DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
KERICHO

BOMET

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1994-96

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
KERICHO

FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development

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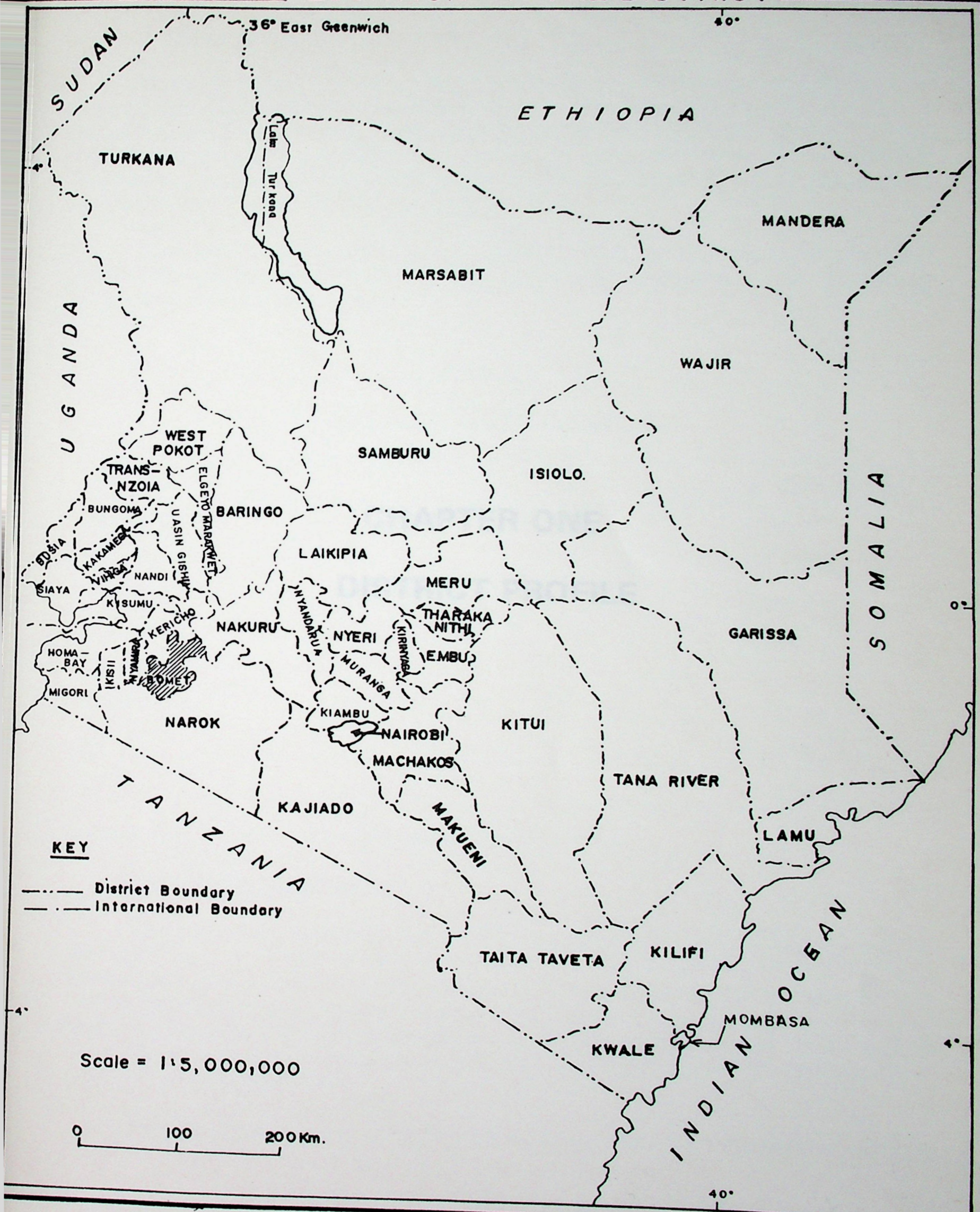
LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Bomet is a District recently created as a result of the division of the former Kericho District. It therefore becomes the 14th District in Rift Valley Province. It is bordered by four districts, namely Nakuru to the East, Kericho to the north east, Nyamira to the south and Narok to the west. In terms of latitudes Bomet District lies approximately between 0°-29′ and 1°-03′ South. In terms of longitude it lies approximately between 35°05′ and 35°35′ East.

The district occupies an area of 1,834.5 sq.km. comprising seven divisions namely Bomet, Konoin, Kimulot, Longisa, Sotik, Sigor and Chepalungu. The areas of the divisions are given below.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division

Divisions	Area in sq kms
Bomet Central	320.2
Konoin	224.8
Kimulot	168.9
Sigor	227.3
Longisa	262.0
Chepalungu	428.9
Sotik	202.9
Total	1,835

Source: District Commissioners office, Bomet, 1993.

Topography and Geology

The major part of Bomet District is characterised 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 north eastern part of the district rises eastward towards the 3,000m high Mau Ridge. The land slopes gently from the neighbouring Kericho Plateau to about 1,800m in the low lying Bomet area where the land is generally flat with a few scattered hills in Chepalungu and Sigor Plains.

The district has several rivers which flow within its boundaries. Among

these are River Kipsonoi, which flows through Sotik and proceeds on to Lake Victoria, River Nyangores which flows from Lake Victoria and proceeds southwards, through Tenwek, River Amalo which originates in the Transmara Forest and flows along the south western boundary of the district, and the Tebenik/Kiptiget Rivers which flow along the northern boundaries of the district. There is no major lake within the district. Dams are found in the drier zones of Chepalungu, parts of Sotik, Sigor and Longisa.

In terms of rock formations the district has volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic rocks in addition to tertiary lava (phonolites) and intermediate igneous rocks. There are also basement systems (granite), volcanic ash mixtures and other pyroclastic rocks. Also present are Quaternary volcanoes to the south west parts of the district and faults along the Mau escarpment bordering Narok District.

The northern portions of the district are marked by high altitudes and thus are suitable for tea growing. The altitudes slowly decline towards the southern parts of the district such as Chepalungu, Sigor and parts of Longisa in which the main economic activity is livestock production.

The higher altitudes in the south eastern parts of the district are particularly suitable for tea growing and some dairy/milk production. The middle parts of the district which lies between 2,300 m above sea level is suitable for tea, maize, pyrethrum and a bit of coffee. Dairy/milk production especially in Sotik Division is a major economic activity. Areas between 1,800 m and 2,300 m above sea level are mostly suitable for maize, pyrethrum, vegetables and beef production.

The northern parts of the district are abundantly served with rivers which form constant and reliable sources of potable water both for human and livestock use. The southern part of the district towards Chepalungu Plains is suitable for maize and livestock production. The western side bordering Narok is suitable for maize growing and livestock production.

Climate

The rainfall pattern in Bomet District generally follows altitude. Rainfall is highest in the lower highland zone within the tea zone. The upper highland zone which is mainly forest has low rainfall. The upper midland zone which lies west of the Rift experiences uniform rainfall while in the upper midland zone on the southern part of the district, rainfall is low.

Rainfall in the district is well distributed except for the small dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May. There is no real break between short and long rains in the whole district. In the extreme south, rains start in November and continue intermittently until June. June to November is the dry season. Rainfall here ranges from 1,400mm-1,000mm. In the extreme north rains start towards the end of March and continue intermittently up to the end of December. Table 1.2 shows monthly rainfall for 1988 to 1992.

The abundant water sources coupled with the even distribution of rain almost throughout the year naturally dictates the district's main economic activities which are basically agriculture and livestock production.

Table 1.2

Monthly Rainfall During the Period 1988-1992

Month	Long Term Monthly Mean	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	173.1	362.0	59.0	210.5	207.1	26.9
February	110.6	109.5	137.2	106.4	87.0	110.2
March	171.1	186.2	215.5	148.0	189.9	149.5
April	195.5	181.4	200.5	251.2	124.5	220.2
May	254.7	151.6	230.5	297.7	382.5	211.6
June	126.1	151.6	54.4	204.4	206.2	14.0
July	165.3	159.7	156.1	203.4	117.2	190.5
August	223.3	275.7	181.6	230.9	198.4	230.5
September	156.9	226.8	178.8	201.6	169.4	3.0
October	153.2	212.6	166.7	144.6	227.3	15.0
November	119.5	139.3	213.5	148.6	91.4	5.0
December	36.1	35.9	38.6	71.0	27.3	5.0
Total	1885.4	2192.3	1832.4	2218.3	2028.2	1181.4

Source: Meteorological Department, Kericho, 1993

Table 1.3 shows average monthly rainfall for four stations in the district.

Table 1.3

Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Litein Mission	84	95	149	135	203	89	79	122	91	121	121	113
Bomet	90	92	160	239	140	277	245	63	58	120	103	239
Sotik	125	161	175	217	136	125	170	274	139	96	62	113
Tenwek Mission	77	87	140	262	169	85	66	69	83	85	127	115

Source: Farm Management Handbook of Kenya Vol.II

The upper midland zone on the southern part of the district is suitable for sunflower and maize production - livestock and sorghum activities is also practised in this zone. Lower highland zone has a fairly good potential for pyrethrum if run-off loss of water and soil in the generally slopping areas is stopped by soil protection.

The temperatures in the district range between 16°C to 24°C The coldest months are usually between February and April, while the hot season starts from December to January. Table 1.4 presents mean monthly temperatures for 1989-1992. During 1990 and 1992 the trend changed slightly whereby the cold season was recorded beginning from January and the hot season recorded during June, July and August. The years 1989 and 1991 followed the normal temperature pattern in the district.

Table 1.4

Mean Monthly Temperature in °C (1989-92)

Month	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	16.9	22.5	17.6	18.5
February	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.6
March	24.4	17.9	18.1	19.4
April	17.9	18.3	17.8	18.1
May	16.6	17.2	17.0	17.3
June	16.7	16.9	17.8	17.5
July	16.5	16.9	16.5	16.4
August	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.0
September	17.1	17.2	17.0	18.2
October	17.1	17.4	16.9	17.1
November	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.9
December	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.4

Source: Meteorological Department, Kericho, 1993

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Bomet District is divided into seven administrative divisions (Table 1.5). These divisions are further divided into twenty locations and ninety one sub-locations. There are intentions to start two new additional divisions, Sotik and Silibwet which are to be carved out of Chepalungu and parts of Konoin and Bomet.

Table 1.5

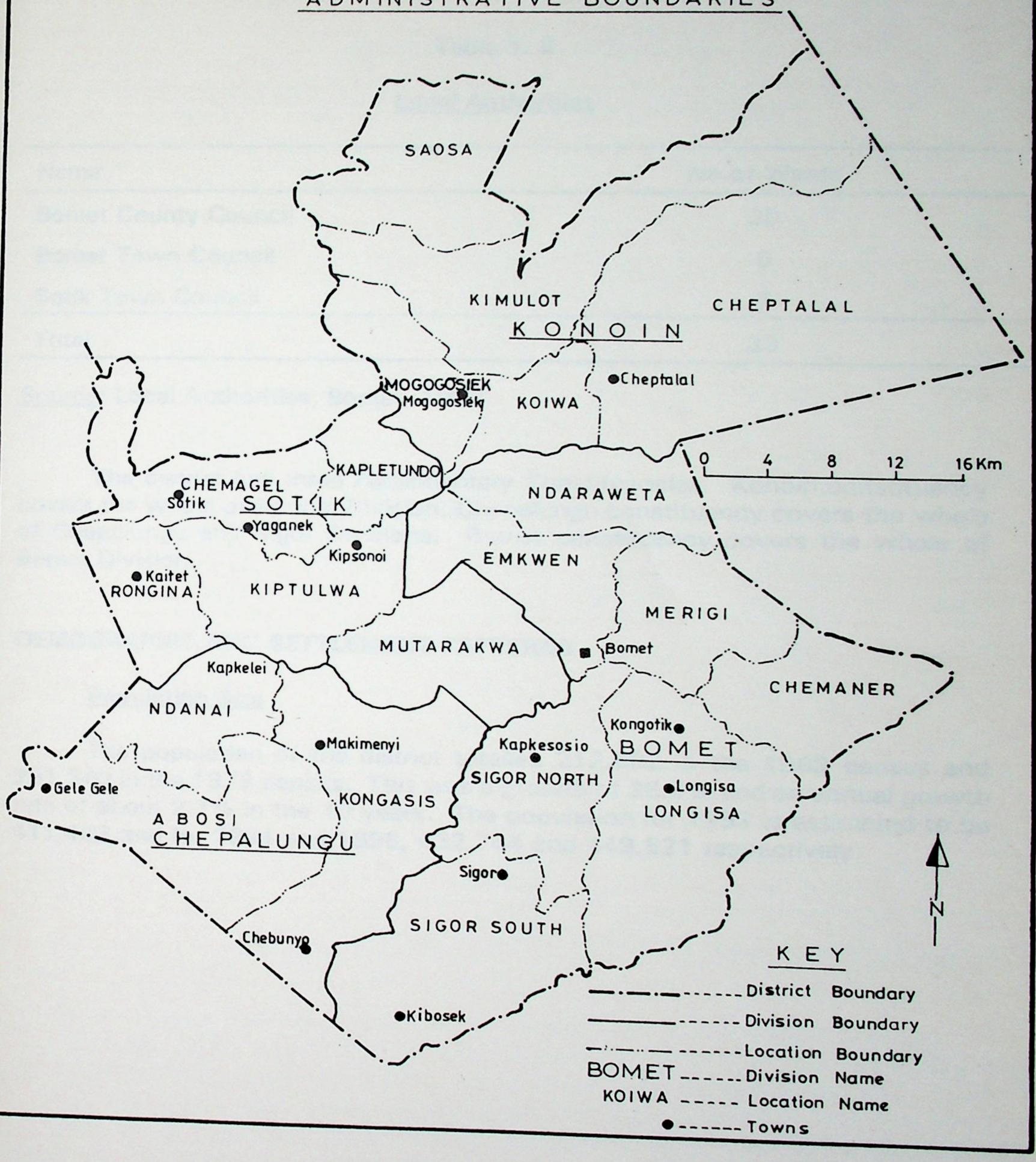
Administrative Units by Division

Division	No.of Locations	No.of Sub-locations
Bomet Central	5	22
Longisa	4	15
Konoin	4	8
Kimulot	3	6
Sigor	4	15
Chepalungu	3	13
Sotik	4	12
Total	27	91

Source: District Commissioners office, Bomet, 1993.

There are three local authorities in Bomet District. These are Bomet County Council whose boundaries correspond with those of the district, Bomet Town Council whose boundary corresponds with Bomet Township and Sotik Town Council whose boundary corresponds with Sotik Township.

BOMET DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



There are thirty three elected and ten nominated Councillors representing the local authorities as shown in the following table.

Table 1. 6

Local Authorities

Name	No.of Wards
Bomet County Council	20
Bomet Town Council	6
Sotik Town Council	7
Total	33

Source: Local Authorities, Bomet, 1993

The district has three Parliamentary Constituencies. Konoin constituency covers the whole of Konoin Division, Chepalungu constituency covers the whole of Chepalungu and Sigor Divisions. Bomet constituency covers the whole of Bomet Division.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Population Size

The population of the district totalled 212,802 in the 1969 census and 291,340 in the 1979 census. This was a growth of 26.9% and an annual growth rate of about 2.7% in the 10 years. The population for 1993 is estimated to be 411,402 and for 1994 and 1996, 432,744 and 449,521 respectively.

Table 1.7

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1993	%	1994	%	1996	%
0-4	83,926	20.4	86,444	20.4	91,702	20.4
5-9	72,407	17.6	74,579	17.6	79,121	17.6
10-14	53,482	13.0	55,087	13.0	58,442	13.0
15-19	52,248	12.7	53,815	12.7	57,092	12.7
20-14	37,849	9.2	38,984	9.2	41,358	9.2
25-29	26,330	6.4	27,120	6.4	28,772	6.4
30-34	20,570	5.0	21,187	5.0	22,477	5.0
35-39	15,222	3.7	15,678	3.7	16,633	3.7
40-44	12,753	3.1	13,136	3.1	13,936	3.1
45-49	10,285	2.5	10,594	2.5	11,239	2.5
50-54	7,405	1.8	7,627	1.8	8,092	1.8
55-59	6,994	1.7	7,204	1.7	7,643	1.7
60-64	4,525	1.1	4,661	1.1	4,945	1.1
65-69	3,291	0.8	3,390	0.8	3,596	0.8
70-74	2,057	0.5	2,119	0.5	2,223	0.5
74-79 80+	2,057	0.5	2,119	0.5	2,250	0.5
Total	411,402	100.0	423,744	100.0	449,521	100.0

Source: Projections based on 1979 Population Census.

