes towards reducing child mortality (MDG number 4), improving maternal health (goal number 5) and Combating HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases. The sector contributes target number two of ensuring that, by 2015 children in the District, boys and girls will be able to complete full course of primary schooling. The sector also contributes towards combating HIV/Aids and ensuring environmental sustainability goal number 6.and 7 respectively.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.”

Mission

“To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will start development of information technology in the public sector which has lagged behind the private sector in this area. The district treasury is in the process of

being networked with their headquarters as a pilot. Establishment of institution training personal on IT have will be increased during the plan period cyber cafes, District information and Documentation centres will be increased and equipped responsibility to enhance IT in the technology.

3.6.3 The importance of the Sector in the District

Investors in agriculture and rural development sub-sectors like processing, co-operative movement exist within district. These investment replies IT to access the relevant information to foster their investment e.g. information on market for the produce and product, such as tea, horticulture and dairy products. Research and development will boost value addition skills of farmers which will spearhead the achievement of the first medium plan of vision 2030.

IT institution is also a source of income and employment in the district. IT also assist in acquiring information on job opportunity, career development etc

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Documentation and information Centers	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on the development of the district Provide publication abortion district
Government Information Technology Private sector	Provide policy on ICT and guide on its implementation Establishment Training institution and train the public on ICT, stocking of software and hardware and provide commercial internet access.
Donors	Provide finds for the installation of district management information systems.
Leaving institution	Train students on the application of IT.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology	Build and equipping the centre; Serve as an resource centre for development information	Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding Lack of ICT equipments	Publicize the resource centre; Regular update of information in the centre Equipping of the DIDC

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction Of District Development Office & District Information And Documentation Centre(D.I.D.C)	1	To provide office space	One office block	Construction of the office and equipping.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkage

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity at cost effective costs. It leads to development of other sectors though key sector such as education and physical infrastructure influence the speed at which the sector develops.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication and education.

3.6.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards developing a global partnership for development which include availing the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication. (MDG Goal Number 8, Target18.)

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”.

Mission

“To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving social-economic and political development.”

3.7.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district has set up the district security committee that is in charge of security matters in the district. The district has also formalised its integrity committee that ensures high level of integrity in civil servants in the district and also deals with corruption issues.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The overarching development goal of the GJLOS programme is to contribute to the quality of life of the people of Kenya, particularly the poor and the vulnerable. The GJLOS programme's purpose is to improve the delivery of justice, safety, security and the rule of law. The people will receive better services from GJLOS institutions / agencies, while GJLOS institutions / agencies and their staff will be capacitated to deliver better services.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sectors

Stakeholder	Role
Prisons	Provide Humane & equal treatment to offenders under our custody
State law office	Prosecute offenders
Police	Maintain law and order
Registrar of person	Register and provide identification cards to new applicants, those whose particulars have changed
Civil registrar	Offers birth and death certificates
Human Rights organizations	Champions for the rights of the residents in the district

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development Enhance disaster preparedness	Inadequate resources Political interference Poverty	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms Coordinate all governments agencies and activities Involvement of the community in development activities Streamlining feedback channels
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling Facilitation of administration of justice Recruitment and development of personnel Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities Inadequate housing for staff Collapsing prison industries Inadequate physical infrastructure Uncoordinated justice system Inadequate budgetary allocations Poverty HIV/AIDS	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice Linking with development partners Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Probation Services)	Initiation of crime prevention programmes Decongesting prisons Rehabilitate clients and make them productive	Inadequate office space Poor knowledge of services offered by the department Inadequate staff capacity	Proper facilitation of the department Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order Training of staff on guidance and counselling Assist clients to set up IGAs
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities Increased workload due to high coverage areas Inadequate staff capacity Poor public image Poverty and unemployment	Proper funding for day to day operations Improve and maintain physical infrastructure Intensify community policing programs Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police
Children's Department	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families	Inadequate staff Inadequate facilitation Unscrupulous children protection units Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems Poor infrastructural facilities	Increase utilization of VCOs in the district Sensitize the community on children's rights Collects and disseminate data on OVCs Increases staff capacity through training Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A) New project Proposal: Probation Department

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Description of Activities
Construction of District probation office	1	Improve on service delivery	Construction of office rooms

B) New Project Proposal: Provincial Administration

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Activities	Objectives	Implementing Agency
Sotik District Headquarters	1	To be completed	To enhance smooth delivery of service to wananchi	CDF, Concerned government department(s)
D.O's Offices in all Divisions	2	To be construct	To enhance smooth delivery of service to wananchi	CDF, Concerned government department
AP Lines	3	To be constructed in all divisions	To shelter the office personnel	CDF, Department concerned

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Activities	Objectives	Implementing Agency
Chief's and Assistant Chief's Offices	4	To be build at Tarakwa, Kanusin, Sigorian, Oldebesi and Motiro.	To shelter the personnel concerned	CDF, Department concerned
Residential House for DOs & Officers	5	To be constructed both at district and divisional level	To shelter the personnel concerned	CDF, Department concerned
Proposed Rongena, Kapletundo and Abosi Divisions	6	To be created and fully operationalised	To enhance smooth delivery of service to wananchi	CDF, Department concerned
Creation of New Locations and Sub-Locations	7	Create Solyot Location; Kanusin Location; Kipsonoi Location; Chebitet Sublocation; Njorwet Sublocation; Oldabach Sublocation; Sachanwan Sublocation; Kapkures Sublocation; Chemogoit Sublocation; Komirmir Sublocation; Kamurito Sublocation; Kapsiongo Chepkwalal Sublocations	To enhance smooth delivery of service to wananchi	CDF, Department concerned

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration. The sector need reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas and curb rural urban migration while making investment possible and offering more opportunities. This will improve the security for women and children and reduce cases that target them.