Table 1.7 shows that the majority of the population falls under the age group 0-14 i.e. 50.9% in 1993. This is projected to be 50.9% in 1994 and 50.9% in 1996. The percentage of the population above 59 years to the total population in 1993 is 4.6%. A similar percentage applies to the years 1994 and 1996. This indicates that the percentage of the population above 59 years to the total population is expected to remain constant.

According to Table 1.7, the dependancy ratio for 1993, 1994 and 1996

remains constant at 54.6% signifying that the minority are expected to support the majority.

Table 1.8

Population Projections by Sex and Age Groups

Age Cohort	1993 M	1993 F	1994 M	1994 F	1996 M	1996 F
0-4	40,788	43,138	42,012	44,432	44,567	47,135
5-9	35,190	37,217	36,243	38,334	38,453	40,668
10-14	25,992	27,490	26,772	28,315	28,403	30,039
15-19	25,393	26,855	26,154	27,661	27,747	29,345
10-24	18,395	19,454	18,946	20,038	20,100	21,258
25-29	12,796	13,534	13,180	13,940	13,983	14,789
30-34	9,997	10,573	10,297	10,890	10,924	11,553
35-39	7,398	7,824	7,620	8,058	8,084	8,550
40-44	6,198	6,555	6,386	6,752	6,773	7,163
45-49	4,999	5,286	5,149	5,445	5,462	5,777
50-54	3,599	3,806	3,707	3,920	3,933	4,159
55-59	3,399	3,595	3,501	3,703	3,714	3,939
60-64	2,199	2,326	2,265	2,396	2,403	2,542
65-69	1,599	1,692	1,648	1,742	1,748	1,848
70-74	1,001	1,057	1,030	1,089	1,094	1,157
75-79 80+	1,000	1,057	1,030	1,089	1,093	1,156
Total	199,942	211,460	205,940	217,804	218,481	231,068
G.Total	411,402		423,460		449,521	

Source: Projections based on 1979 Population Census

Table 1.8 shows the male/female sex ratios in various age categories or groups. The female sex outnumber the male sex in virtually all age groups. Females outnumber males by 2.7% in 1993, 2.8% in 1994 and 2.8% in 1996.

Table 1.9

Population Projections of Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	40,788	43,138	42,012	44,432	44,567	47,135
6-13 (Primary)	48,196	51,566	50,414	53,319	53,483	56,565
14-17 (Secondary)	20,420	21,611	21,046	22,260	22,329	23,615
15-49 (Female)	-	90,081	-	92,784	-	98,435
15-59 (Labour Force)	92,174	97,482	94,938	100,407	100,720	106,523

Source: Figures based on 1979 Census.

Table 1.9 shows that the percentage of primary school age groups for 1993, 1994 and 1996 as 24.2, 24.4 and 24.4 respectively. In the secondary school age groups for 1993, 1994 and 1996 the percentage is 10.2, 10.2 and 10.2 respectively.

The population below 5 years i.e. non school going age was 20.3, 20.4 and 20.3 respectively. This means that the government has a responsibility of providing health facilities for this population. This is especially important considering that primary health care and preventive medicine are stressed at present. Also to be taken seriously is family planning in order to reduce the present and projected percentage of this group.

Table 1.10

Population Projections by Division

Division	1993	1994	1996
Bomet Central	63,904	65,821	69,829
Sotik	62,752	64,635	68,571
Longisa	59,635	61,424	65,165
Sigor	58,460	60,214	63,881
Chepalungu	57,334	59,054	62,650
Konoin	55,815	57,489	60,990
Kimulot	53,502	55,107	58,463
Total	411,402	423,744	449,521

Source: Projections based on 1979 Census.

Bomet Central and Sotik Divisions have the highest population projections (Table 1.10). This order remains the same for 1994 and 1996. The divisions which followed the above two in order of ranking were Longisa, Sigor, Chepalungu, Konoin and Kimulot.

The high population concentrations within Bomet Central and Sotik Divisions relative to the other divisions can be attributed to their status as major towns and trading centres, Bomet Central being the District headquarters.

The sex distribution within the divisions portrayed a similar trend as indicated in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11

Population Projections by Division and Sex

	1993		1994		1996	
Division	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bomet Central	31,057	32,847	31,989	33,832	33,937	35,892
Sotik	30,497	32,255	31,413	33,222	33,326	35,245
Longisa	28,983	30,652	29,852	31,572	31,670	33,495
Sigor	28,412	30,048	29,264	30,950	31,046	32,835
Chepalungu	27,864	29,470	28,700	30,354	30,448	32,203
Konoin	27,126	28,689	27,940	29,549	29,641	31,349
Kimulot	26,002	27,500	26,782	28,325	28,413	30,050
Total	199,941	211,461	205,940	217,804	218,481	231,068
G.Total	411,402		423,744		449,549	

Source: Projections based on 1979 Census.

Table 1.11 portrays the divisional sex ratio which favours the female numbers in all the divisions.

Table 1.12 indicates population density per division. Kimulot Division recorded the highest density at 316.87 persons per sq km in 1993 which is projected to 326.26 and 346.13 in 1995 and 1996 respectively. Sotik Division is next with 309.27, 318.55 and 337.95 in 1993, 1994 and 1996 respectively.

The high population densities in Kimulot is attributed to the large tea plantations which engage a sizeable labour force for harvesting purposes. Apart from farming activities within Sotik Division, the town also acts as a transit point as it neighbours Kisii and Nyamira Districts. This partly accounts for the population density.

Chepalungu has the lowest population density which can be attributed to the arid nature of soils in most parts of the division and is therefore not suitable for farming.

Table 1.12

Population Density by Division

Division	Area (sq km)	1993	1994	1996
Bomet Central	320.2	199.57	205.56	218.07
Sotik	202.9	309.27	318.55	337.96
Longisa	262	227.61	234.44	248.72
Sigor	227.3	257.19	264.90	281.04
Chepalungu	428.9	133.67	137.68	146.07
Konoin	224.8	248.28	255.73	271.30
Kimulot	168.9	316.87	326.26	346.13

Migration

Migrations within the district are concentrated in the northern parts of the district specifically within Kimulot and to a lesser extent Konoin Division. This is due to the large tea plantations within these divisions which employ a large labour force in the tea industry. Most of this labour comes from the neighbouring provinces of Western and Nyanza.

The main town and market centres are evenly distributed because of the district's high potential for food production and the settlement pattern is not influenced by market/town distribution. Most markets have sprung up as administrative centres e.g. Mogogosiek, Ndanai and Longisa. Whereas the growth of the markets is also influenced by the type of business conducted in them, availability of social amenities and road linkages to these centres have also contributed to the growth of their hinterlands. Business provided in these centres include provision and general retail shops, restaurants, bars and carpentry and other services like tailoring.

Most centres are well linked with all weather and tarmac roads i.e. Sotik, Litein, Bomet, and Longisa. The centres with poor road linkages are Ndanai, Siongiroi and Mogogosiek. (see map 1). The district being wet throughout most of the year renders some centres inaccessible which means that marketing of farm produce is rarely effective and this adversely affects productivity since farmers are disillusioned when they cannot sell their produce especially milk which is a perishable product.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Land and Soils

Table 1.13

Soils and Land Use Patterns

Soil Type	Area (sq km)	Land-use Pattern
Clay	800	(High potential) Tea, maize pyrethrum, dairy cattle
Loam	200	(Medium potential) Tea, beef cattle, dairy cattle, coffee, sugar cane
Black Cotton Soil	834.5	Cotton, beef, beef cattle, maize, bee-keeping

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993

There are three major soil types in the district, namely clay, loam and black cotton soils. Clay type of soil occupies 43.6% of the land in the district, excluding forest reserves; the loamy soils cover about 10.9%, while black cotton soil covers about 45% of the agricultural land.

Clay Soil: This soil type is found in the north and eastern parts, mainly in Konoin Division, two thirds of Bomet Division, Sotik and parts of Chepalungu. The main crops supported by this soil are tea, maize and pyrethrum. Dairy livestock farming and horticulture are also practised.

Loamy Soil: Mainly found in parts of Bomet and Sotik Divisions. The major crop is tea. The livestock activities undertaken are dairy and beef cattle rearing.

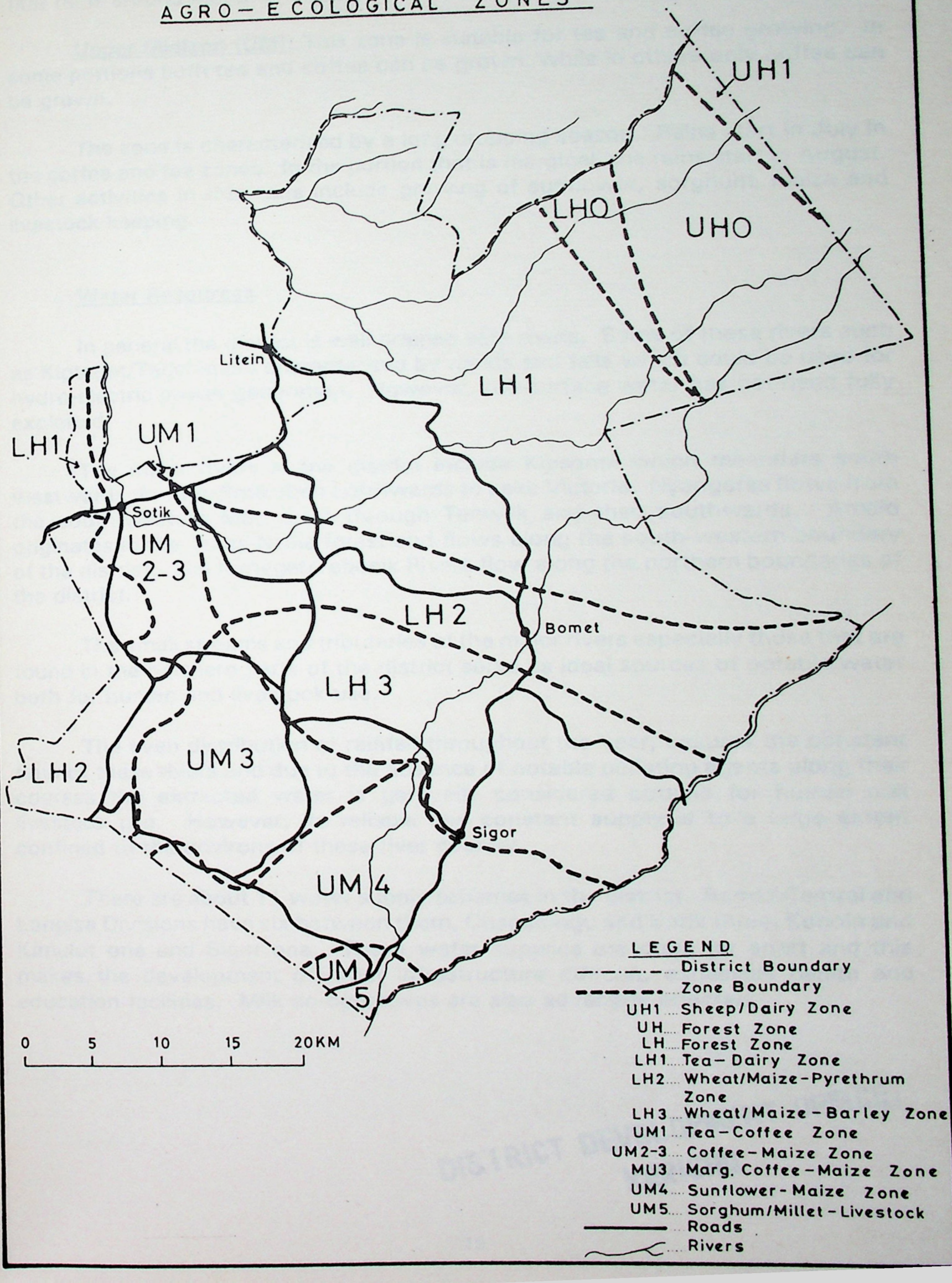
Black: Found in some parts of Chepalungu, Bomet and Sigor Divisions. This comprises medium potential land, with a small marginal portion bordering Narok District. This soil is suitable for maize, beef cattle and bee-keeping.

The district can be divided into two main agro-ecological zones namely Lower Highland (LH) and Upper Midland (UM). The Lower Midland zone can be further divided into two sub-zones, LH1 and LH2.

LH1: This is the tea and dairy zone with permanent cropping possibilities with two variable cropping seasons with first rains starting in February and second rains starting around the end of July.

BOMET DISTRICT

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Zone Boundary
- UH1 ... Sheep/Dairy Zone
- UH ... Forest Zone
- LH ... Forest Zone
- LH1 ... Tea-Dairy Zone
- LH2 ... Wheat/Maize-Pyrethrum Zone
- LH3 ... Wheat/Maize-Barley Zone
- UM1 ... Tea-Coffee Zone
- UM2-3 ... Coffee-Maize Zone
- MU3 ... Marg. Coffee-Maize Zone
- UM4 ... Sunflower-Maize Zone
- UM5 ... Sorghum/Millet-Livestock
- Roads
- Rivers

LH2: This is the wheat, maize and pyrethrum zone with a very long cropping season and intermediate rains divisible into two variable cropping seasons with the first rains around March and second starting around end of July.

Upper Midland (UM): This zone is suitable for tea and coffee growing. In some portions both tea and coffee can be grown, while in others only coffee can be grown.

The zone is characterised by a long cropping season. Rains start in July in the coffee and tea zones. In the portion that is marginal, the rains start in August. Other activities in this zone include growing of sunflower, sorghum, maize and livestock keeping.

Water Resources

In general the district is well drained with rivers. Some of these rivers such as Kipteget/Tebenic are characterised by rapids and falls which could be used for hydro-electric power generation. However, sub-surface water has not been fully exploited.

The major rivers in the district include Kipsonoi which meanders south westwards through Sotik then northwards to Lake Victoria. Nyangores flows from the south-western Mau crest through Tenwek and then southwards. Amalo originates in the Trans-Nzoia forest and flows along the south-western boundary of the district. The Kipteget/Tebenik Rivers flow along the northern boundaries of the district.

The small streams and tributaries of the major rivers especially those that are found in the northern parts of the district serve as ideal sources of potable water both for human and livestock use.

The even distribution of rainfall throughout the year, ensures the constant flow of these rivers and due to the absence of notable polluting agents along their courses the extracted water is generally considered potable for human and livestock use. However, its reliable and constant supply is to a large extent confined to the environs of these river courses.

There are about 11 water supply schemes in the district. Bomet Central and Longisa Divisions have six between them, Chepalungu and Sotik three, Konoin and Kimulot one and Sigor one. These water supplies are quite far apart and this makes the development of other infrastructure difficult, especially health and education facilities. Milk co-operatives are also adversely affected.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE,
KERICHO

Forestry

The forest resources are in the form of indigenous and exotic trees in Londiani and Tinderet. Mau Forest is the eastern part of the district and Chepalungu Forest to the south. The total area covered by forests is 244 sq.km, which are gazetted. The remaining area of the district is settled and/farm lands characterized by patches of wood lots and boundary line trees. The Chepalungu and Mau-forests are natural forests. In some parts of Konoin in the estates there are both plantations and natural forests. The plantations are owned by the Government, Tea Estates and Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation.

Wood from these forests is mainly used for timber, building poles, fuel wood, power and telephone poles. The forests also provide necessary soil cover which prevent soil erosion. Apart from these uses, the area has the potential for other forest product such as bee-keeping, rubber tree planting, resin harvesting and rick tree rearing.

Wildlife

Mau forest which covers 350 sq.km. is the home of rare animals species like the bongo, giant forest hogs, copper tailed monkeys, black and white colobus monkeys, elephants, leopards, buffaloes and abundant bird life. It is the only National Reserve in the district and has all the potential to take advantage of the viable tourism industry.

There have been very few cases of destruction of crops by wildlife. This is because the farming areas are distanced from the park.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

The district has a number of rocks which are of economic value. The important ones presently under exploitation are murram, ballast and building stones. Murram and ballast are found in Konoin Division while building stone is found in Bomet Division which also has red building sand.

Other minerals that have some economic potential but are not fully investigated or exploited are limestone (cement raw materials) found in Sigor and gold deposits near Sotik.

Fisheries

The various rivers within the district have quite a variety of fish stocks. Fish farming activities are currently being encouraged. Stocking of dams especially in Chepalungu Division with fingerlings is an ongoing programme.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

DDC and its Sub-Committees

The Bomet District Development Committee was formed in July 1992. It is charged with the responsibility of establishing local development priorities, monitoring the technical work of the executive committee and other sub-committees and monitoring the progress of rural development activities carried out in the district. The committee meets four times every year and its membership is composed of all heads of departments, members of parliament, representatives from local authorities, regional authorities, parastatals and area-based NGOs. The District Commissioner is the Chairman while the District Development Officer is the Secretary.

District Executive Committee: This is the technical arm of the D.D.C. Its functions include preparation of plans as well as management and implementation of projects. It also serves to promote inter-ministerial co-ordination of development activities in the district. This committee is not yet fully represented in the district as there are several heads of departments who are yet to be posted to this new district. It therefore still draws some of its membership from Kericho District. It meets once every month. Its effectiveness will improve once all the departmental heads are in place.

Divisional Development Committees: There are presently seven such committees representing the seven divisions in the district. All these committees meet at least twice every three months or as often as the need arises. The DOs are the Chairmen of the DVDCs, while the District Development Officer is the Secretary for these committees.

These committees have the responsibility of assembling initial project ideas, sorting them out according to local priorities and forwarding them to the DDC for more formal review and assessment. Most of these committees are not fully functional due to inadequate composition. Vital technical staff are yet to be posted to some of the new divisions, secondly, most of the present members of these committees are in dire need of training especially on the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

Locational and Sub-Locational Development Committees: These committees are responsible for identifying and selecting projects and programmes from the grassroots. So far, their effectiveness are hindered by lack of training of the members. The Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs are the Chairmen of the locational and sub-locational committees respectively.

District Education Board: This board is charged with the management of all schools in the district, viz. school site selection, auditing of harambee funds, organizing harambee fund raising and disbursing of Government grants to schools. The Chairman is the District Commissioner while the District Education Officer is the Secretary.

District Agricultural Committee: This committee is charged with looking into ways of improving agricultural and livestock production, prevention of disease outbreak, ensuring that dipping is carried out regularly and with proper acaricide, control of soil erosion and water catchment areas, compensation of farmers for their crops damaged by wildlife and monitoring general trends in agricultural and livestock production. The District Commissioner is the Chairman, the Secretary is the District Agricultural Officer.

District Joint Loan Board: This board is charged with the responsibility of discussing and disbursing loans to small scale traders. It meets as often as there are funds to be disbursed. This is a revolving fund. This committee is not yet functional in this new district due to lack of funds.

District Health Committee: This committee is charged with the review and improvement of health services in the district that is supervising and monitoring of the health sector projects and programmes. This committee is not fully functional yet due to lack of key personnel who have yet to be posted to the district.

District Land Control Board: This Board approves applications for sub-division, transfer and lease of plots. It works together with the lands adjudication, survey and lands registration departments. This committee meets as often as there are land cases.

District Dairy Board: This board is charged with the implementation of the Kenya Dairy Board act which stipulates that milk produce must be marketed through licensed individuals or organised co-operative, where K.C.C. does not operate. It also licences retail milk sellers.

Tea Cess and Produce Monitoring Committee: This committee is responsible for the management of funds accruing from tea cess levies. It prioritizes projects for implementation such as tea roads etc. using this fund. It meets as often as the need arises.

District Planning Unit

This unit serves as a secretariat to the district executive committee for day to day co-ordination of planning and implementation work. In Bomet this unit is currently composed of the District Development Officer and the District Officer. The other members who form part of this unit are usually sought from Kericho District because the relevant ministry representatives have not been posted.

Local Authorities

There are three local authorities in the district. These are Bomet County Council, Bomet Town Council and Sotik Town Council. The Bomet County Council's main function is the provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure within its area of jurisdiction. The Bomet and Sotik Town Councils provide and maintain various infrastructure within their townships. Apart from Bomet and Sotik Town Councils which were in existence before, Bomet County Council is still in its infancy as it was recently formed after Bomet District was curved out of former Kericho District.

Voluntary Agencies

The non-governmental organizations carrying out development activities in this new district are mostly church based. The main churches involved in development are the Catholic, World Gospel Mission and African Gospel Church which funded the construction of Tenwek Hospital and are also involved in the construction of several health centres within the district.

The projects and programmes of these organizations are first of all tabled through the D.D.C. for discussion and approval and during their implementation the relevant departments, the area DOs and Chiefs are fully involved.

Harambee Movement

The Harambee movement has been instrumental in harnessing resources for development within the vital sectors of education and health. Many primary and secondary schools have been constructed and equipped through these efforts.

Due to its potential in supplementing government efforts in overall development, the district is currently working on a programme schedule of harambee activities in order to maximize achievements through targeting specific problem areas. The sectors covered will be broadened to include productive areas.

Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals

The major parastatals in the district involved in development activities are the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) the Kenya Pyrethrum Board (KPB) and the Agricultural Finance Corporation (A.F.C.).

The Kenya Tea Development Authority has been responsible for the sustained production and by implication, income generation for the thousands of small-holder tea producers. KTDA runs a number of tea processing factories in the predominantly tea growing zones.

The Kenya Pyrethrum Board has continuously encouraged the growth of the pyrethrum industry in the district. The crop is currently among the leading income earners in the district.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation has traditionally accorded seasonal loans to maize farmers in an effort to boost productivity. However their efforts have been affected by inadequate funds vis-a-vis loan application and poor repayment of loans.

The other parastatals are Kenya Power and Lighting Company and Kenya Posts and Telecommunications. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company extends power to areas that are lacking electricity, thus opening them up for further growth. The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications provides postal and telephone services to major towns and market centres.

CHAPTER TWO

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture is the main economic activity. The district is endowed with natural resources, fertile soils and favourable climatic conditions. As a result of the above, there is a wide variety of crops which can be grown in the district, including cash crops (tea, coffee, pyrethrum and maize). The ever increasing demands for the products ensures stable and increasing incomes for example pyrethrum alone is expected to earn the farmers Ksh.29,261,232 in 1993. Livestock activities are also undertaken.

Despite the infrastructural and marketing limitations which still constraints this sector, agricultural earnings have shown a steady increase over the years.

Commercial activities are limited to the urban centres and contributes marginally to income generation and employment creation, when compared to crops and livestock.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture ranks highest as an income generating activity in the district. There are two distinct variations in farm types within the district. The variation depends on farm sizes both small and large. The large farm sizes are predominantly found in the northern parts of the district comprising of Kimulot and Konoin Divisions. The large farms take up 10% of the total farm acreage within the district with the remaining 90% of the farmers falling under the small farm sector category.

Small Farm Sector

Most farmers within the district fall under the small holders category. Table 2.1 indicates farm size categories and number of farmers in each category.

Table 2.1

Farm Sizes

Land Size Category (Ha) Small Scale	Number of Farmers
0.5 and below	-
0.5 - 2	358
2 - 5	9,026
5 - 10	19,993
Total	29,377

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993

From Table 2.1, most farmers fall under the 5-10 ha holdings and exceed those falling under the 2-5 ha category by 68%. Farmers with holdings between 0.5 and 2 ha in size form a small proportion and amounts to only 1.2% of the total number of farmers in the small scale farm category. Statistics for farmers with 0.5 ha and below were not available.

Table 2.2 indicates the number of rural households per division, total farm area in sq.km. and crops grown.

Table 2.2

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area (km^2)	RHH	Main Food Produce	Main Cash Crops	%HH with High Value Crops	HH Members of Producer Co-ops.
Sotik	367	13,600	Maize, beans, finger millet, irish potatoes	Tea, pyrethrum, maize	30%	10,880
Bomet Central	367	13,155	Maize, beans finger millet, irish potatoes	Pyrethrum, tea, maize	40%	7,893
Longisa	244	9,000	Maize, beans finger millet irish potatoes	Pyrethrum, tea	20%	4,500
Sigor	239	8,856	Maize, beans, sorghum, irish potatoes	Horticulture, maize	10%	3,542
Chepalungu	236	8,745	Maize, beans, finger millet, potatoes	Maize	5%	5,247
Kimulot	195	7,400	Maize, beans, finger millet	Tea	25%	4,070
Konoin	210	3,915	Maize, sorghum, beans, finger millet, irish potatoes	Tea, maize, coffee, pyrethrum	20%	783

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993.

Sotik Division has the highest number of rural households totalling 13,600 and with a total farm area of 367 sq km. Crops grown in the division include maize, beans, finger millet and irish potatoes. The main cash crops produced are pyrethrum, tea and maize which is both food and cash crop. Between 25% - 30% of the total households have significant cash crop production. Up to 80% of the farmers are members of producer co-operatives.

Bomet Central has 13,155 rural households and a total farm area of 367 sq km. The crops grown here are maize, beans finger millet and irish potatoes. The main cash crops are tea, pyrethrum and maize. Up to 40% of the total of households within this division have significant cash crop production and between 10% - 15% have notable quantities of the same. The percentage of farmers who are members of the Producer Co-operative stands at about 60%.

Longisa Division has a total of 9,000 rural households with an estimated farm area of 244 sq km. The crops grown here are maize, beans, finger millet and irish potatoes. The main cash crops are pyrethrum and tea. Between 15 - 20%

of the total households within this division have significant cash crop production and about 5% have notable quantities of the same. Only about 40 to 50% of farmers are members of producer co-operatives.

Sigor Division has 8,856 rural households with an estimated farm area of 239 sq km. Crops grown here are maize, beans, sorghum and irish potatoes. The main cash crops are horticulture and maize. Between 5 - 10% of the proportion of households within this division have significant cash crop production. About 40% of the farmers are members of Producer Co-operatives.

Chepalungu Division has 8,745 rural households with an estimated area of 236 sq km. The crops grown here are maize, beans, finger millet and potatoes. The main cash crop is maize and only upto 5% of the households within the division have significant cash crop production and upto 10% have notable quantities. About 30% are members of Producer co-operatives.

Kimulot Division has 7,400 rural households with estimated farm area of 195 sq km. The crops grown here are maize, beans and finger millet with the only cash crop being tea. Between 50 - 55% of the total households within this division have significant cash crop production. Between 20 - 25% of the farmers are members of the Producer co-operatives.

The above analysis indicates that most of the farmers in the northern divisions of Kimulot, Bomet Central and some northern parts of the district are engaged in the more lucrative tea farming due to its cash generating capacity. Maize farming is district wide and presently attracts upto 25% of the farming community. About 15% of the total farming community is engaged in pyrethrum, coffee, beans, finger millet, horticulture and irish potatoes farming.

Konoin Division has 3,915 rural households and a total farm area of 210 sq.km. The main food crops grown are maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, irish potatoes. The main cash crops are tea, maize, coffee and pyrethrum. Between 35-40% of households within this division have significant cash crop production. Up to 10% have notable quantities. About 20% of the farmers are members of producer co-operatives.

Table 2.3

Average Crop Production, 1993

Crops	Hectarage	Production (Tonnes)	Production per Hectare
Maize	40,857.0	117,780.9	3.00
Sorghum	220.0	115.0	0.44
Finger Millet	1,262.0	557.3	0.45
Beans	8,796.0	10,989.0	1.30
Irish Potatoes	1,190.0	15,405.0	12.50
Sweet Potatoes	40.0	600.0	15.00
Sunflower	37.0	25.9	0.10
Tea	3,695.0	55,425.0	15.00
Coffee	71.5	357.5	5.00
Pyrethrum	1,535.0	52,500.0	0.83

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993.

Table 2.3 indicates the general level of agricultural productivity relating to crop production in 1993. Maize has the highest tonnage followed by tea and pyrethrum. Productivity per hectare is highest for pyrethrum and sweet potatoes.

Large Farm Sector

As indicated earlier, the large farms are found mostly in the northern parts of the district in Kimulot and Konoin Divisions. There are tea plantations owned by African Highland Produce Co., Brooke Bond, Nyayo Tea Zones and Kenya Tea Development Authority.

The large tea plantations are a major source of casual employment throughout the year mostly for tea picking. Most of these employees are imported from Western and Nyanza Provinces. Although the large farms only form 10% of the total farm area within the district, they produce upto 25% of the total tea production within the district due to efficient operations and management.

Table 2.4

Farm Size

Land Size Category (Ha)	Number of Farmers
10 - 20	2,911
20 - 60	599
60 - 100	82
100 - 200	21
200 and above	

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993.

Under the large scale farms category, farmers falling between the 20-200 ha. range only are 21% of those falling between 10-20 ha. The 200 and above hectarage category falls mostly within Konoin and Kimulot Divisions and are predominantly large tea plantations owned by African Highland Produce Company and Nyayo Tea Zones.

Livestock Sector

Livestock production is the second most important economic activity and contributes between 20 - 35% of the total household incomes depending on the division.

Presently the entire district has only one livestock holding ground which is based within the District Headquarters. The importance of this sector necessitates the establishment of additional such facilities during the plan period.

Dairy production, beef production, poultry production, sheep and goat production and bee keeping are the major livestock activities in order of importance.

Table 2.5

Total Livestock Population, 1992

Grades	Zebus	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
194,335	371,623	565,958	57,245	133,785

Source: Livestock Production Office, Bomet, 1993.

The main livestock products are milk beef, hides and skins, eggs and mutton. There is honey production in parts of Sigor and Chepalungu. All the above are produced in various quantities by division. Tables 2.6 indicates milk deliveries to KCC in 1991 and 1992 per division.

Table 2.6

Amount of Milk Delivered to KCC (Litres)

Division	1991	1992
Chepalungu	2,061,000	12,236,800
Sotik	10,000,186	2,236,800
Sigor	2,496,959	2,915,207
Bomet Central	3,067,664	1,915,207
Konoin/Kimulot	-	-
Total	17,625,809	19,927,307

Source: District Livestock Office, Bomet, 1993.

According to divisional analysis, Sotik is the leading in terms of milk deliveries for sale to the KCC. Upto 75% of the households in this division have high value animals. Konoin and Kimulot Divisions rank second in terms of deliveries to the KCC. Upto 72% of the farmers in these divisions have high value grade animals. Sigor and Bomet Central divisions have equal milk deliveries to the KCC. An average of 50% of the farmers in these divisions have high value grade animals. Chepalungu have the lowest milk deliveries to the KCC due to the area's topography which is suitable for beef production rather than Dairy. Upto 40% of the households in this division have high value grade cattle.

Table 2.7

Hides and Skins Production Figures

	Grades				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
Hides	8639	5607	5916	4731	24,893
Goat Skins	12043	7456	5116	3771	28,386
Sheep Skins	2116	1871	863	536	5,386
Calf Skins	7356	5410	3217	1013	16,996

Source: District Livestock Office, Bomet, 1993.

OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Fisheries

Reasonable potential exists for the exploitation of this resource. River Nyangores which traverses most of the district and the dams in some of the southern parts of the district hold sufficient quantities of various fish species due to previous stocking programmes.

Agro-Forestry

The forestry department is to embark on a comprehensive sensitization campaign in order to encourage the farmers to embark on Agro-forestry activities. This is due to the future potential which exists within this activity which is favoured both by climatic conditions and soils almost district wide.

COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER SERVICES

Most of these fall under non-farming activities. The commercial and trade activities are limited to the urban centres within the district such as Sotik, Silibwet, Bomet Township, Longisa, Sigor, Ndanai and Mogogosiek. The business enterprises consists of restaurants, bars, retail shops and tailoring units.

Since the establishment of this new district and the creation of new administration units in the form of divisions, locations and sub-locations evidence abounds indicating the future rapid growth of this sector arising from greater demand for goods and services.

The manufacturing sector has not made any impact due to the absence of any industries. There exists potential for establishment of small scale agro-industries such as fruit canning, vegetable processing and maize milling at commercial levels.

The present Jua Kali sector within the district is unplanned and uncoordinated. The formal introduction of this programme is to commence in Sotik through the construction of several sheds funded through a donor agency. This will later be expanded to cover Bomet Township, Silibwet and Longisa.

EMPLOYMENT

The labour force for the district is estimated at 174,323 for 1993, rising to 179,717 and 190,664 for 1994 and 1996 respectively. The statistics indicate that the labour force will comprise of 42.3% of the total district population in 1993 and 42.3% both in 1994 and 1996. These figures suggest that the labour force is projected to increase by 3% between 1993 to 1994 and 5.7% between 1994 and 1996.

Distribution of Labour

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of labour force across the sectors.

Table 2.8

Employment Profile of the District

	1993	1994	1996
Labour Force	411,402	423,744	449,521
Agricultural Labour			
Small Scale	285,515	291,112	306,573
Large Scale	45,029	45,764	49,447
Wage Employment			
Public Sector	4,026	4,420	4,503
Private Sector	29,111	29,905	31,461
Urban Self-Employment			
Commercial/Business	30,443	33,899	36,411
Informal Sector	9,050	9,746	11,687
Other Rural Self-Employment	8,228	8,898	9,439

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1991.

Table 2.8 portrays the number of people employed in different sectors. Out of the total labour force in 1993, 1994 and 1996, the number of people employed in the small farms is estimated to be 69.4%, 68.7% and 68.2% respectively.

The large farms are estimated to engage 10.9%, 10.8% and 11% respectively over the years indicated above. Wage employment is expected to cater for 9.8% in 1993, and 8% in 1994 and 1996.