The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/Aids issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are taken to school eliminating cases of child abuse.

Overall, the sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the District an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.7.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards developing a global partnership for development which include commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction MDG goal number 8 target12

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission

“To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilisation and management for quality public service delivery”.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all sub-sectors in this sector will try to support efficient management of resources by installing standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to residents of Sotik District.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a crucial role in availing a conducive environment for investment .This environment will be achieved through sound economic and sound financial management policies. This will be done through proper dissemination of the vision 2030 policy and regular monitoring and evaluation of development projects in Sotik.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local Authority	Oversee the operations of the councils and advance funds to them through local authority transfer funds
Planning, national development and vision 2030	Formulate development policies, prepare development and sector strategic plans for the district and advice on economic matters
District treasury	Ensure prudent financial management.
Business community	Provide revenue to the council through paying taxes.

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Planning and Development	Institutionalize development planning and enhance community participation in the project cycle.	Lack of adequate staff: Lack of computers.	Facilitation for DDO to revitalize location development. Committees

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes: Rural Planning and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a District Development Office District Headquarters	1	To improve working conditions of the staff; To ensure safety of officers and property	To have constructed offices by 2010	Construction of office; Purchase and installation of fire-fighting equipment; Purchase and installation of a standby automatic generator.
Construction of a DIDC District Headquarters	2	To construct a modern DIDC with all relevant materials	To have constructed a DIDC by 2012	Construction of a DIDC
Procuring Of a Vehicle for the DDO	3	To facilitate field coordination, M&E and backstopping activities To improve general mobility of DDO and staff	To have one serviceable motor vehicle by 2012	Purchase of a motor vehicle; Posting of a driver

A) New Project/Programmes Proposals: Local Government

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation Of Street Lights for Security Concerns	1	To install street lights for security concerns	Sotik town and residence	Install street lights
Sotik Local Physical Development Plan	2	To design and plan infrastructure development	Plan fully complete and operational	Establish and equip an engineering division and recruit competent staff
Adequate Waste Disposal Facilities	3	Designate a solid waste dumpsite and waste receptacles	Operational dumpsites and waste bins	Construct a a dump site and provide waste bins
Construct Sewage System and VIP Toilets	4	Construct a central sewage system in town	System fully operational	Construction
Construction Of Modern Bus Park	5	Improve revenue collection	Park fully constructed	Construction

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with research, innovation and technology sector. During the plan period ICT will ensure involvement of all stakeholders particularly the civil society in monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

Dissemination of data on the reports of such findings will need to reach all the stakeholders to ensure greater ownership and improve on use of resources and other governance issues.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction. To mitigate against any effects, NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

3.8.9 MDG Target

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger (Halve between 1990-2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and proportion of people who suffer from hunger) and ensuring environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental programmes).

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.”

Mission

“To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustainable socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginal groups.”

3.9.2 District response to sector vision and mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission the sector will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable economic development. The sector will focus on community capacity

building empowerment of the youth, women and vulnerable groups and focus on reducing the prevalence and impacts of HIV and AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is key as it ensures the needs of the vulnerable group are identified and addressed by the sector. Unexploited talents and potentiality of the district in terms of the rich culture and cultural artefacts will be addressed.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Gender and Social Services	Mobilize people to form group, register the same group and mobilize local resources, advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds and undertaking social projects
Culture	Mobilize resources for the construction of a cultural site and equip with cultural artefacts
Sports Children affairs	Promote sporting activities Implement children's act.

3.9.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV and AIDS	Mitigation of social economic impact- minimum package provided to orphans and vulnerable children (VCC); Prevention of new infection by up scaling of counselling and testing services through sensitization of community members; Prevention of new infection by establishing at least one counselling and testing centres in the district by 2009.	Delay in funds from NACC; High number of orphans and vulnerable children (3 600) what requires partial or total assistance; Limited resources hence inadequate to fund all implementers carrying out HIV and AIDS activities.	Request for speed processing of funds to the beneficiaries by NACC; CSOs to assist in providing of minimum packages to orphans and vulnerable children (OVSS); Partner with other stakeholder e.g. TCH, WRP and other CSOs in funding of HIV and AIDS activities
	Initiate at least 2 ART sites in the district to reduce the distance travel by clients on ARV while seeking the services.	Lack of funds to run the sites; Health facilities available not be set to meet the standard; Some HIV positive clients still shy to come open and be put on ARV.	Request powerful NGOs like WRP to extend its services to Sotik district; Initiate sensitizations campaigns to remove stigma level on HIV positive clients by the community members; Ministry of health to ensure constant supply of ARV to facilitate to start in the district.
Social Services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people	Train group leaders in management skills Strengthen social development committees Linking community based

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		with disabilities; Management wrangles among groups	organization with relevant sectors
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles among youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities High unemployment levels.	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills Training of youth leaders on management.
	Rehabilitate and operational existing vocational training centres (Polytechnics)	Poor infrastructural development	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres

3.9.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A) On Going Projects/Programs: Gender And Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Development District Wide	To Support Self- Help Groups to improve socio - economic status of the communities;	25 groups year.	To give GOK grants to community initiated projects
		100 Committee members year	Build capacities of project committees on organizational development for effective management of projects
Gender And Development District Wide	To Support Women Groups to improve their socio – economic status.	Women groups	To give GOK grants to women groups ; To lobby and advocate for Gender mainstreaming in development process; Build capacities of Individual/ women groups for effective management of their groups; Provide micro credit to Individuals and women groups thro' Women enterprise Development fund to boost business.
Social Welfare District Wide	To support Orphans and Vulnerable Children, The destitute, Older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS.	25 groups/ year	Give grants to Individuals and groups supporting O.V.C's, Older persons, people with Disabilities and the destitute and people living with HIV/AIDS.

B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Women empowerment	1	To Support Women Groups to improve their socio – economic status.	20 groups/division /year	Provide micro credit to Individuals and women groups thro' Women enterprise Development fund to boost business

B) New Project Proposal; Sports Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion Of Sports District Wide	1	To develop sports at all levels	Sports associations and clubs within the district	Organize district sporting activities every year in at least five sporting disciplines Prepare teams to participate at provincial championships.
Training Of Coaches And Referees District Wide	2	To encourage people to take up coaching and refereeing courses	At least 10 people per division per year	Coordination and facilitating the training of sports coaches and referees Justification Improvement of sports will depend on availability of qualified sports coaches and referees
Sports Funding	3	To mobilize local resources to ensure adequate sports funding	Local leaders, companies and business institutions, Local Authorities,	There will be concerted efforts to convince various stakeholders on the importance of sponsoring sports in the district Justification No meaningful sports can develop without adequate financial inputs.
Rehabilitation of sports grounds district wide	4	To improve the standards of play grounds in the district	At least one sports ground fully rehabilitated	Renovations/upgrading of existing play grounds in the district Justification Most play grounds have deteriorated and need to be renovated
Office construction (District headquarters')	5	To provide permanent office to house the department	6 roomed block to cater for staff	Construction of office for departmental staff
HIV/AIDS	6	To continue creating awareness on HIV/AIDS	All sports associations and during sports competitions	To use sports to organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns Justification Sports bring people together so its good to take the opportunity to educate the public on the dangers of HIV/AIDS

A) On Going Projects/Programs: Youth Affairs Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Tar gets	Description of Activities
Kaplong YP Hostel Construction (Sotik Division)	To increase accommodation space of the trainees over 60 students	Accommodation for 100 students by 2010	Tendering has been done
Upgrading The Existing YPS (Ndanai, Kaplong And Chebilat YPS) Ndanai-Ndanai Division Kaplong –Sotik Division Chebilat -	To provide existing YPS to provide better training and increase enrolment.	Increase enrolment of youths in the polytechnic by 100% by 2010	Free tuition September 2008; Employment and posting of instructors; Providing of tools and equipment; Inspection of YPS for quality assurance.
Revitalizing The Proposed YPS Komirmir,-In Mutatakwa Division Burgei- Sotik Division Kamungei- Sotik Division	To increase opportunities for youth people to access basic education and training.	Build three youth polytechnics by 2010	Establishing data of proposed YPS; Carry out the needs assessment; Mobilize stakeholders and donors to revive upcoming YPS.
Labour Export Programme	To provide job opening to youth	Unemployment youth reduction by 50% by 2010	Liaising with the labour export department for existing job markets abroad; Informing youth for the same.
Youth Fund	To provide funds for small business for self reliance to the youth	Youth groups funding to increase by 80% by 2010	Disbursing of the constituency youth enterprise fund to qualifying youth group.

B) New Project Proposal; Youth Affairs Department

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Cheptuiyet youth Polytechnic	1	To engage youths in Jua Kali works especially the school leavers	To serve 300 primary & secondary school leaves every year	Purchase of land and construction of the workshops, offices, hostels and employment of manpower.
Youth empowerment center	2	Assist youth receive first hand information right at the village level	Youths	Construction of a centre that will accommodate all youth activities
Model youth polytechnic	3	To enable the youths get access to training facilities in various courses	Youths	Construct YP with workshop and boarding
Planting of trees	4	To coordinate planting of trees in each division	To plant over 10,000 trees yearly	Planting of trees in schools and in public land
Mass clean ups in major centres and health facilities	5	To coordinate mass clean up in every division	Clean up 2 times yearly .	Collection of waste papers and polythene Burning of collected rubbish

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
MOYA football league in the district	6	Involve youth in constructive Involve youth to expose talents	At least once in a year	Organize competition in every division and finally at the district level
MOYA arts concert	7	Involve youth in exposing their talents	Organize at least once in a year	Participation in visual arts, performing arts and sporting
Youth crime and drugs counselling workshop	8	To counsel the youths on drugs and substance abuse	1 per division	Facilitate peer counselling programmers in collaboration with ministry of health
Career fairs	9	Participate in youth empowerment clinics division Sensitize on vision 2030 and millennium development goals	At least 30 youth in every division	Organize meetings Invite professionals to talk
Training program	10	Sensitize community new YPs curriculum Train youth on leadership and life skills	At least 100 youths yearly in every division ; At least 25 youth yearly every division	Organize meetings and training