The urban self-employed will consist of 7.4% in 1993 and 8.1 in 1994 and 1996. The informal sector will account for 2.2%, 2.3% and 2.6% respectively of the total labour force over the same period of time. Other rural self-employment activities will take up to 2.0% in 1993 and 2.1% in 1994 and 1996.

Conditions of Employment

As earlier stated the district's major economic potential is agriculture and livestock production. Agriculture is the major employer especially the tea farms which requires constant and regular harvesting. Tea is predominant in Kimulot, Konoin and Bomet Central Division. It is also grown in some parts of Longisa and Sotik.

Due to the fact that it is labour intensive, tea picking as a source of casual employment has attracted large migrations especially from Nyanza and Western Provinces. Most of the migrants are seasonal employees whose period of employment ranges from between three to nine months. Casual labour shortages are often experienced during the peak tea picking periods between April-June. Other crops such as coffee, pyrethrum and maize mainly depend on family labour for harvesting purposes. Unemployment within the district is restricted to the major towns such as Bomet, Sotik and Longisa. This has partly been attributed to the under-developed informal sector. Under-employment is generally present within the divisions with perennial crops such as pyrethrum and coffee. Between the harvesting seasons most people lie idle as they prefer staying at home rather than moving to the tea picking zones. This is due to lack of incentives.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Health

There is a total number of 33 health facilities within the district: 19 dispensaries, 7 sub-health centres, 5 health centres and 2 hospitals. There are no nursing homes. By division the situation is shown in Table 2.9.

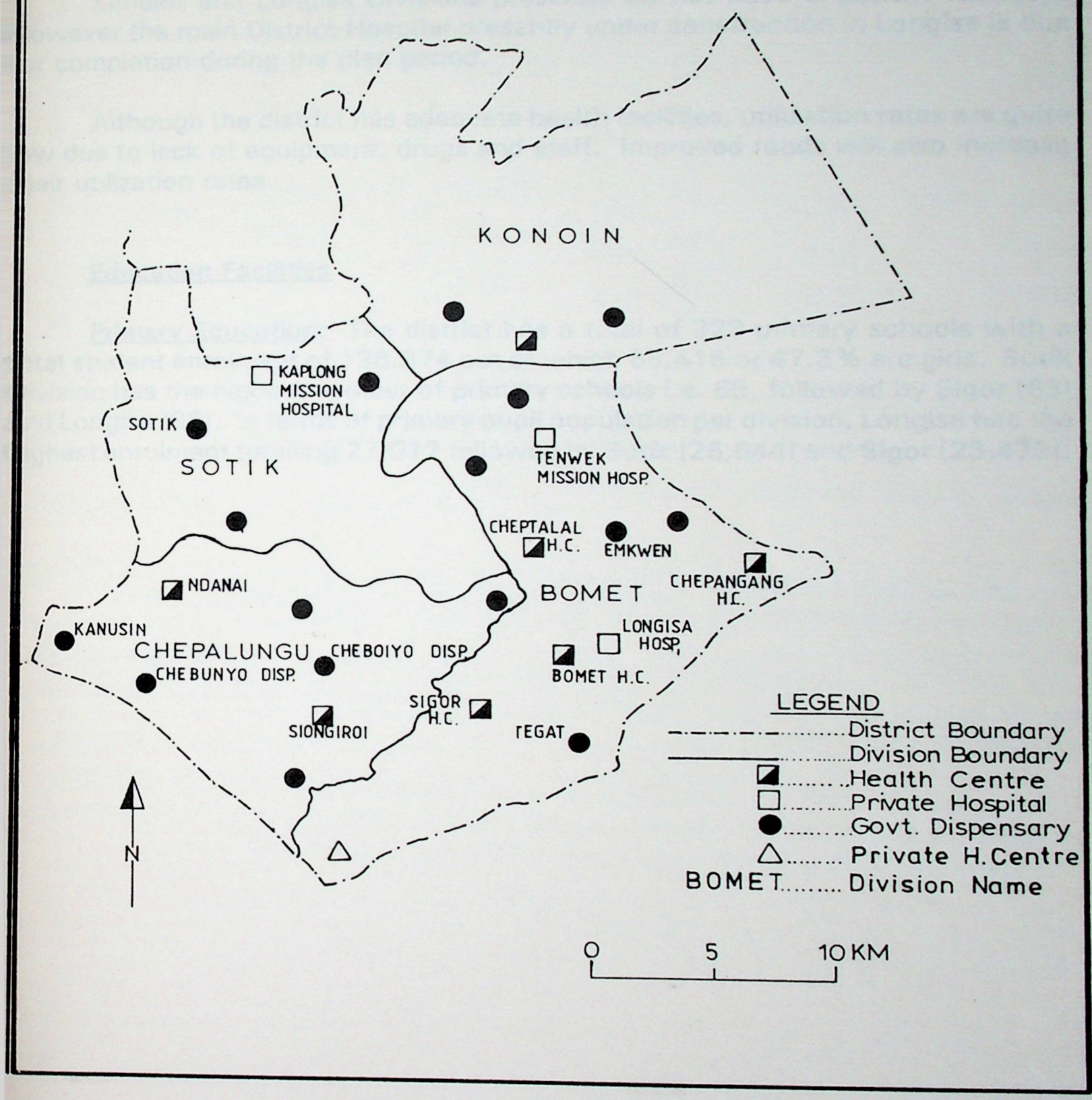
Table 2.9

Health Facilities by Division

Division	Health Centres	Hospitals	Persons Per Hos.Bed
Bomet Central	9	1	14,560
Konoin	4		1,092
Kimulot	1		
Sotik	1	1	9,360
Longisa	3		
Sigor	7		936
Chepalungu	6		1,092

Source: MOH, Kericho, 1993.

BOMET DISTRICT
HEALTH FACILITIES



Bomet Central has most of the health facilities amounting to 9 health centres and 1 hospital. All the five Doctors within the district are in Tenwek Mission Hospital. The number of patients per bed remains quite high especially for Chepalungu which has only 38 beds.

Kimulot and Longisa Divisions presently do not have in-patient facilities. However the main District Hospital presently under construction in Longisa is due for completion during the plan period.

Although the district has adequate health facilities, utilization rates are quite low due to lack of equipment, drugs and staff. Improved roads will also increase their utilization rates.

Education Facilities

Primary Education: The district has a total of 323 primary schools with a total student enrolment of 138,374 out of which 65,416 or 47.3% are girls. Sotik Division has the highest number of primary schools i.e. 69, followed by Sigor (65) and Longisa (60). In terms of primary pupil population per division, Longisa has the highest enrolment totalling 27,012 followed by Sotik (26,644) and Sigor (23,475).

Table 2.10

Primary Schools Enrolment by Sex and Division

Division	No.of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Sigor	65	12,086	11,389	23,475
Bomet Central	35	8,993	7,678	16,671
Chepalungu	29	7,962	7,020	14,982
Kimulot	25	6,841	5,870	12,721
Konoin	40	7,972	7,907	15,879
Sotik	69	13,285	13,359	26,644
Longisa	60	15,819	12,193	27,012
Total	323	72,958	65,416	137,384

Source: District Education Office, Bomet, 1993.

Secondary Education: There are 46 secondary schools within the district with a student enrolment of 8,560. Out of this 3,132 or 37% are girls.

Almost $^1/_3$ of the district secondary schools have very low utilization rates due to lack of physical facilities and equipment. Chepalungu Division is acutely affected by this problem.

Bomet Central has the highest number of secondary schools i.e. (9) followed by Sigor (8) and Sotik (7). Bomet Central also has the highest number of student enrolment i.e. 2,129 followed by Sotik 1,825 and Sigor 1,745.

Table 2.11

Secondary Schools Enrolment by Sex, by Division

Division	No.of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Sigor	8	1,163	582	1,745
Bomet Central	9	1,406	723	2,129
Chepalungu	5	387	223	620
Kimulot	2	246	223	469
Konoin	6	552	387	939
Sotik	7	1,096	729	1,825
Longisa	5	568	265	833
Total	46	5,428	3,132	8,560

Source: District Education Office, Bomet, 1993.

Youth Polytechnics: The district has two Youth Polytechnics namely; Kaplong Youth Polytechnic, Sotik Division and Chepalungu Youth Polytechnic, Chepalungu Division. Both are averagely well staffed with high student enrolments. Both require workshop expansions and better training equipment. The very limited number of Youth Polytechnics within the district has led to over utilization of the present facilities. There is need for the establishment of additional Youth Polytechnics in Bomet Central and Longisa Divisions.

Roads

There are 951.3 kms of classified roads spanning several divisions as indicated in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12

Roads in Kilometres

Division	Classified	Unclassified	Utilization Rates
Chepalungu	173.90	67.39	Normal
Longisa	198.40	67.70	Normal
Sotik	82.40	15.20	Normal
Sigor	101.20	48.90	Normal
Bomet Central	262.50	124.39	Over-utilized
Konoin	83.60	28.00	Over-utilized
Kimulot	49.30	28.00	Over-utilized

Source: Works Office, Bomet, 1993.

Chepalungu: The division has a total of 173.0 kms of classified roads. Although the utilization rates are indicated as normal, most of the roads are barely passable most of the year due to deterioration. Chebilat Ndanai road which is important for transportation of milk to the cooling centres is inaccessible during the heavy rains thus leading to heavy milk losses and potential incomes. There is need to expand on the present road network within the division.

Longisa: The division has a total of 198.40 kms of classified roads and 67.70 kms of unclassified roads. The utilization rates are normal. A few sections of the roads become impassable during the rains thus leading to produce losses especially for perishables like milk/dairy products.

Sotik: The division has 82.40 kms of classified roads and 15.20 kms of unclassified roads. These are grossly inadequate to serve the area which is highly productive in terms of dairy/milk yields. Due to inadequate maintenance of some of these roads, large quantities of these products are lost during the rains.

Sigor: The division has 101.20 and 48.90 kms of classified and unclassified roads respectively. Most of these are in states of deterioration due to maintenance problems thus making movements of produce very difficult during the rains.

Bomet Central: The division has 262.5 and 124.39 kms of classified and unclassified roads respectively. Both of these are over-utilized due to the constant transportation of tea to the factories. Due to regular use and lack of maintenance as a result of inadequate funds, some of the roads become impassable during the rains thus causing heavy losses of tea leaves.

Konoin: The division has 83.60 and 28.00 kms of classified and unclassified roads respectively. Most of these are over-utilized due to transportation of tea. There is need for better maintenance of these roads as well as expansion of the present network in order to reduce tea losses.

Kimulot: The division has 49.30 and 28.00 kms of classified and unclassified roads respectively. As in the above division these roads are mostly used for transportation of tea and therefore require frequent maintenance in order to minimize produce losses.

Water Supplies

The District has a total of 11 water supplies based in the indicated divisions on Table 2.13.

Table 2.13

Water Supplies

Division	No.of Water Supplies	Maintenance Agency	Utilization Rates
Kimulot	1	MOWD	Over-utilized
Konoin	2	MOWD, Self-help	Over-utilized
Bomet	1	MOWD	Over-utilized
Sotik	1	Local Authority	Over-utilized
Longisa	1	MOWD	Over-utilized
Sigor	3	MOWD, Local Authority	Over-utilized
Chepalungu	2	Local Authority	Over-utilized

Source: Water Department, Bomet, 1993.

Apart from Chebangang water supply in Kimulot and Chebunyo water project in Chepalungu, there were no construction of new water projects in the other divisions in the period 1987-92. Most efforts were concentrated on maintenance of the present water schemes. There were no major rehabilitations although there is an urgent need due to increased demand which also calls for expansions of the present water schemes.

Kimulot Division has only one water Project. Due to increased demand the project is currently over-utilized leading to frequent shortages. There is need to expand the water project through construction of bigger tanks and installation of water pipes.

Konoin Division has two water supply schemes both of which are over-utilized. As in the previous case, there is need for rehabilitation of the present systems in order to cater for increasing human and livestock needs.

Bomet Central has only one water supply scheme which currently supplies the entire township with a population of over 4,000. Due to the increased demand as a result of the establishment of the district headquarters, there is an urgent need for the expansion of this project and identification of a new intake source.

Sotik Division also has one water project recently taken over by the town council due to the inability of the community to manage it through self-help. As in the previous cases the water project is over-utilized and thus the need for its expansion.

Longisa has one water project maintained by the MOWD. Due to acute shortages of potable water, the scheme is inadequate to serve the expanding urban centre. Further to this, there is need for a major expansion or identification of alternative intake sources due to the upcoming District Hospital at Longisa for which a constant and reliable water supply will be necessary.

Sigor Division has three water projects. All these are far apart and inadequate to serve the population. Apart from efforts to rehabilitate and expand the water supply systems, rehabilitation of water pans and dams within the division is also a priority.

Chepalungu Division has only two water supply schemes. This division has acute shortages of potable water supplies both for livestock and human use. As in the above division, rehabilitation and expansion of old water pans and dams should be embarked on in order to supplement the present water supply systems.

The Southern Divisions especially Chepalungu, Sigor and Longisa will be a priority for the establishment of new water projects during the plan period. However, attention will also be paid to the other divisions some of which are well served with rivers and water flows especially in the upper north.

Electricity

Apart from Sotik township, Bomet District has not been covered by the electrification programme in its entirety. Electrification of the major towns which includes Bomet town council, Longisa, Silibwet, Sigor and Ndanai remains a DDC priority. It is further envisaged that electrification within the urban centres is bound to encourage commercial activities such as jua kali and other commercial ventures.

Cattle Dips

There are a total of 142 cattle Dips spread over the district as portrayed in table 2.14.

Table 2.14

Cattle Dips by Division

Division	No.of Dips	Maintenance Agency	Utilization
Bomet Central	20	Self-help	Average
Sotik	37	Self-help	Average
Kimulot	11	Self-help	Normal
Konoin	13	Self-help	Normal
Chepalungu	13	Self-help	Under-utilized
Longisa	21	Self-help	Under-utilized
Sigor	27	Self-help	Under-utilized

Source: District Veterinary Office, Bomet, 1993.

During the 1987-92 period an average of three cattle dips were constructed in each division, mostly through self-help contributions although the government also contributed significantly through the RDF Programme. Out of the total number of cattle dips within the district, only 50% of the total number are functional. This can be attributed to the poor performance of the various Dip Management Committees. Coupled with this are the emerging farmers preferences to home spraying as tick control measures as opposed to dipping. This attitude which is currently prevalent in the southern parts of the district has been a major contributing factor to livestock deaths due to disease outbreaks as home spraying is limited in its effectiveness.

Bomet Central: The division has 20 cattle dips which are managed on self-help basis. The utilization rates are currently average indicating that further efforts should be made in order to encourage the farmers to change their attitudes towards dipping.

Sotik: The division has the highest number of cattle dips i.e. 37. Utilization rates are average thus pointing to the need to enhance efforts to encourage farmers to utilize them. A number of dips in this division are currently not functional.

Kimulot and Konoin Divisions have 11 and 13 dips respectively. Most of these are used normally as the farmers prefer them to home spraying in controlling tick born diseases. Incidences of livestock diseases are rare further pointing to the effectiveness of this method.

Chepalungu Division has 13 dips. Most are under-utilized despite frequent outbreaks of tick borne diseases. Most of these are out of use and require rehabilitation. There has emerged a preference for home spraying also mainly due to the long distances to the dips. There is need to encourage the farmers to opt for dipping and to further plan for additional dips.

Longisa Division has 21 dips some of which are under-utilized. As in Chepalungu Division, there is a need to encourage farmers to make more use of the dips.

Sigor Division has 27 dips and about 1/3 are functional. As in the two divisions mentioned above, there is a need to sensitize the farmers through awareness campaigns of the benefits of dipping as an effective method to controlling tick-born diseases.

Co-operatives

The district has a total of 42 co-operative societies. Out of these about 35 societies are active while the rest are either dormant or semi-dormant. Table 2.15 shows the number and types of societies in the district.

Table 2.15

Co-operatives

Type of Society	Number
Marketing	32
Savings and Credit	4
Multipurpose	1
Farm Purchase	4
Jua Kali	1
Total	42

Source: District Co-operative Office, Bomet, 1993.

As shown in table 2.15 most of these societies are primarily marketing co-operatives with dairy and pyrethrum as the main activities. The other types of societies are savings and credit, consumer co-operatives, Jua kali, farm produce and multi-purpose societies.

Table 2.16 shows the number of societies per division.

Table 2.16

Co-operative Societies by Division

Division	Kimulot	Konoin	Sotik	Bomet Central	Chepalungu	Sigor	Longisa
Pyrethrum			2	3			2
Dairy/Milk	1	3	7	5	7	2	4
Total	1	3	9	8	7	2	6

Source: District Co-operative Office, Bomet, 1993.

Table 2.16, shows that Sotik has the highest number of co-operative societies followed by Bomet Central, Chepalungu and Longisa in that order. Most of the societies have farm inputs and consumable stores as secondary activities. These are usually financed through loans or overdrafts from Co-operative Bank of Kenya, societies like Koitalal, Itembe, Siomo and Merigi have benefited from these arrangements. Out of the four farm purchase type of co-operative societies three are presently active i.e. Mamboleo, Chepchabos and Chepalungu gaa all of which are either involved in tea and wheat farming in Bomet and Narok respectively. Also within the district are co-operative societies mostly concerned with enhancement of income generating activities for women. These societies include Mamboleo, Sotik Parish, Kanyon, Saremek, and Simwotwet.

Some of these societies are mainly handle consumable commodities although Mamboleo and Kanyon are for farm purchase and multi-purpose respectively.

Most of the societies either barely operate at break even positions of overdrafts due to losses. However, a few do operate on sound financial positions. The low or non profit realization among these societies have been attributed to managerial deficiencies. As a step towards correcting the situation, the ICMIS (Intensive Co-operative Management Improvement Scheme) activity has now been introduced in the district with four societies currently benefitting from the programme i.e. Koitalel F.C.S. Ltd, Konoin Division, Itembe F.C.S. Ltd., Chepalungu Division, Merigi F.C.S. Ltd. and Tetab gaa both in Bomet Central Division.

Banks and Credit Facilities

There are only three banks in the district, two of which are in Sotik Township and one in Bomet Town. Agricultural Finance Corporation is the only credit facility with offices in Bomet Township.

The banks and credit facilities are located where they are, they serve th whole district. These facilities are highly over-utilized since the demand for the services is quite high. There is great need to establish more of these institution in other divisions in order to reduce current congestions in the existing banks.

WELFARE INDICES

Components of Income

Agriculture and Livestock Values

Table 2.17 presents the production and value of livestock products for th 1991 and 1992.

Table 2.17

Livestock Production Values (1991-1992)

Milk	1991	1992
Production (kg)	17,625,809	19,927,307
Value (Ksh.'000')	59,927	69,745
Hides and Skins		
Production	63,132	75,661
Value (Ksh.'000')	4,981	5,800
Beef Slaughtered	9,210	12,600
Value (Ksh.'000')	23,210	31,500
Honey		
Production (kg)	2,672	3,415
Value (Ksh.'000')	187	239

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Bomet, 1993.

Milk production increased over the period by 11.5% which is quite significant in terms of income generation as the value increased from Kshs.59,927,000 to Ksh.69,745,000. The improvement of feeder roads during the plan period accounts for the rise in amount of marketed milk.

Hides and skins production rose by 16.5% between 1991 and 1992 and thus income generated also rose from Ksh.4,981,000 to Ksh.5,800,000. The value of beef slaughtered also increased by 27%.

Table 2.18

Agricultural Production Values, 1992

Crop	Values (Ksh.)	Quantity (Tonnes)
Maize	877,360,000	87,736.00
Sorghum	1,666,000	124.95
Finger Millet	4,641,333	348.10
Beans	5,211,111	4690.70
Irish Potatoes	25,081,333	9405.50
Sweet Potatoes	57,475,000	410.00
Sunflower	98,000	12.60
Tea	3,308,000,000	41,350.40
Coffee	1,339,500	44.65
Pyrethrum	42,444,000	7074.80

Source: District Agricultural Office, Bomet, 1993.

Agricultural productivity has maintained steady trends with notable increases in values of tea, maize and pyrethrum production. The corresponding values of the crops are 3,308,000,000, 877,360,000 and 42,444,000. These values show the incomes accruing to the district population from the crops. The total incomes from all the crops is Ksh.47,522,212,277.

Informal Sector

The informal sector within the district incorporates activities such as tailoring, welding, shoe shining and repair, jua kali activities and hawking. This sector is of vital importance due to its employment creation ability and capacity. Its importance is emphasized due to the low skill level necessary for entrance and participation. It is thus especially suited to the school leaving category without specialized skills.

Distribution of Incomes

The average income in the district in 1992 ranged between 400-3,500. Construction ranked among the lowest next to casual labour. The highest income margins were recorded in the high agricultural potential areas with high yields of tea, milk, maize, pyrethrum, and other cash crops. Financial and business services

also recorded high turnovers of up to Ksh.3,500 and above. Commercial activities such as transporting recorded an average income of between Kshs.1,200 to 2,000. Incomes are generally evenly distributed within the rural areas especially the northern parts with most people living above the subsistence levels.

Wage Earnings

As earlier stated the major income earners are agricultural and livestock products. In agriculture, tea has been the major income generator next to maize pyrethrum, food crops such as vegetables and coffee in that order respectively. Recent trends indicate increases in the amounts earned in nearly all the crops although the profit margins have been generally affected by increased input costs. The above scenario is also applicable to livestock products such as milk in which increasing amounts have been constantly delivered to the cooling plants and the KCC factories signifying additional payments due to the farmers.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

Infant Mortality Rates

The exact magnitude of the problem within the district is difficult to gauge due to lack of statistics. So far the health institutions within the district do not compile them on a regular basis.

However the main causes for infant mortality rates within the district have been identified as: premature births; infections e.g. pneumonia, septicaemia diarrhoea diseases, inborn abnormalities e.g. C.V.S. defects, blood incompatibility and accidents.

Table 2.19 indicates the child health and nutrition information over the year under review.

Table 2.18

Child Health and Nutrition Information System

	Children aged 0-11 Months		Children aged 12-35 Months		Children aged 36-59 Months		Children All ages (0-59 Months)	Children needing Follow-up				Child Welfare Clinic Records	
Facility	Under Wt.	Total Over 12 Mths.	Under Wt.	Total Over 12 Mths.	Under Wt.	Total Over 12 Mths.	Grand Total	Kwa	Mar	Others	Constant Faultering growth	New	Total
Tenewk Hosp.	337	5131	151	1483	66	889	7603	20	1	15	7	2112	8523
Sigor	299	2965	106	562	15	174	3681	4	-	3	1	695	2614
Kaplong Hosp.	243	5515	65	380	31	272	6167	4	9	149	21	2320	8308
Kapkoros	295	5332	247	1365	113	1061	8106	6	1	5	7	1105	9380
Olbutyo	24	620	1	13	-	5	638	-	-	-	-	34	361
Bomet Disp.	3	176	5	13	1	4	195	-	1	-	-	60	255

Source: MOH, Kericho, 1993.

The information in Table 2.19 indicates high levels of child malnutrition Kapkoros area which recorded 9,380 followed by Tenwek which had 8,52 Kaplong had a total of 8,308 cases reported while Sigor had 2,614. Bon Dispensary reported the least number of cases i.e. only 255.

Although yearly comparison figures were not readily available, there is ne for an expanded CBD programme to enhance child health care through sensitizat campaigns.

Disease Incidence

Table 2.20 indicates the prevalence of up to 11 diseases within the distri

These are:

- Diarrhoea diseases
- Chicken Pox
- Mumps
- Malaria
- Gonorrhoea
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Intestinal Worms
- Ear Infections
- Dental Disorders
- Rheumatism/Joint pains
- Accidents

Out of these the most frequently reported are diarrhea, malaria, gonorrhe URI, intestinal warms, ear infections and rheumatism.

Table 2.20

Disease Recorded Incidences

Health Facility	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Malaria	Gonorrhoea	Urinary Tract Infections	Intestinal Worms	Ear Infections	Dental Disorders	Rheumatism Joint Pains	Accidents
Tenwek	45	2		226		91	119	48	53	104	91
Kaplong	66			300	22		14	1			52
Kapkong	57	13		321		45	75	13	13	34	120
Sigor	47	20	22	736		21	417	20	1	6	56
Chebangang	59	20	23	186		23		15		33	2
Kipsonoi	111	15				58	84				
Kapkesosio	19			68	68		19				
Kaboson	4	1		147	147					22	1
Gelegele	57	34		433		5	88	22	14	6	14
Koima	78			132				14			17
Itare							108				
Tarakwa	32			5		19		3			83
Chebunyo	41	17	36	501	15	27	21	28	6	4	7
Longisa											
Sotik	63	1	16	210	22	17	52	11	4		73
Bomet	96	3	2	190	15	15	20	2	3	7	36
Gorgor						58					

Source: MOH, Kericho, 1993.

8.5% and 8.1% respectively. ... had 12.3%, 10

Malaria: This had the highest recorded incidences with a total of 3,4 during the plan period. Sigor had the highest number of cases i.e. 736 or 21.3 followed by Chebunyo, Gelegele, Kapkoro and Kaplong which had 14.5%, 12.5 9.2% and 8.6% respectively.

Urinary Tract Infections: A total of 379 cases were reported. Tenwek h the highest cases reported. That is 91 or 24% followed by Kipsonoi and Gorg 15.3%. This was followed by Kapkoros, Chebunyo and Chebangang which h 11.8%, 7.12% and 6% respectively.

Intenstinal Worms: The reported cases totalled 1,107. Out of this Sigor h the highest numbers recorded i.e. 417 or 37.6% followed by Tenwek, Ita Gelegele and Kapkoros with 10.7%, 9.7%, 7.9% and 6.7% respectively.

Ear Infections: Cases recorded were with Tenwek leading with 48 or 27 followed by Chebunyo, Gelegele and Sigor with 15.8%, 12.4% and 11.2 respectively.

Rheumatism and Joint Pains: A total of 217 cases were reported w Tenwek leading with 104 or 48% of the number of cases followed by Kapkoro Chabangang and Kaboson which had 15.7%, 15.27% and 10.18% respective

Accidents: A total of 552 cases were reported. Kapkoros had the highe number of cases i.e. 120 or 21.7% followed by Tenwek, Tarakma, Sotik and Sig which had 16.4%, 15%, 13.2% and 10% respectively.

Gonorrhoea: Only six health institutions reported Gonorrhoeal cases whi totalled 289. Out of these Kaboson had the highest number of cases i.e. 147 50.8% followed by Kapkesosio, Sotik, Kaplong and Bomet which had 23.5 7.6% and 5.2% respectively.

Health institutions based at Ndanai, Rongena, Olbutyo and Chemaner did n submit medical statistics or cases recorded during the period under review.

The main causes of the diseases mentioned above were identified as:

- Poor sanitation
- Stagnation of water, non clearance of tall grass and po refuse/waste collection leading to mosquito breeding.
- Poor personal health
- Drinking unwholesome water
- Promiscuity
- Inadequate ventilation of living rooms

Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes)

As stated earlier, most of the district is conducive for agricultural and livestock production. In effect most of the adult populace is self employed in the agricultural sector. Small trades and commercial activities within the urban centres have also absorbed a vital percentage of the work force.

However recurrent crop failures in parts of Sigor and Chepalungu which are threatened with famine may result in pockets of rural poor. Persistence of the above scenario may result in migrations to the main towns of Bomet, Sotik and Silibwet thus also leading to the eventual presence of destitutes or neglected children.

Table 2.21

Attendance at Family Planning Clinics

Name of Institution	No. of Clients
Tenwek (CBD)	5,000
Tenwek Static Clinic	2,000
Kaboson	1,000
Chebangang	1,000
Mogogosiek	1,000
Olbutyo	700
Ndanai	700
Siongoroi	600
Rongena	400
Longisa	400
Sigor Health Centre	350
Bomet Sub-health Centre	200
Tegat Dispensary	200
Kipsonoi Dispensary	200
Total	13,850
Facilities Shared Between Kericho and Bomet	
Litein CBD	6,500
Litein Static Clinic	3,500
African Highlands	3,000
Kapkatet Hospital	3,000

Source: ... Public Health Office, Kericho, 1988

had a total of 5,000 cases followed by Tenwek Statis[illegible] cases, Kaboson, Chebangang and Mogogosiek had about 1,000 cases during the period. The other Family Planning Centres recorded cases below 1,000 cases.

On average, the number of clients visiting the centres for these services is considered quite low. In effect some of these facilities are under utilized. This can be attributed to:

- Inappropriate attitudes towards modern family planning methods due to insufficient awareness.

- Inaccessibility to family planning services (there are only two CBD clinics district-wide i.e. Tenwek and Litein).

Status of Women

Literacy: In 1989, 1,226 women enroled, rising to 1,335 in 1993. The female literacy levels is bound to improve within the district judged from the enrolment numbers which increased by 9.5% between 1989 to 1993. However the achievements are still considered minimal if the district's targets are to be realised during the plan period.

Adolescent Mothers and School Drop-outs: The available statistics indicate higher drop out rates among female students as compared to their male counterparts. This applies to nearly all levels of education from primary schools to higher institutions of learning.

Early marriages and lack of commitment by the parents to female education has been identified as the main causes.

Maternal and Pre-natal Care: Recent trends indicate increasing number of patients seeking such services. However the non availability of required services in some of the southern parts of the district necessitates the need for an expanded C.B.D. programme in order to maximize effective coverage.

CHAPTER THREE

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

Constraints to development are varied and multi-sectoral and the major constraints are primarily those that affect the main production sectors in the district i.e. agriculture and livestock production.

Concerted efforts will be put into addressing the problems currently limiting the full productivity potential of the two sectors and the closely associated ones.

To a minimum extent, acquired attitudes and cultural practices can be remotely associated with some of the constraints in certain sectors, these are however considered not to be rigid enough to resist change.

Inputs and Credit: Fertilizers are not readily obtainable in the inner regions of Longisa, Sigor and Chepalungu. Since this is a necessary pre-requisite for a good crop, its absence leads to poor yields.

- Suitable seeds are generally recommended for particular regions. Lack of these at the right times leads to the use of poor alternatives thus resulting in crop losses.

- Cost of inputs in the recent past has affected farmers' abilities to invest thus effectively limiting the acreage farmed and reducing crop yields.

- Farm credit both short and long term in form of loans can be obtained from Agricultural Finance Corporation. However, due to excessive demand only a few farmers can benefit from the limited funds available. This limits the utilization of farm credit for increased crop yields and improving livestock breeds.

Prevalence of Diseases and Pests: Crop diseases and pests such as maize borer and army worms have reduced productivity in central and southern parts of the district.

Animal diseases, mostly tick borne, persist as a major problem in the central and southern parts of the district. This problem has been compounded by: home spraying instead of the more effective methods of tick control through dipping; poor dip management resulting in many farmers avoiding dipping; prohibitive prices of veterinary drugs has led to further spread of animal diseases due to lack of spontaneous and effective treatment; unmonitored and unorganized livestock movements spreading livestock diseases; and lack of adequate livestock holding facilities.

Labour Constraints: The large tea plantations in the northern parts of the district rely primarily on migrant labour from Nyanza and Western Provinces. Upto 65% of the labour needed in this industry is from without the district. This signifies heavy dependence. The unpredictability of migrant labour can lead to low tea harvests especially during planting seasons when part of the labourers migrate

back to their original home regions. Due to the casual form of employment, housing facilities are undeveloped and inadequate leading to congestion and affecting labour productivity.

Poor Farming Methods: The farming methods currently practiced by some of the farmers are not conducive to higher productivity. Among these are insistence on leaving land fallow for lengthy periods of time before introducing new crops. Some of the practices are also not conducive to new seed varieties.

The fisheries sector has untapped potential both as a tourist attraction through sport fishing in the rivers which traverse the northern parts of the district and as a supplementary source of protein through fish farming in the dams which are situated in the central, western and southern parts of the district.

The potential remains unexploited due to: non-operational of established fish demonstration and breeding ponds where the farmers can easily obtain fingerlings and where they can learn how to culture fish; lack of effective patrols to curb poaching of immature stock; threats from agro-chemicals and other pollutants affecting stocking programmes in the northern parts of the district along the major rivers; destruction of river, dam and water pan banks through livestock and human activities; lack of technical personnel to undertake continuous stock assessments; lack of equipment, transport and training gear by the Department of Fisheries.

Promotion of agro-forestry, re-afforestation and conservation has lagged behind in the district due to the following reasons; lack of adequate personnel to undertake extensive extension, education and training of farmers; few tree nurseries due to funding constraints; and expansion of cultivated areas necessitating clearing of wood lots.

Marketing and Transportation Constraints: Marketing and transportation are major hindrances to disposal of livestock products such as milk due to its perishable nature. The poor road network especially in the high agriculturally potential areas are an impediment to transportation of goods and services. The number of classified and unclassified roads is too low leading to heavy usage in some areas and accelerated deterioration. Frequent maintenance of these roads has not been possible due to lack of funds. The road network problem is district-wide but more pronounced in the southern parts of the district.

Co-operatives are chiefly concerned with input supply and marketing. In the district, co-operatives are unable to respond to demand for their services. This can be attributed to: inability to offer financial assistance to members when required; problems in availing farm inputs when required; inability to effectively market farmers produce thus resulting in late payments; and uneven distribution and representation in the management committees.