B) New Project Proposal: Children's Department

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Of Rooms For Juvenile Remand	1	Expand the existing juvenile remand	To accommodate 25 boys and 15 girls	Construction of dormitories Justification To ensure comfortable accommodation for the boys and girls
Construction Of A Separate Room For Juveniles In The Sotik Police Station	2	To provide a cell for juveniles	Two rooms	Construction of buildings Justification There is need for more rooms in order to ease congestion
Construction of rooms for juvenile remand	3	Expand the existing juvenile remand	To accommodate 25 boys and 15 girls	Construction of dormitories Justification To ensure comfortable accommodation for the boys and girls
Construction of a separate room for juveniles in the Sotik Police Station	4	To provide a cell for juveniles	Two rooms	Construction of buildings Justification There is need for more rooms in order to ease congestion

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of

vulnerable groups within the community. The sector is critical in mainstreaming gender and youth affairs in development activities in the district.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

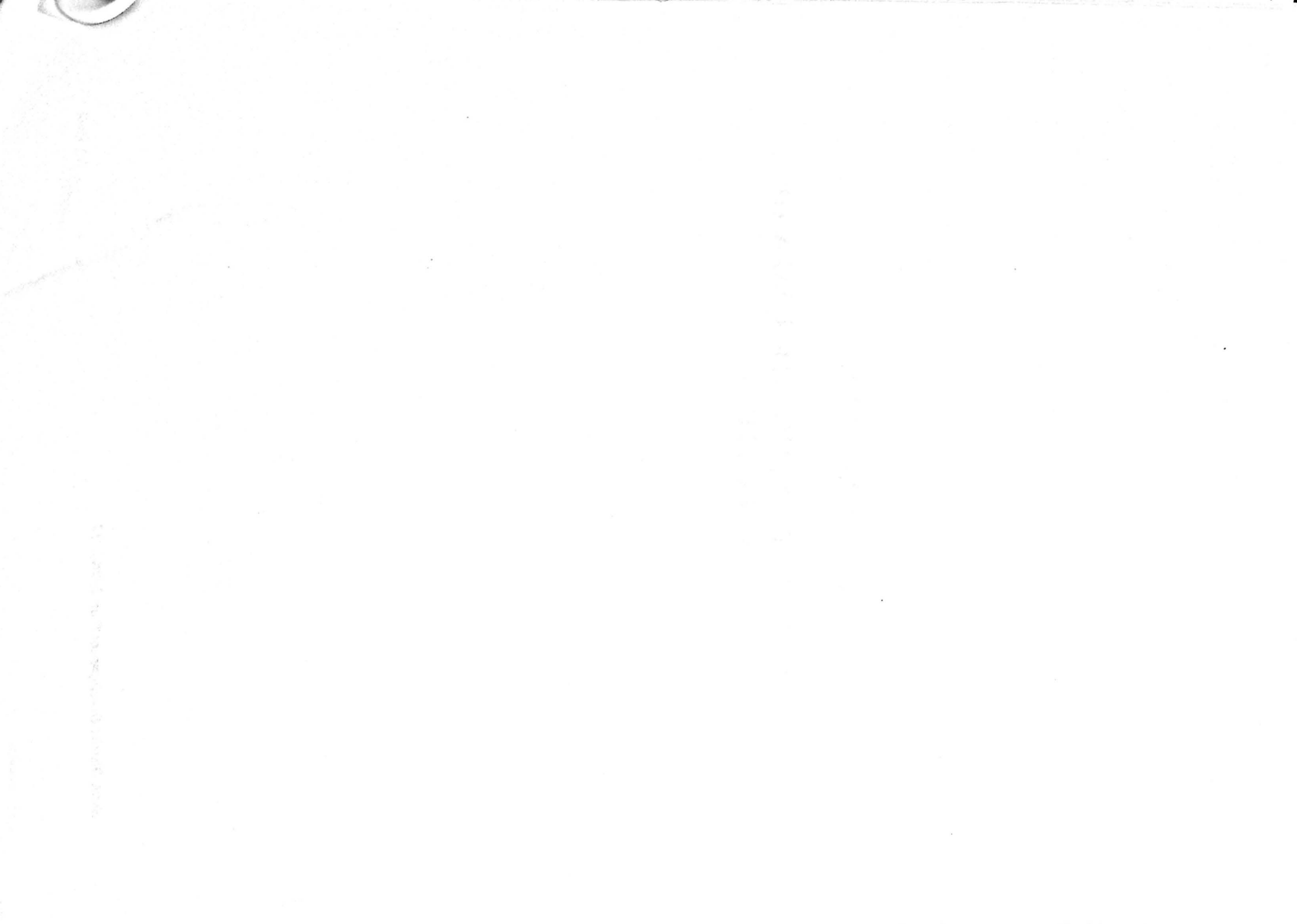
Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

3.9.9 MDG Target

The sector promotes gender, equality, empowerment of women.

CHAPTER FOUR:
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**



4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation is process that provides feedback on the efficiency and efficacy of the implementation of development projects and programs to be implemented in the district for the next five years from 2008-2012. This chapter specifies Programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. An institutional framework for executing the monitoring & evaluation process has been put in place as indicated below.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The ministry of planning, National development and vision 2030 was mandated to develop and implement a National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). NIMES is meant to act as a mechanism that measure performance. Integrating monitoring and evaluation to the planning process is a critical aspect of governance. Monitoring indicators will assist the implementing agencies assess the progress made at the end of the plan period. Means of verification has also being developed.