Physical Infrastructure Constraints: Most of the district suffers from acute water shortages except for the northern parts of the district which are well served by Tenebik and Kiptiget Rivers. The problem of water can be attributed to: over-

utilization of some of the present schemes such as Chebangang and Bomet rendering them incapable of serving the ever increasing number of consumers; old machinery and equipment such as the one in Bomet water supply whose pumping and distribution capacities are limited; lack of completion of some of the on-going water schemes such as Chepalungu and Sigor/Longisa water supplies; and siltation of dams and water pans in some areas of Chepalungu, Longisa, Sigor and Sotik.

Electrification in the district is still in its infancy. The district headquarters and all the divisional offices have not been electrified. Establishment of certain industries mostly agricultural based such as tea factories and milk cooling plants in designated centres is not possible without electricity.

Social Infrastructure Constraints: Inadequate facilities in terms of classrooms is a problem associated mostly with town schools, resulting in congestion. There are few secondary schools within the district leading to congestion and over-utilization. This problem is compounded by lack of equipment in most of the secondary schools.

Provision of health services both preventive and curative is generally lacking in the district. Problems in this sector are a result of: lack of an operational government district hospital; and about 70% of the present government dispensaries and health centres operate either below capacity or do not operate at all due to: lack of adequate staff; lack of equipment; lack of transport; shortage of drugs; and shortage of potable water.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1994-1996

The district development strategy for the next five years will incorporate relevant measures aimed at alleviating these constraints to development.

In agriculture, better performance in extension services will be planned in an effort to effectively cover target farmers with the major purpose of training them both to accept and experiment with new seed varieties as well as adopt new and better farming practices. The availability of inputs will be guaranteed through the co-operative sector which will be revitalized through intensive management training and effective supervision. Success within the co-operatives will also imply better marketing strategies for agricultural and livestock produce. The number of tea factories will be increased in addition to the expansion of the current ones in order to cope with the expected increase in tea yields.

In order to boost livestock productivity, veterinary services will be enhanced in order to control animal diseases especially in the southern divisions of Sigor and Chepalungu. Emphasis will be on better extension services through which dipping will be encouraged and ensured. Presently only about half of the total number of cattle dips within the districts are functional.

Livestock movement routes will be established and bomas will be placed at appropriate centres in order to control contagious diseases resulting from unmonitored livestock movements. A comprehensive artificial insemination programme will be implemented in order to raise livestock quality.

Improvement of access roads remain a priority and this will be achieved through the utilization of tea cess funds, the normal ministerial programmes as well as donor assistance through projects such as the Roads 2000 Programme. Emphasis will be placed on regular maintenance, opening up of new roads and acquisition of plant and equipment.

The improvement of water schemes within the district will be achieved through expansion of the current ones such as Chebangang Water Project, Bomet, Longisa and Sigor water supplies. New schemes will be established in Kimulot, Longisa, Bomet Central, Sigor and Chepalungu. The numerous dams in the southern parts of the district whose capacities have been greatly reduced due to siltation will be desilted and where possible expanded. The desiltation process has already commenced through the famine relief fund. It is expected that many more dams will be desilted and improved upon during the plan period.

The town and rural electrification programmes which is envisaged to encourage business and industrial activities will be embarked on within the next three years. Surveys have been completed on lines to serve Bomet and Longisa. Further surveys will be carried out on other major towns and rural areas where potential exists for the establishment of tea factories, milk cooling centres, public institutions and water schemes.

Operations of the existing public health facilities will be improved through acquisition of adequate staff, equipment and drugs. The completion and upgrading of some of the facilities will be given due attention during this plan period. Of reference here is the main district hospital at Longisa, the Cheptalal Health Centre, Bomet sub-health centre, Sigor and Chepalungu health centres. The DDC also intends to encourage further establishment of health facilities through NGOs and church based organizations who contribute upto 50% of the present health care services.

In education, priority will be given to the establishment and expansion of existing township primary schools in Bomet and Sotik in order to cater for increasing demand. Secondary education standards will be improved upon during the plan period through: construction and expansion of additional facilities to supplement the present ones; acquisition of equipment for the needy schools; and providing enough members of staff.

In addition to the normal government programmes for achieving the above, efforts are already underway and appeals have been made to relevant bodies for assistance. Harambee contributions and self-help efforts by the parents and the general community will also be harnessed in order to alleviate this problem. Preparation for a programme to co-ordinate these activities is an ongoing exercise

which will be implemented during the plan period.

DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Agriculture and Livestock Production

Objective: To increase productivity in tea, maize, pyrethrum, milk and beef.

Targets: Increase tea productivity in Kimulot, Konoin, Bomet Central and parts of Sotik through better farm management techniques, constant and reliable supply of fertilizers and introduction of improved seed varieties. Increase maize yields in Longisa, Sigor and Chepalungu through introduction of better seed varieties, adoption of better farming methods, reliable supply of fertilizers and relevant inputs. Encourage more farmers to utilize the seasonal credit loans offered by AFC. Increase pyrethrum productivity through encouraging more farmers to grow it in Sotik and Longisa Divisions and better extension services. Increase milk and beef productivity through better extension and veterinary services to eradicate tick borne diseases in Sigor, Longisa and Chepalungu areas. Encourage more livestock farmers to switch to the high milk yielding grade cattle in Chepalungu, Sigor and Longisa Divisions.

Objective: To increase availability of inputs and improve marketing.

Targets: Ensure proper operation of the co-operative societies through good management so as to ensure reliable supply of fertilizers and seeds. In this aspect, KGGCU will be encouraged to open up branches in the smaller towns within the divisions. Marketing facilities will be improved upon through the same societies. More tea factories to be opened especially in Kimulot, Konoin and Bomet Central so as to expand on the processing facilities. More cooling centres to be established in Longisa and Chepalungu Divisions.

Objective: To increase water supply within the district.

Targets: Expand and rehabilitate Bomet Water Supply. Complete the on-going Chebangang water project. Rehabilitate Longisa, Sigor and Chepalungu water projects. Start small water projects in Kimulot, Longisa, Sigor and Chepalungu. Desilt 25 dams in Longisa, Sigor, Chepalungu and Sotik Divisions. Also embark on dam protection measures to avoid future siltations.

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Objectives: To promote the "jua kali" sector in at least four major towns particularly in metal fabrication and furniture making.

Targets: Prepare physical plans, identify suitable locations and acquire adequate land for the establishment of "jua kali sheds in Bomet Town, Silibwet, Konoin, Longisa and Ndanai.

Human and Social Resources

Objective: To improve on the performance of secondary schools and to expand the district health facilities.

Targets: Implement a programme under preparation by the DDC through which the identified priority schools will be adequately equipped and other needed facilities expanded in order to raise the general level of performance in secondary schools. Expand the present health facilities at Bomet, Sigor and Ndanai. Ensure completion of ongoing construction works at Longisa District Hospital. Acquire sufficient staff, drugs and transportation for the health facilities within the district.

Objective: To expand and improve Rural Access Roads.

Targets Grading and murraming of prioritized Rural Access Roads serving the high potential tea zones and other major agricultural and livestock zones. A programme has already been drawn by the DDC and will be implemented during the plan period. All the divisions are covered in the programme. These will be implemented by the tea cess funds at the county council's disposal, the Roads 2000 Project and ministerial programmes.

Objectives: To supply electricity to the major urban and rural centres.

Targets: Implement urban and rural electrification programme in the district. The high priority areas are Bomet Township, Longisa, Silibwet and all divisional headquarters. The rural electrification schedule will include potential sites for the establishment of tea factories, milk cooling centres and jua kali sheds.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. It's main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National AIDS Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to AIDS Control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National AIDS Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with HIV. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country, a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the cases ever get reported to the National AIDS Control

Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDS, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the aids cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

Modes of Transmission

Sexual Transmission: The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted disease (STD), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

Blood Transfusion: Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child): Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

Transmission through Unsterile Surgical and Skin-piercing Instruments: Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This

reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT

Reported Cases and Trends

The statistics available are from Tenwek Hospital. Due to lack of a comprehensive data gathering mechanism, it has not been possible to gather statistics from all the health institutions within the district concerning HIV/AIDS cases.

Table 4.1

HIV/AIDS Trends

Year	Under 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total Cases
1989	-	40	40
1990	1	54	55
1991	2	81	83
1992	1	95	96
1993 (Sept.)	8	123	131

Source: Tenwek Hospital, Bomet, 1993.

The HIV/AIDS cases are recorded from 1989 when diagnostic equipment and instruments were received at the hospital. In that year alone 40 cases were diagnosed. This increased to 55, 83, 96 and 131 in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively corresponding to an annual increase of about 26%.

This portrays a potentially alarming trend especially if statistics, not presently available, from the other hospitals eventually compares favourable with these. Most of the cases diagnosed were over 5 years of age. Under 5 years increased from 1, 2, 1 and 8 in 1990, 1991, 1992 and September 1993 respectively. The sharp increase from 1 case in 1992 to 8 in 1993 is indicative of the rapid rise in the number of children born of HIV/AIDS parents.

Table 4.2

Regional Distribution of the Disease

Division	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Bomet	16	7	31	21	32
Chepalungu	3	5	20	21	19
Konoin	0	1	1	3	2
Others	21	42	31	51	78

Source: Tenwek Hospital, Bomet, 1993.

Bomet Division had the highest number of cases although the data available portrays fluctuating trends from 16 HIV/AIDS cases in 1989 to 7 in 1990 which rose to 31 in 1991 and dropped to 21 in 1992 and rose again to 32 by September 1993.

Statistics based on patients from Chepalungu Division indicates rising trends with the exception of 1993. HIV/AIDS cases reported rose from 3 in 1989 to 5, 20, 21 and 19 in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively.

Konoin Division had the lowest number of reported cases in terms of patients diagnosed at the above hospital. The HIV/AIDS cases remained constant between 1990 and 1991 when single cases were identified annually but increased to 3 in 1993 and later declined to 2 by September, 1993.

Other divisions had cumulative cases diagnosed fluctuating from 21 in 1989 to 42, 31, 51 and 78 in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively.

The picture presented in all the divisions calls for urgent concerted efforts in order to curb and control further spread of the disease.

Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures some of these being linked to demographic factors, age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization while others are linked to the cultural institutions of marriages, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the socio-cultural values and practices within the district which may enhance the spread of the disease are:

Initiation Rites: Traditionally, all males undergo circumcision rites as a mandatory requirement for transition into adulthood. It is estimated that only

30% of male circumcision within the district are carried out by qualified medical personnel or under their supervision. The majority (70%) are carried out without such supervision thus raising concern regarding the level of hygiene i.e. whether the instruments used are subjected to continuous sterilization or not.

Female circumcision is widely practiced and it is estimated that up to 50% of females undergo circumcision rites in order to mature into adulthood. Since the practice is not condoned by the Government is performed clandestinely without involvement of medical personnel or supervision thus risking exposure of transmission through unsterilized surgical instruments.

Polygamy: This is accepted and practiced within the district and may be associated with the main mode of production within the district i.e. agriculture. Polygamy may cause the enhancement of the disease in instances where one or more of the partners is unfaithful.

Widow Inheritance: Although very limited in practice it is not entirely uncommon. Present trends show steady declines which may be further discouraged through sensitization programmes.

Widow and Widower Re-marriage: Incidences of widow remarriage is not prevalent within the district. However widower re-marriage is generally accepted within the society.

Commercial Sex: The creation of the new district headquarters accomplished by the rapid growth of Bomet Town encouraged social interactions and night life conducive to the promotion of activities such as prostitution. The same applies to other urban centres within the district. Most of the prostitutes are migrants from neighbouring districts in search of new markets and operation centres and can be directly attributed to the increasing instances of venereal diseases including HIV/AIDS cases within the district.

Pre-Marital and Extra-Marital Sex: Pre-marital sex is especially rampant within the urban areas and its periphery and is encouraged by social activities such as discos and alcohol consumption.

Similar circumstances apply to extra-marital sex especially by the males. The exact extent of pre-marital sex is difficult to gauge since most of it is carried out through very secretive arrangements.

Migration: Migration among male workers to tea growing areas in the northern parts of the district has been going on for many years due to unemployment. The casual labour for this industry is drawn from the neighbouring districts of Western and Nyanza.

The inadequate housing facilities coupled by the infrequent contact between spouses can encourage temporary brief relationships offered through commercial sex arrangements or temporary cohabitation.

Road and Transportation Network: Some of the major transportation routes traverse some urban centres within the district such as Sotik and Chebilat. Statistics indicate that the HIV/AIDS disease incidence is more pronounced in such towns and urban centres.

Mid-Wifery: Incidences of home delivery through traditional mid-wives although low are not uncommon. Since such practices occur in the absence of readily available medical facilities or guidance, they pose dangers of infection since most of the traditional mid-wives may not be exposed to the knowledge, regarding the potential hazards of unsterilized instruments and other delivery aids.

SOCIO ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE

It is now increasingly recognized that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social, economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

Labour Force

One of the most adverse effects of the disease in on labour force. The exact extent of HIV/AIDS in relation to the labour force within the district is yet unclear due to insufficient data. However the threat poses serious danger. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years) of the district's population, the infection and consequent deaths, will have serious implications for the district's economy in terms of loss in agricultural output, incomes, savings and investments.

It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well educated workforce is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP.

Bed Occupancy

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. In Tenwek Hospital 15-20% of T.B. wards are occupied by HIV/AIDS cases. 10% of General medical wards are likewise occupied by patients suffering from this disease. A small percentage occupies the paediatrics/surgery wards. It can be assumed that similar statistics apply to other health institutions with comparable facilities.

Due to the rapidly increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases and the lengthy hospitalization, health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

Orphans

It is estimated that there could be close to 150,000 orphans due to AIDS/HIV by the end of the plan period. Due to the number of AIDS orphans, the district's traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet the orphans' needs for education, health, clothing and nutrition.

As indicated in the data analyzed above, the rising cases of HIV/AIDS in the district is bound to raise the number of orphans. As earlier reported, information regarding exact numbers are not yet available.

Infant Mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among its victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves.

Statistics shown in Table 4.2 above portrays a trend of increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases under 5 years within the district. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in the district is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 198 per 1000. This is far above the national infant mortality rate that existed in the early 1960s (i.e. 189:1000).

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS

GOK Policy Statements on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last thirty years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government's policy statements on AIDS.

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.

- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.

- That AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. The government will organize and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities to counter the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.

- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating the spread of the disease. The government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.

- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organizations.

- That sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of the spread of the AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high risk populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among the high risk population.

- That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.

- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.

- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.

- That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.

- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.

- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion will be mandatory.

- That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training of health care workers.

- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review laws and policies

concerning orphans with a view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.

- That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.

- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.

CONSTRAINTS

Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impact of HIV/AIDS

The number of HIV/AIDS cases in the district is still quite low compared to surrounding districts such as Kericho, Nyamira and Kisii. The cases so far identified are from the urban centres of the district. This implies that there is some level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and its impact in these urban centres.

In most parts of the district, in which diagnosis of the disease is yet to be made, there is little or no information on the level of public awareness on the impact of the disease. It is understood that a few cases have been transported back to the rural homes for burial but proper records including those for the dependants relating to the number of orphans or effects on household incomes is not available largely due to the lack of an existing efficient information system or data points for collecting and recording such information.

It can be generally adduced that there is still inadequate public awareness on the impacts of HIV/AIDS in the district.

Existing Cultural Practices

Some socio-cultural ideologies in the society have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run is almost impossible. Among these cultural ideologies in the district are polygamy and circumcision.

As reported earlier, polygamy is an age old practice widely accepted within the society. This poses a danger in the case of large polygamous families where temptation for extra-marital relationships by either spouses may be too strong to resist resulting in the risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS.

Circumcision, especially that of female which is illegal, is widely practiced and accepted as a pre-requisite for transformation into adult-hood. Due to its illegality, it is conducted outside the existing health institutions or network without

professional assistance or guidance and thus the risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS through contaminated and unsterilized surgical equipment.

Only about 30% of male circumcision are professionally conducted within the medical services framework. The remaining percentage goes on unsupervised by medical personnel thus risking exposure to HIV/AIDS in the same method mentioned above.

Inadequate Resources

The district suffers from an acute shortage of health facilities. The only district hospital is still under construction, at Longisa, and may not be operational in the immediate future. The dispensaries and health centres within the district operate well below capacity due to lack of physical facilities, chronic shortages of drugs and equipment and lack of staff. Presently, there are only three government doctors and very few nurses in the district.

The above situation thus leads to over dependence on mission hospitals such as Tenwek, Kaplong, Koboson and other NGO health institutions.

Due to financial constraints and operational problems there is neither an organized or co-ordinated sectoral AIDS activities within the district. There is thus inadequate sensitization leading to community involvement and commitment towards the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Legal and Ethical Constraints

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

- Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing of victims;
- Conduct of employers vis-a-vis people with AIDS (P.W.A) and HIV seropositive persons;
- Screening of blood and blood products for HIV; and
- Insurance for HIV seropositive persons.

STRATEGIES

The important and relevant strategies for immediate adoption by the DDC includes the following:

Formation of a District AIDS Committee which will deal with all issues relating to HIV/AIDS. The committee will consist of the following people:

District Commissioner (Chairman)
Medical Officer of Health (Secretary)
District Social Development Officer
Cultural Officer
District Adult Education Officer
District Information Officer
District Agricultural Officer
District Education Officer
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
All District Officers
NGO Representatives
Church Representatives
District Development Officer

There will be also divisional, locational and sub-locational AIDS committees and their composition will be as follows:

<u>Divisional Level</u>: A committee with a composition similar to the above will be chaired by the area District Officer and will include all Chiefs.

<u>Locational and Sub-Locational Levels</u>: Committees composed of the above membership will be chaired by area chiefs and Assist. Chiefs at locational and sub-locational levels respectively.

The diversity of these committees levels reflects the multi-sectoral approach to planning and tackling the issue in order to maximize on resources for the sake of effectiveness.

Well co-ordinated and aggressive public sensitization through awareness campaigns by utilizing institutions currently in place both formal and informal. The formal institutions considered vital include those of higher learning, women groups and churches. The informal institutions considered are those within the clan and village elders framework.

Other important fora for utilization by the DDC for sensitization purposes include public barazas which will be held at divisional and locational levels. This should be accompanied by media campaigns through displays of posters etc. depicting dangers of the HIV/AIDS disease.

Regular supervision and checks of the many unqualified practitioners cum traditional healers currently within the district. Due to lack of relevant training, many of them could be endangering their patients by exposing them to HIV/AIDS infections due to inadequate precautions.

Also raise the level of awareness to the traditional circumcision and birth attendants in order to incorporate thoroughly sensitization measures in their procedures.

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

HEALTH

Objectives

At the national level, eradicating diseases and reducing morbidity in order to promote health for all is the broad National Policy for the health sector. Underlying reasons being that the populations health is a central pre-requisite on which the strategy for enhancing general productivity and economic growth depends.

Due to prohibitive costs, emphasis has been shifting from facility provision and curative care as the major concern to preventive/promotive efforts based on primary and community-based health care methods.

At the district level concerted efforts will be directed towards the revitalization of health facilities i.e. health centres and dispensaries most of which currently operate well below capacity due to lack of staff and equipment. As a result there is over-reliance on health services rendered by NGOs particularly church based NGOs who presently contribute up to 70% of health services in the district.

Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the period 95% of Phase I and 40% of Phase II of Longisa District hospital were completed. Funds were also made available for improvement of water works at Sigor health centre.

HEALTH

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Longisa District Hospital, Longisa Division	Completion of the hospital. Funding Source: GOK
2. Bomet Health Centre, Seguitiet Dispensary (Bomet Central Division)	Completion of a septic tank fittings and providing equipment. Funding Source: GOK
3. Cheptalal Health Centre, Konoin Division	Staffing and buying an ambulance. Funding Source: GOK
4. Chebangang H/Centre, Kimulot Division	Needs staff, ambulance and equipment. Funding Source: GOK
5. Sigor H/Centre, Sigor Division	Needs purchase of ambulance. Funding Source: GOK
6. Gelegele Dispensary, Chepalungu Division	Provision of Staff Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bomet Sub-Health Centre, Bomet Central Division	1	Upgrading to Rural Training Centre. Complete all construction. Start and complete water sewage works. Equip kitchen and laundry. Justification: The project is on-going. The expansion will reduce referrals to Kaplong and Tenwek Mission Hospitals and is also desirable for the expected transformation of the sub-health centre to a Rural Training Centre. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Ndanai Health Centre, Chepalungu Division	2	Installation of water tanks. Provision of an ambulance and equipment. Justification: Health Centre not fully functional due to water shortages, lack of equipment and an ambulance. Patients have to travel long distances in search of alternative facilities. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Lugumek Dispensary, Sigor Division	3	Construction of out-patient MCH/FP Maternity Ward and three category "D" staff houses. Justification: Due to the urgent need for these services the community has collected funds for commencement of the project. Land has been identified and set aside. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help

Olkyin Dispensary	4	Construction of a new OPD block and maternity wing and provision of equipment. Justification: Dispensary is under utilized due to lack of adequate facilities. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Mogogosiek Sub-Health/Centre	5	Construction of IPD wing kitchen/laundry an 3 type "E" staff houses. Justification: To effectively utilize the health facilities that have already been provided. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Kimulot Dispensary	6	Up-grading to full health centre. Construction of OPD and IPD wings, laundry/kitchen and 2 category "D" staff houses. Justification: Indicated facilities are essential for upgrading the dispensary to a full health centre during the plan period. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Kiptobit Dispensary, Longisa Division	7	Construction of out patient MCH/FP Maternity Ward. Three category "D" staff houses. Justification: Due to the present lack of such facilities patients have to travel long distances in such of medical care and attention; land has been identified and set aside for the implementation of the project. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help

Sotik Dispensary, Sotik Division	8	Construction of IPD and OPD wings, laundry, kitchen and 3 category "D" staff houses. Provision of equipment and transport. Justification: Apart from Kaplong Mission Hospital, this is the only other major health facility within the Division. The provision of the above facilities will enable full utilization and reduce congestion at Kaplong Mission Hospital. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Kitoben Dispensary, Longisa Division	9	Up-grading to health centre. Construction of IPD, laundry and kitchen. Expansion of present facilities. Provision of equipment and transport. Justification: The above facilities are essential for the full utilization of the dispensary and for up-grading to a health centre. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help
Rehabilitation of Dispensaries/H/Centre/Sub-Health Centres, Cheboo, Siongiroi, Olbuty, Gorgor, Silibwet, Ndarawetta, Tarakwa, Kapsonoi and Rogena	10	Rehabilitation of present building structures. Provision of equipment. Justification: The indicated facilities are in states of deterioration due to either infrequent maintenance or poor construction work. Rehabilitation and provision of equipment will enable full utilization. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help

Chemaner Dispensary, Longisa Division	11	Expanding and upgrading to cottage hospital. Justification: Expansion and upgrading the facility is essential in order to serve the increasing number of patients seeking medical attention.

AGRICULTURE

Objectives

The main objective of the Ministry is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food, security, and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution.

Achievements in 1989-93 Plan Period

As with other departments, most activities were co-ordinated from Kericho before formation of Bomet.

The table below indicates achievements per division and activities undertaken.

Activity	Divisions					
	Konoin	Longisa	B.Central	Sigor	Sotik	Chepalungu
No.of Visits	6,240	5,052	6,120	5,332	5,712	5,064
No.of Training sessions for TAs	12	12	12	12	12	12
No.of Workshops for SMS	12	12	12	12	12	12
No.of Group Visits by FES	416	396	408	384	372	402
No.of Demonstrations	84	96	72	144	156	120
No.of Supervision Visits by SMS	122	118	108	114	107	115
No.of Education Tours	2	1	1	0	1	0

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
KERICHO

AGRICULTURE

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project, (District-wide)	Extension work. Funding Source: GOK/World Bank
2. Soil and Water Conservation Project, (District-wide)	Construction work. Funding Source: GOK
3. Fertilizer Promotion Project, (District-wide)	Promotion activities. Funding Source: GOK
4. Construction - Residential	Construction of an office block comprising of four offices is nearing completion. Funding Source: GOK

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
KERICHO

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Farmers Training Centre, Bomet District Headquarters	1	Construction of a Farmers Training Centre. Justification: The FTC is an essential facility in which training sessions and courses are held for target farmers. Funding Source: GOK
Horticulture expansion and Intensification (onion and passion fruit), Longisa and Sigor Divisions	2	Passion fruit nurseries establishment and encouragement of vegetable nurseries establishment by individual farmers. Justification: The local market is not fully exploited therefore cash income can be earned through increased horticultural output. Improve the nutritional levels of the district. Enhance diversification and reduce reliance on a few crops. No special inputs required. Funding Source: GOK

Tea Expansion and intensification in tea growing areas (Konoin, Bomet Central and Sotik	3	Expansion of land under tea. Increase in Extension services, opening up new buying centres, construction of new factory. Upgrading and maintenance of priority tea roads. Justification: Land suitable for tea growing still abundant. Land currently committed to tea is not used to its full potential. Funding Source: KTDA/Beneficiaries
Drought resistant Crop Promotion, Sigor, Chepalungu and Longisa Divisions		Promotion of crop resistant crops through extension services. Establishment of seed nurseries for such crops. Justification: Unexploited market for such crops. Ensure food security. Funding Source: GOK

LANDS AND HOUSING

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are:

- Ensure that housing development is in accordance with and supports National plans and policies.

- Ensure that the landless are settled and the problem of squatters in major urban areas is sorted out.

- Ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to promote guaranteed and permanent development.

- Ensure that occupants of residential houses are not over charged in payment of their rent by fixing of standard rents and adjudicating rent dispute that might arise therein.

Department of Surveys: The Department was established in 1993 after the creation of the District. Most of the earlier activities within the district were therefore coordinated from Kericho.

Department of Physical Planning: This department is concerned with national, urban and regional planning in order to ehance human settlement. This is achieved through better land use planning.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Among the departments achievements are the demarcation of Chebunyo and Siongiroi farms which is now complete. All settlement schemes, company and cooperative farms were title mapped. Most of Sotik Township was surveyed.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Building Construction, Non residential, District Headquarters	1	Construction of an office block consisting of five offices. Acquisition of equipment and transport. Justification: The department does not have offices and currently operates from one large hall shared by other departments at the County Council offices. Provision of adequate offices will enhance dispensation of official services. Funding Source: GOK
Survey implementation of PDP's, Bomet and Sotik Townships	2	Embark on and complete PDP surveys in Bomet and Sotik Townships. Justification: Upon completion of PDP surveys leaseholds are released to individual land owners. This facilitates plot development activities. Funding Source: GOK

Establishment of Survey Camp, District Headquarters	3	Establishment of a survey camp comprising of several imports. Acquisition of survey equipment and stores. Justification: The survey camp is essential for safe storage of survey equipment and for the accommodation of field staff. Funding Source: GOK
Map Revision, District-wide	4	Carry out district-wide map revision. Justification: Map revision is essential in order to update property boundaries and administrative boundaries in light of the recent creation of new administrative units e.g. divisions, locations and sub-locations.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
KERICHO

B. New Project Proposals

Department of Physical Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Preparation of Physical Dev. Plans, - All Divisional HQs. -Major urban centres, new market centres	1	Most of the Divisional Headquarters do not have updated physical plans. This includes urban centres and new market centres. Justification: Preparation for these plans will be a pre-requisite for better co-ordinated and monitored growth; urban developers adhere to minimum building codes and standards. Adequate land is set aside for major public institutions and utilities. Funding Source: GOK
Replanning of Sotik Township	2	Sotik Township requires replanning in view of recent development. Justification: Re-planning of the township is essential for the identification of further room for expansion of public facilities and town growth.
Building Construction Non-residential	3	Construction of offices. Justification: The Department does not have offices and operates from a hall at the County Council offices. Funding Source: GOK

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Objectives

The sector is charged with monitoring, regulating and developing commercial and industrial activities. The sector's aim is to create a framework which will further the generation of employment and incomes through commercial and industrial promotion.

There are three categories of business enterprise that fall under this sector: small scale enterprise, medium scale enterprise and large enterprise. This categorization is based on the amount of investment. Most of the investment in the district is in the small and medium-scale enterprises. What the Department of Internal Trade terms as regulated enterprises. These include retail trade, distributive, hotels/restaurants, laundries, tailoring, carpentry, and show making. The majority of the enterprises are agro-based in retail/distributive trade. There is lack of diversification in investment because most of the people do not want to venture into unexplored areas. There is a remarkable growth in the informal sector. The high growth in this sector is because it requires little start-up capital.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Milling Plant, Bomet Town	1	Construction of a Milling Plant Justification: There is no milling plant within the town although it is a maize growing zone. Funding Source: K.I.E./Private Entrepreneurs.
Commercial Quarry, Bomet Town	2	Establishment of a commercial quarry for the production of Ballast, building stones and blocks and other concrete products. Justification: A lot of construction activity is expected within the town in the very near future due to expansion activities. The closest commercial quarry is in Sotik, 35 kms away. Both quarry sites and labour are available. Funding Source: KIE/Private Entrepreneurs.

Establishment of: - Modern laundry - Bakery - Tannery - Leather Works Location: Bomet Town	3	Establish a modern laundry, commercial bakery and a tannery. Justification: Modern Laundry: The district headquarters does not have a laundry yet. Such services are only available at Sotik and Kericho. Bakery: There is no bakery within the district headquarters and most bread consumed is from neighbouring districts. Tannery: This is a viable project due the large amounts of skins exported from the district. Funding Source: KIE/Private Entrepreneurs.
Honey Refining, Sigor Division	4	Establishment of a small honey refining and packaging plant. Justification: Sigor Division has many bee keepers capable of producing enough honey for the project. Funding Source: KIE/Private Entrepreneurs.
Printing Press, Sotik Town	5	Establishment of a printing press. Justification: Printing services are currently only available in Kericho despite the growing demand for the same in the new district. Funding Source: KIE/Entrepreneurs

Soft Drink Bottling Plant, Sotik Town	6	Establishment of a bottling plant. Justification: The present and growing demand for soft drinks renders the project viable. Funding Source: KIE/Entrepreneurs
Tomato Paste Processing Plant, Silibwet Location	7	Establish a Tomato Paste Processing Plant. Justification: There is adequate raw material in the chosen locality due to the number of farmers. The country-wide demand for tomato paste is too high. Funding Source: KIE/Entrepreneurs
Establishment of a Saw Mill, Siongiroi Location	8	Establishment of a saw mill. Justification: The area has substantial quantities of raw materials which can sustain the project. Funding Source: KIE/Private Entrepreneurs.
Fruit Canning Plant, Longisa Division	9	Establishment of a fruit canning plant. Justification: The Division has substantial production of fruits. There are also plans for the commercial production of fruits such as passion etc. Funding Source: KIE/ Private Entrepreneurs

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The department of information and broadcasting publicises widely government policy since economic growth cannot be realised without an effective and comprehensive system of communication designed to awaken the entire population to the need for change. In order to achieve this, there is need to create facilities for the free flow of information and ideas which help, to produce an informal and action oriented society.

Achievements of the 1989-93 Plan Period

The department earlier existed as a sub-district information office in 1991 and was promoted to a full District Information Office on creation of the district.

Despite lack of equipment and transport both of which are necessary for efficient performance, the departments zest for district-wide coverage never faltered during the period under review.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Building Construction - Non-residential - Residential	1	Construction of an office block comprising of five offices and one category "D" residential house. Acquisition of equipment. Justification: The department does not have adequate offices and operates from an old prefabricated structure comprising of one office. The additional equipment i.e. Public Address System, cinema projectors and an Electronic News Gathering (ENG) T.V. camera are necessary for wider and effective news gathering and discrimination. Funding Source: GOK

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The major objectives are to:

- Ensure that co-operative societies are well organised and protect the financial interests of their members.
- Improve the management of co-operative societies through effective training programmes for managers, members and community leaders.
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into particular crop and consumer sectors.
- Promote the contribution of co-operative societies to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly coffee, pyrethrum, cotton, maize, cashewnuts and dairy.
- Encourage co-operative societies to engage in employment generating activities particularly in small scale enterprises.

Achievements of the 1989-93 Plan Period

Co-operative societies are in existence in all the eight divisions of the district. Most of these deal in marketing of milk, pyrethrum and savings and credit. An important activity of the societies is storage for inputs.

In addition to the above activities, several viable societies were registered. Training tours were conducted both for committee members and staff. Societies in other districts were visited.

Improved animals were supplied to farmers as an on-going project. Three societies benefitted from this scheme in which a total of Ksh.5 million (CDF loans) was utilized.

Construction works on an office block and staff quarters at Sotik was completed.

The education and training programme schedule during the plan period is indicated below.

Activity Target	No of Training Seminars Planned	No. Invited	No. Attended	Year
Members	35	4,012	32,400	90-91
Information	32	4,500	3,037	91-92
Day (MID)	34	4,000	3,400	92-93
Committee	28	284	204	90-91
Members Day	30	312	273	91-92
(CMD)	26	300	211	92-93
Staff Training	4	120	70	90-91
Days (STD)	6	150	90	91-92
	8	165	110	92-93
On the Job-	4	40	36	90-91
Training	5	60	52	91-92
	6	72	65	92-93

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
SCIP II, Tarakwa, Chepalungu	1	Education and training of society members. Justification: Training of committee and society members will equip the beneficiaries with the required skills through which to enhance efficiency. Construction of a factory is essential for processing coffee produce. There is nearby factory. Farm input loans will enable farmers to acquire necessary inputs which have recently increased in costs. Funding Source:
Management and Control of Societies	2	On-going project for supervision and control of societies. Justification: Registration of new priority viable societies will enable full and better utilization of resources and ensure increased income generation. Revival of dormant societies, will ensure realization of benefits by members. Training, supervision and control of societies will enhance good management.