During the period, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with members drawn from various departments will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Participatory M&E will be encouraged in the district. Monitoring will be carried out continuously. Monitoring and Evaluation will be based on projects.

With the devolved funds from CDF, LATF the projects management committee members will be constituted from the local stakeholders.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation Matrix

The section covers the sectoral projects to be implemented, the monitoring indicators, means of verification, the implementing agencies and role of various stakeholders.

4.2.1 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Health Sub-Sector						
Malaria Control District Wide	5 M	2008-2012	Reduced mortality and morbidity due to malaria	Reports Reported cases of malaria recorded	MOH	MOH to carry out health education, residual spraying, fogging and distribution of
Maternal Health District Wide	1M	2008-2012	Reduced on maternal death rates	Reports	MOH	MOH provide technical support and create awareness
Immunization District Wide	5 M	2008-2012	Reduced infant mortality rates	Reports and district forum minutes	MOH	MOH carry out immunization programmes
HIV/AIDS District Wide	5M	2008-2012	Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Surveys Reports	Civil society Departmental	CBO, NGOs and private sector implement HIV/AIDS

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
					heads Research Institutions Private sector	related activities ACU mainstream HIV/AIDS in their activities
Disease Surveillance District Wide	5M	2008-2012	Reduced infant mortality rates Reduced cases of disease outbreak	Reports and district forum minutes	MOH	MOH carry out health education Active surveillance
TOWA	1.05M	2008-2012	-OVC assisted with minimum OVC package -VCT sites imitated uptake of VCT service improved	Reports and district forum minutes	CSOs Kimeto Foundation (NGO) Kisakole (CBO) Kavaids(CBO)	-Implement activities CSO -Provide technical assistance -Provide moral support - Provide enabling environment
Tarakwa Dispensary	5M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Koiyet Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kapkures Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Soiyet Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Ndanai Dispensary	120 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Cheplelwa Dispensary	1.3 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kipsingei Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kiptulwa Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Chonge Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Cheboet Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Motiret Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kaplelach Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kapchemibey Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Kanusin Dispensary	2 M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF/MOH	MOW to provide technical input
Education Sub-sector						
Infrastructure Development For Primary Schools Under	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of facilities constructed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
KESSP				Records held by BOG		
Provision Of Laboratory Equipment Funds	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of facility equipment purchased	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	CDF/Community/council Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Completion Of Ongoing Construction Of Classrooms Under CDF Completion Of The Secondary School Laboratories Construction Of Classrooms	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of facility equipment completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	CDF/Community/council	CDF/Community/County Council
Free Primary Education In All The Divisions	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of pupils attending FPE		Department of Education	CDF/Community/County Council
Bursary Disbursement In All Constituencies Under The Constituency Bursary Fund And Constituency Development Fund	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of beneficiaries(pupils)		CDF/Community/council Department of Education,	CDF/Community/County Council
Provision Of Laboratory Equipment Funds	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of facility equipment purchased	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	CDF/Community/council Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Construction Of Classrooms At Ngocho Primary School	1.5 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Construction Of EDC Permanent Building In All Pry Schools	10 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Construction Of Permanent Classrooms At Chororoita Primary & Muiywek Primary School Kipsonoi	1 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Construction Of Classrooms At Taabok Pry	1.4 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council
Construction Of Dormitories At Solyot Secondary School	3.2 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	CDF/Community/council Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/County Council

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction Of Classrooms At Kanusin Secondary School	1.5 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of New Building At Changina Girls Secondary School	4.8 M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Laboratories At Kiptulwa Secondary School & Kamureito Secondary School	1.5M each	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Classroom And Laboratory At Tarakwa Secondary School	3m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Laboratories At Kiptulwa Sec & Kamureito Secondary School	1.5m each	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Classrooms Atkoiyet Primary School	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Classrooms At Molinga Primary School	1m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings Records held by BOG	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of Classrooms At Koiyet Secondary School	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of New And Improvement Of Existing Primary School Classrooms In Ndanai Division	73.8m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Improvement Of Secondary School Facilities In Ndanai	65.8m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Construction Of ECD Schools District Wide	10m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council
Classroom Construction; Kimugul Primary School	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Minutes of monthly site meetings	Department of Education, Works	CDF/Community/ County Council

4.2.2 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction Of District Development Office & District Information And Documentation Centre(D.I.D.C)	5M	2008-2012	One office block	Reports and district forum minutes	DWO/DDO	GOK to provide funds Public Works to provide technical advice

4.2.3 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District Headquarters	36m	2008-2012	Number of office rooms constructed	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department(s)	Public works to provide Technical advice CDF and GOK to provide funding
Completion Of D.O's Office	1M	2008-2012	Number of office rooms constructed	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department	Public works to provide Technical advice, CDF and GOK to provide funding
Construction Of AP Lines In 3 Locations	1.5M	2008-2012	..	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department	GOK to provide Funding & Technical advice
Construction Of Chief's And Assistant Chief's Offices At Tarakwa And Kanusin	1M	2008-2012	..	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department	GOK to provide Funding & Technical advice
Residential Houses For Officers	To be determined	2008-2012	..	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department	GOK to provide Funding & Technical advice
Construction Of New Administrative Units	To be determined	2008-2012	..	Reports and district forum minutes	CDF, Concerned government department	GOK to provide Funding & Technical advice
Police Department						
Construction Of Additional Rooms For Juvenile Remand	2 M	2008-2012	Functional rooms	Site visits Annual reports Minutes of district forums	Public works	Police department to solicit for funding Public works to offer technical support

4.2.4 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Community Development District Wide	1 M	2008-2012	Number of groups given grants Number of training conducted Type of training offered	Annual reports Survey	DSDO	DSDO set criteria and mobilize groups
Gender And Development	3M	2008-2012	Number of groups women given grants Number of women groups training on effective management of their groups	Annual report Minutes of DSDC	DSDC	DSDO set criteria and mobilize groups

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Social Welfare	2M	2008-2012	Number of orphan assisted Number of OVCs counselled	Surveys conducted Minutes of DSDC Annual reports	DSDO	DSDO identifies the needy
Women Empowerment	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of women involved in IGA Amount funds disbursed	Reports Minutes	DSDO	DSDO to coordinate the activities
Sports						
Promotion Of Sports	2M	2008-2012	Number of sporting activities organized	Reports Surveys	District sports officer	DSDO in liaison with other stakeholder organize sports activities
Training Of Coaches And Referees	500,000	2008-2012	Available of coaches for different sports discipline	Surveys	DSDO	DSDO to solicit for funding
Sports Funding	2M	2008-2012	Sporting activities undertaken	Surveys	DSDO	DSDO to solicit for funding
Rehabilitation Of Sports Grounds	5M	2008-2012	Number of sports grounds rehabilitated	Site visits Annual reports	DSDO	DSDO to solicit for funding
Office Construction	2.5M	2008-2012	Functional office	Reports Site	DSDO	DSDO to solicit for funding
Hiv/Aids	1M	2008-2012	Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS	Reports Surveillance	DSDO	DSDO to organize HIV/AIDS awareness activities among the sporting persons
Children Affairs						
Construction Of Rooms For Juvenile Remand	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of rooms constructed	Annual reports Site visits	Department of children's	DCO solicit for funding Public works implement the construction
Construction Of A separate Room For Juveniles In The Police Station	1.7M	2008-2010	Operational room	Reports annual Site visits	Department of children's	Department of children to mobilize for funds Public works offer technical support
Youth Affairs Department						
Kaplong Youth Polytechnic	2.5mn	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports Site visits	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Upgrading Existing Youth Polytechnic	5mn	2008-2012	Operational workshop	Site visits Annual report	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Revitalising Proposed Youth Polytechnics	To be determined	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports Site visits	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Labor Export Program	To be determined	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports Site visits	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
						Works give technical support
Youth Fund	To be determined	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports Site visits	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Cheptuiyet Youth Polytechnic	2.5M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Reports Site visits	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Youth Empowerment Center	4M	2008-2012	Number of information centres constructed	Site visits Annual report	DYO	DYO to identify the venue and solicit for funding
Model Youth Polytechnic	4.5M	2008-2012	Number of model YP constructed and equipped	Site visits Annual report	DYO	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works give technical support
Planting Of Trees	0.07M per year	2008-2012	Number of trees planted	Surveys Annual report	DYO, DFO and NEMA	DFO advice on the type of trees to plant and DYO do mobilization
Mass Clean Ups In Major Centers And Health Facilities	0.08M per year	2008-2012	Number of cleanliness in major towns carried out	Site visits Annual report	DYO and Public health department	DPHO to provide technical support and do mobilization
MOYA Football League In The District	0.15M yearly	2008-2012	Number of organized competitions held	Surveys	DYO and D Sports Officer	DSO to identify qualified referees and DYO to organize the teams
MOYA Arts Concert	0.1M yearly	2008-2012	Number of youth concerts held	Annual reports Minutes	DYO	DYO to do mobilization
Youth Crime And Drugs Counseling Workshop	0.1M yearly	2008-2012	Number of youth counselling programs against drugs held	Reports	DYO, DMOH and OCDP	DYO to do mobilization and identifying the type of counseling to be conducted
Career Fairs	0.185M yearly	2008-2012	Number of workshops held on youth empowerment	Reports	DYO	DYO to identifying career areas and organize for training
Training Program	0.1M yearly	2008-2012	Number of workshops held on youth empowerment	Reports	DYO	DYO to do mobilization

4.2.5. Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Conservation Of Catchments Areas And Wetlands	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of sites rehabilitated No. of public barazas held	Records maintained by NEMA/ KFS	NEMA MENR KFS	K F S NEMA
Protection Of Hillside/Hilltops	"	2008-2012	No. of hillsides/hilltops protected No. of public barazas held	Site visits Records maintained by MENR	NEMA MENR	K F S NEMA

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Solid And Liquid Waste Management/Disposal	..	2008-2012	No. of disposal sites re-established No. of public barazas held	Records maintained by NEMA	NEMA MENR	K F S NEMA
Rehabilitation Of Degraded Environments Particularly Abandoned Quarries	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of sites rehabilitated No. of public barazas held	Records maintained by NEMA	NEMA MENR	K F S NEMA
Construction And Rehabilitation Of Other Dams District Wide		2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed Number of facilities completed	Monthly site visits Records held by District wide	GOK. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Sotik Town Sewage System/Water Sanitation Location-Sotik Division- Sotik Constituency-Sotik	7.2M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by public health office	Lake Victoria south water service board. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Nderik Dam Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik District -Sotik	1.5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Oldarakwa Dam Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik District- Sotik	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water	DWO. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Kinyose Dam Division-Mutarakwa Constituency-Sotik District -Sotik	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
District Water Office Construction/ Facilitation	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	Lake Victoria south water service board. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Sotik Water Supply	20.8M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water	Lake Victoria south water service board, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Water Office Location :Sotik Division-Sotik Constituency-Sotik	2.7M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water	Lake Victoria south water service board, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Sotik Town Sewage System/Water Sanitation Location-Sotik Division- Sotik Constituency-Sotik	7.2M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Records held by public health office	Lake Victoria south water service board, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Ndanai W/S Division-Ndanai Constituency- Sotik District-Sotik	12.9M	2008-2012	Number of facilities completed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Solyot Dam	3.5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits	DWO. Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
						Community to manage the project
Waikeri Dam	6.5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Records held by District water	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Kamureito Water Project	35M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Tabook Dam	5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Togomda Birirbei Dip Mutarakwa(Spring)	1.5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Kanusin Secondary School(Borehole)	2M	2008-2012	No. of feet drilled	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Chebitet Primary(Borehole)	2M	2008-2012	No. of feet drilled	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project
Kapsangaru Borehole	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of feet drilled	Monthly site visits Records held by District water office	DWO, Donors	GOK/Donors to provide funds Community to manage the project

4.2.6 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Provide Skills Upgrading For Medium And Small Enterprises	2008-2012	Number of people trained	Reports	Concerned government department	GOK, financial institutions	Concerned government department to offer training
Improve Marketing Of MSE Products	2008-2012	Number of MSE markets formed	Reports	Concerned government department	GOK, financial institutions	
Engendering MSE Sector	2008-2012	Gender representation in MSE sector	Reports	Concerned government department	GOK	Concerned government department to offer
Kipsigis Trade Development Joint Loan Board (Trade Loan Scheme) District Wide	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of traders issued with loans Amount disbursed to traders	Records held in the trade office	Office Of The Deputy Prime Minister And Ministry Of Trade	Local authorities

4.2.7 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Veterinary						
1. Disease And Pest Control	5M	2008-2012	Number of cattle vaccinated Number of committees formed	Reports Surveillance Minutes of DDC and DEC	DVO	DVO carry out vaccination and form disease control committees
2. Veterinary Public Health	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of flyers or butchers trained in a year Number of license issued to slaughter houses	Annuals reports	DVO	DVO train flyers and butchers, carryout meat inspection and issue licences
3. Increase Output And Productivity	2.5M	2008-2012	Number of A.I operators Number of functional dips Number of flyers licensed	Annual report	DVO	DVO to ensure that there is increased livestock output and productivity
4).Strengthen Monitoring And Evaluation System In The Department.	250.000	2008-2012	No. of meetings held No. of M&E visits conducted	Annual reports	DVO	DVO to ensure that M&E system is strengthen in the department
5.) Collect Veterinary Service Development Fund	1M per/year	2008-2012	Amount of revenue collected	Receipts	DVO	DVO collect veterinary service development funds
Establishment Of Diseases Free Zones	6M	2008-2010	Number of dips operational Number of sale yards used Number of farmers trained	Annual reports Survey	DVO	DVO ensures that the district is a disease free zone
Agriculture						
Njaa Marufuku	1.2M per year	2008-2012	Number of groups funded Amount of funds disbursed	Annual reports Minutes of district forums	DLPO and DAO	The two department identifies the groups, disburse the funding and offer training
National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Programme To Cover The Two Constituencies	8.8M	2008-2012	Increased agricultural production	Annual reports Minutes	DLPO and DAO	DLPO and DAO mobilizes the community to develop CAPs and promotion activities that lead to CIGs
Construction Of Four Divisional Offices And District Headquarter Offices	10M	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed	Site visits Reports	DAO	DOA mobilizes funds and Public works offer technical support
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme	8.8 M per year	2008-2012	Type of food crops produced	Surveys Reports	DAO	DAO to ensure that there is enhance access to farm inputs by farmers
Livestock						
Dairy Cattle Production	4.8M	2008-2012	Amount of milk produced	Delivery record in the processing plants Reports	DLPO	DLPO to facilitate training on management, upgrading ,fodder conservation, Demonstration on silage making
Livestock Marketing	1M	2008-2012	Number of auction yard introduced	Surveys	DLPO	DLPO Streamlining/introduction of auction yards in strategic areas.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Local Poultry Production	1.5M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on general management Tours Vaccinations
Introduction Of Dairy Goats.	1.2M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on goat management & providing of information on sourcing
Rhodes Grass Establishment	0.48M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices
Bee Keeping	0.5M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on bee keeping strategies. Tours
Sheep Production	0.75M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on management and encourage keeping of doper sheep Tours
Hive Production	0.25M	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on production of KTBH and Lang troth hives
Tree Planting	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of trees planted	Records maintained by KFS Site visits	K F S	K F S to provide technical advice
Income Generating Activities	..	2008-2012	Number of households benefiting from IGAs	Records maintained by KFS Site visits	K F S	K F S to provide technical advice
Development Of Dam Fisheries (District Wide)	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of fish dams	Records maintained by DFO Site visits	Ministry of fisheries	Ministry of fisheries to provide funds
On Farm Visits To Active And Potential Fish Farmers (District Wide)	..	2008-2012	No. of farm visits	Records maintained by DFO Site visits	Ministry of fisheries	Ministry of fisheries to provide funds
On-Farm Visits To Active And Potential Fish Farmers District Wide	..	2008-2012	No of farm visits	Records maintained by DFO Site visits	Ministry of fisheries	Ministry of fisheries to provide funds
On-Farm Visits To Active And Potential Fish Farmers District Wide						

4.2.8 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Roads							
Tabarmunai Solyot To Tarakwa	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR -Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kipsonoi-Via Sugurusiek Via Kamureito To Saunet	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kirait To Kapkures Road	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Sachangwan Via Kiplugum Bridge To Leldaet Primary Via Kapkawa	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kamusa To Leldaet	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Ngungunyat Ngocho Pry School	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Chebole Viamutarakwa To Tarakwa Junction	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Chebole To Labotiet	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Njorwet V Via Legetetiet To Kanusin	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Solyot To Chebitet To Molinga	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Changina ,Solyot – Tarakwa	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Oldabach Bridge	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Leldaet Bridge	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Chemogoi Bridge	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kipkilach Bridge	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Njaret-Motiret-Malinga Footbridge	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Sotik-Ndanai-Kilgoris	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Ndanai-Chepkalal-Burgei	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Ndanai-Kipsimbo-Koiyet	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Ndanai-Rotik-Kahawa	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kaplelach-Ngurwo	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Kapkelei Junction-Motiret-Sigorian-Makimeny	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained	Records maintained by MOR Site visits	MOR	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Energy							
Soymet Kamureito Via Chebole Via Tarakwa To Sachangwan (Along Tarmac Sotik-Bomet Rd.)	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households	Site visits -minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Kanusin Kapsangaru, S Solyot Trading Centers	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Kamureito, Kiptulwa, Kakures And Komirmir	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Gorgror-Kaplomboi-Kaplelach Market		2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Kipsingei Market		2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Rotik Market		2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Oldebesi And Surrounding	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Kipsimbol And Surrounding	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds: Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
Sertwet And Surrounding	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds: Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice
All Primary And Secondary Schools	To be determined	2008-2012	No of households covered	Site visits Minutes	Ministry of Energy	GOK	GOK to provide funds: Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice

4.2.9 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Construction Of District Development Office	5M	2008-2010	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	MPND AND VISION 2030	MPND AND VISION 2030	MOW to provide technical support
Procuring Of Vehicle	3.5M	2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	„	„	GOK to provide funds
Street Lights Programme		2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Local Government	MOW to provide technical support
Sotik Local Physical Development Plan		2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Local Government	GOK to provide funds
Waste Disposal Facility		2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Local Government	NEMA to provide technical advice.
Sewage System And VIP Toilets		2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	Ministry of Local Government	„	GOK to provide funds
Modern Bus Park		2008-2012	Degree of completion	Site Visits reports	Ministry of Local Government	„	GOK to provide funds

4.3 Summary of MONITORING and Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Sub-Sector	Indication Milestone	Current Situation	Mid Term Project (2010)	End Term Project (2012)
HIV/AIDS	Prevalence	3.1	2.8	2.3
	Reporting under COBPAP system	26 registered under COBPAP (community based programme activities reporting)	36	50
Youth	Construction of a hostel at Kaplong Youth Polytechnic	Nil	Completion of construction works	A well established center for the youth with all facilities including ICT
	Construction of new three polytechnics	Nil	Complete construction of two new youth polytechnics	Construction of three new youth [polytechnics
	Upgrading of existing youth-polytechnics	Poor facilities and low enrolment of trainees	Better facilities and improved enrolment of trainees due to free tuition	Youth polytechnics to become centers of excellence with all the required facilities and maximum enrolment of trainers
Ministry Of Water And Irrigation Through Lake Victoria South Water Services Board	-Increase population access to portable water in the urban areas -Increase in population access to portable water in rural Areas -Reduced UFW -Increase sewage facilities in urban areas -Increase in sewage facilities in rural areas vip latrines/ ordinary latrines	40% 30% 60% 15% 75%	50% 40% 55% 30% 80%	60% 50% 50% 40% 90%
Agriculture				
Total Acreage Under Cash Crop	Increase production yields per unit area eg tea yields from 0.8kg/bush/year to 2kg/bush/year. Rehabilitate neglected coffee farms so as to improve on farm incomes	Area under cash crops is 1548ha	1600ha	2000ha
Total Acreage Under Food Crop	increase area under food crops to cater for food security Reduction of post harvest losses through improvement of pest	11730ha 30%	12000ha 20%	14000ha 10%

Sub-Sector	Indication Milestone	Current Situation	Mid Term Project (2010)	End Term Project (2012)
	and diseases control			
Total Acreage Under Horticulture	-Promotion of horticultural crop development -increase area under horticultural crops hence increase family incomes and reduce poverty and hunger.	560ha	800ha	1200ha
Veterinary				
Increase In Number Of Livestock Vaccinated Against Foot And Mouth, Lumpy Skid And Black Quarter Anthrax	Number of livestock vaccinated	45000heads of cattle	55000heads of cattle	60000heads of cattle