Bomet District Co-operative Union	**3**	Formation of District Co-operative Union which will cover all the divisions of the District. Justification: There is need for the formation of this Union in which all the societies will be associated. The union will provide services such as book-keeping, transportation of produce, stores for re-sale activity.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The broad objectives of livestock development is to diversify and increase livestock production and its products and to increase their marketed share. Increases in livestock products are expected through intensified animal husbandry services and the promotion of zero-grazing thereby raising milk production and hence milk products and increases in beef cattle. The department is also responsible for livestock disease surveillance, control and treatment.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

National Livestock Extension Programme: The aim of this programme is to improve on the delivery system of technical messages to livestock and agricultural farmers in order to enhance greater productivity and to generate employment opportunities.

Below are the achievements through this programme. Note that the figures only cover 1991/92 and 1992/93 due to unavailability of data.

Activity	1991/92	1992/93
Farm Visits	200	2,400
Staff Supervisory Visits	74	204
Farmers Training	10	8
Livestock Field Days	3	4
Demonstrations	-	32
Farmer Tours	11	2
Fortnightly Staff	-	2
Trainings	30	18
Monthly Staff Trainings	30	10

Farm and staff supervisory visits rose by more than 100% between 1991/92 and 1992/93 and is attributed to the increase in activity as a result of additional staff arising from the creation of the district. This also applied to demonstration visits. The decreases in farmers training fortnightly and monthly was due to insufficient funds.

National Dairy Development Project: The aim of this project is to increase output per unit area in small holder farms through the introduction of intensive dairy, management practices. The increased production is expected to contribute to the raising nation-wide demand for milk and its products.

The achievement figures available are for 1991/92 and 1992/93 as indicated below.

Activity	1991/92	1992/93
Zero-grazing units	340	40
constructed	20	15
Mini workshops	16	15
Field Days	8	8
Farmers Tours	2	3
FTC Courses	40	5
Demonstrations		

The decline in the construction of zero-grazing units from 340 in 1991/92 to 40 in 1992/93 is attributed to the late release of funds. This also applied to demonstrations which fell from 40 in 1991/92 to 5 in 1992/93.

Programmes such as mini workshops and field days were similarly affected.

National Poultry Development Project: The aim of the project is to improve on poultry breeds in order to raise egg and meat production so as to raise protein availability and also generate additional income. This activity is new to the district and was started in 1992. Below are the achievements so far; 60 cockerels exchanged; one poultry unit constructed; two staff seminars held; and one training course for attendants held. The limited achievements are attributed to inadequate farmers awareness regarding the projects benefits.

Veterinary Services

Achievements During 1989-93 Plan Period

Activity	Divisions						
	Bomet Central	Sigor	Konoin	Kimulot	Chepalungu	Longisa	Sotik
No.of Inseminations	2,316						
a) Tick Control							
No.of dips managed	20	26	12	12	13	21	37
No.of cattle dipped	1,680,000	2,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	950,000	1,500,000	2,700,000
No.of improved animals supplied to farmers		2,000	500	1,000	700	1,200	1,350

Disease Control: A vaccination programme covering the entire district targeted the control and eradication of foot and mouth and rinderpest livestock diseases. The following achievements were made.

Year	No. Vaccinated
1989/90	200,000
1990/91	203,000
1991/92	205,000
1992/93	215,000

The trends portray a steady increase in the number of cattle vaccinated against these contagious disease in an effort to control their spread.

Lumpy Skin Disease

Year	No. Vaccinated
1989/90	42,000
1990/91	39,000
1991/92	40,000
1992/93	53,000

Anthrax/Blackquarter: Exact figures are not available. However vaccination campaigns were carried out during the period.

Rabies Control

Year	No.of Dogs Vaccinated	No.of cattle Vaccinated
1989/90	2,107	903
1990/91	2,077	819
1991/92	2,378	833
1992/93	2,497	875

The increase in figures regarding the numbers vaccinated suggest not only wider coverage but intensified measures to control the spread of rabies.

Clinical Services

Year	No.of Cases Treated
1989/90	4,679
1990/91	4,913
1991/92	4,883
1992/93	5,173

The increased number of livestock which underwent clinical services is further testimony to the intensification of veterinary services.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Milk Collection	1	Collecting, cooling and proper marketing facilities. Install milk coolers in Bomet Central, Singoroi and Sigor. Train farmers on clean milk production. Target: Increase marketed milk by up to 36% annually during the plan period. Justification: With the above targets achieved, the district will increase its earnings from milk and milk products. Funding Source: GOK
Bee Keeping Project, Sigor, Singoroi, Ndanai and Longisa and marketing	2	Extension services for bee-keeping farmers. Better management and organized honey marketing. Justification: Profitability is not fully exploited. Funding Source:

Building Construction - Non residential Kimulot, Singoroi and Longisa	3	Construction of prefabricated offices in the indicated divisions. Justification: The offices currently used are old structures limited in space. Provision of adequate offices will enhance efficiency. Funding Source:
Disease Control Construction of Dip - Burgei (Sotik) -Tarakanbei (Konoin)	4	Construction of 2 dips revitalization of dipping programmes, and vaccination campaigns. Justification: This will reduce mortality rate of the animals and also increase productivity. It will reduce cost of treatment of tick-borne disease.
AI Services	5	Intensify on current AI runs. Expansion of new routes. Justification: To ensure more milk and increased animal products through better livestock breeds.

Building Construction - Non residential - Residential (1) District Headquarters (2) Divisional offices:- Konoin, Longisa, Kimulot, Divisions	6	To construct an office block consiting of 8 offices and three category "D" staff houses. Justification: The department operates from an old timber structure which is inadequate in space. There are no residential houses for the departments staff. Funding Source: GOK

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are:

- To impart technical education to the learners through technical training institutions such as youth polytechnics, technical institutes, institutes of technology, national polytechnics etc.

- To impart technical education with relevant technical skills that shall enable the learners to be self reliant and dependence in terms of employable opportunities.

- To set, organize, examine, equate and grade all technical examinations, trade tests in the country.

- To carry all the researches through various research institutions and advise the government on appropriate action.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The achievements during this plan period can be measured in terms of graduands of youth polytechnics and the number of artisans registered in line with the ministries broad objectives.

About 300 trainees graduate yearly from the six youth polytechnics i.e. Kaplong, Chepalungu, Chebilat, Siwot, Tegat and Emkwen.

The district has eight Jua Kali Associations which had the following registered members during the period under review.

Branches	No.of Artisans Registered
1. Bomet Jua Kali Association	78
2. Longisa Jua Kali Association	68
3. Ndanai Jua Kali Association	57
4. Sigor Jua Kali Association	45
5. Kapkelei Jua Kali Association	50
6. Sotik Jua Kali Association	30
7. Konoin Jua Kali Association	29
8. Kimulot Jua Kali Association	
Total	394

Registration of members is an on-going process whose drive is set to improve due to campaigns.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
KERICHO

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds Sotik Division, Bomet Central Division	1	Commence and complete construction of modern jua kali sheds in Sotik Township for which funds have been pledged from a Donor. Embark on construction of Jua Kali sheds in Bomet Township. Justification: A plot has been identified and site plans, prepared for construction of Jua Kali sheds at Sotik Township and Bomet Township. The jua kali sheds will encourage informal sector activities and in so doing create employment opportunities and income generation. Funding Source: GOK/Donors

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
KERICHO

Construction of Youth Polytechnic	2	Establishment of an additional Youth Polytechnic in the district. Justification: The present Youth Polytechnics are too few to effectively serve the district's population. The Youth Polytechnic is essential for training middle level artisan courses. Funding Source: GOK/Self-help

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Objectives

The major objectives of the Office of the President are to promote the effective and efficient operation, of Government activities at the national, provincial and district levels to ensure the security of the nation. The various units and departments within Office of the President charged with the responsibility of ensuring the achievement the above broad objective are: Provincial Administration, Police Department Registration of Persons, Government Chemist, Government Press, Nyayo Tea Zones Corporation, National Youth Service, Nyayo Bus Corporation.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Provincial Administration

The creation of the new Bomet District in July 1992 was in accordance with the objective of promoting efficient and effective administration. Pursuit of this objective necessitated the promotion of smaller administrative units such as divisions, locations and sub-locations as indicated in the table below.

July	Divisions	Locations	Sub-locations
1992	4	16	51
1993	8	27	91

It is estimated that by the end of the plan period the No.of locations and sub-locations will have increased significantly.

Closer administration has also ensured smooth implementation of the District Focus For Rural Development Strategy.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Provincial Administration

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bomet District Headquarters	1	Construction of district headquarters and District Commissioners residential house. Justification: The former DOs office currently serves as the District headquarters. It is therefore limited in terms of space and too congested. Construction of a district headquarters is a priority in order to cater for the staff currently based at Bomet. The present DCs house is a former DOs house. There is need for construction of a DCs house. Funding Source: GOK
Divisional Headquarters Kimulot Division	2	Construction of divisional offices and DO's residential houses. Justification: Newly created Division. Both DOs office and residential house were acquired through temporary arrangements which are unsatisfactory.

Chepalungu Division	3	Construction of Divisional offices and DOs residential houses. Justification: The present DOs office is an old dilapidated structure which is in a state of disrepair. The DO resides in a two roomed house belonging to a health centre.
Longisa Division	4	Construction of Divisional offices and DOs residential houses. Justification: The DOs office is a former chief's office which is inadequate in space. The residential house has been acquired through temporary arrangements.
Sigor Division	5	Construction of Divisional offices and DO's residential houses. Justification: The office is in an old block comprised of a single unit and is insufficient in space. There is no residential house.
Konoin Division	6	Construction of Divisional offices and DO's residential houses. Justification: The DO's office is an old block comprised of single unit and is insufficient in space. There is no residential house.

Bomet Central Division	7	Construction of Divisional offices and DO's residential houses. Justification: Newly created division. The DOs office and residential quarters were acquired through temporary arrangements.
Sotik Division	8	Construction of Divisional offices and DO's residential houses. Justification: This is a new Division. The DO's office is a former Chief's office which is inadequate in terms of space. There is no residential house either.
Building Construction A.P. lines A.P. canteens (District-wide)	9	Construction of A.P. lines and canteens in all divisions. Justification: The A.P. lines are essential in order to ease the present congestion at A.P. lines. Funding Source: GOK
Building construction of pool housing, District headquarters.	10	Construction of pool houses for civil servants. Justification: There is a severe shortage of accommodation facilities for civil servants. Funding Source: GOK

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Objectives

The Ministry comprise of departments namely; Prisons, Children's Probation and Archives.

The major objectives of the ministry are to:

- Carry out rehabilitation programme which aims at training and counselling prisoners so that they can reform and integrate into society upon release as responsible citizens,

- Initiate activities and programmes which promote children's services as well as co-ordinating and overseeing government and non-government agencies which supplement children's services,

- Supervise and Rehabilitate criminal offenders placed under the probation order. Also assisting the courts with adjudication of probation cases.

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Prisons Department

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Building Construction - Construction of a prison - Staff houses	1	Construction of a medium size prison and residential houses. Justification: The present prison is too small and therefore congested. There are no staff houses. Funding Source: GOK

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The major objectives of the Ministry in the district mostly relates to rural planning activities.

These are categorised as follows:

- Formulate strategies, policies, programmes and projects that support the District Focus Strategy and rural development objectives.
- Support and strengthen district level planning and implementation capacity through systems development and training activities.
- Formulate and promote the government's rural-urban balance strategy.
- Implement the District Development Fund, Rural Development Fund, EEC Micro-projects and Area Based Development programmes and projects.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The creation of the District in July 1992 necessitated the establishment of the District Development office. A district planning unit was later formed comprising of the District Development Officer and the District Statistical Officer.

The District Development office took over the co-ordination and implementation of the EEC and RDF projects falling within the district but formerly co-ordinated from Kericho.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Planning Unit, D.D.O.s residential house	1	Construction of office for DDO and DSO staff. Justification: Both the DDO and DSO and their staff do not have offices. The DIDC is important as a storage and referral facility. DDO does not have a house. Funding Source: GOK/Donor Agency

Objectives

The Ministry's broad objectives are:

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and small urban centres.

- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, treatment facilities, power supply, roads, market/trading facilities etc in selected local authorities with the objective of providing incentives for private investment.

- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investments as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.

- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal service on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Bomet County Council: The County Council was established soon after the District's creation. It took over the co-ordination and implementation of projects formerly under the of Kipsigis County Council in Kericho. Among these are water projects, roads and provision of public utility services.

Bomet Town Council: This town council was established in 1993. Although still in its infancy and lacking equipment, it has concentrated its efforts at providing basic services within the town.

Sotik Town Council: This former urban council was upgraded in 1993. Provision of potable water has been a priority in order to alleviate the recurrent shortages. For this purpose it recently took over the management of Manaret Water Project in order to supplement the present scheme supplying the town.

It has also concentrated its efforts at improving on the provision of basic services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Bomet County Council

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Non residential County Council chambers and offices Residential staff housing Purchase of a civic car	1	Construction of County Council chambers and an office block with adequate facilities for the staff. Construction of residential staff housing comprising up to 20 units. Purchase of a civic car. Justification: The County Council is newly formed and does not have chambers, enough offices nor adequate residential houses for its staff. There is need for a civic car. All the above facilities are essential for effective performance. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council
Street lights, Mogogosiek Divisional Hqs. Longisa Divisional Hqs.	2	Electrification of the two Divisional Hqs. Justification: The two divisional headquarters are important due to location and revenue collection. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council

Workshops and Garage, Bomet Town	3	Construction of workshop and garage within the County Council premises in Bomet. Justification: The workshop and garage is essential for the repair and maintenance of county council machines and equipment. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council
Construction of Slaughter Slabs, (15 market centres)	4	Construction of slaughter slabs in identified 15 market centres Justification: The identified centres do not have such facilities which are basic public health requirements for maintenance of health standards. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council
Establishment of new markets	5	Establish new markets in identified suitable locations. Justification: The new markets will encourage business and trade and raise additional revenue for the council. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council

Creation of new water schemes	6	Create new water schemes in priority areas. Justification: The water schemes will alleviate water problems experienced in the identified areas. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet County Council

Sotik Town Council

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sotik Sewerage System	1	Rehabilitation and expansion of the present sewerage system. Justification: The sewerage system is old and unable to serve the town residents due to its limited capacity. Funding Source: GOK/Sotik Town Council
Street lighting	2	Extension of the network to cover all parts of the town and the immediate environs. Justification: Most parts of the town and the surrounding environs which include residential estates have not been covered through this programme which is set to enhance security. Funding Source: GOK/Sotik Town Council

Bus Park	3	Construction of a bus park within the town. Justification: Due to the absence of a bus park, public service vehicles operate in an unorganized manner thus endangering commuters. Funding Source: Sotik Town Council
Extension of rental housing	4	Construction of additional housing units for rental purposes. Justification: There is very high demand for rental housing units due to town growth. Funding Source: GOK/Sotik Town Council
Extension of slaughter house	5	Extension of the present slaughter house within the township. Justification: The present slaughter house is too inadequate to serve the required purpose. Funding Source: GOK/Sotik Town Council

Rehabilitation and expansion of water supplies	6	Rehabilitate and expand on the present water schemes serving the township. Also take over some of the schemes presently managed on self-help e.g. Manaret. Justification: The present schemes are too limited and cannot serve this fast growing town adequately. Funding Source: Sotik Town Council
Opening new roads, Maintenance of old roads	7	Open up new roads within the township. Regular maintenance of old roads. Justification: The new roads will encourage business activity through ease of transportation. Regular maintenance of old roads will prevent fast deterioration. Funding Source: GOK/Sotik Town Council

Bomet Town Council

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	1	Expand and rehabilitate the present water supply scheme. Construct a new sanitation scheme for the town. Justification: The present water supply system is too small to serve the town. The same applies to the sanitation system. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet Town Council
Building Construction Council offices Chamber (town hall) Residential houses	2	Construction of council offices, a town hall and residential units. Justification: The council does not have adequate offices. There is no town hall either. Both facilities are essential in order to enhance performance. There is high demand for residential houses due to the rapid growth of the town. Funding Source: GOK/Town Council
Market and bus park	3	Construction of a market and a modern bus park. Justification: Both facilities are currently lacking. Funding: GOK/Bomet Town Council

Street lights	**4**	Provide street lights after electrification of the town. Justification: Street lights are essential amenities for any town. Funding Source: GOK/Bomet Town Council

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The Ministry is charged with the responsibility of water development; control of catchment areas, water quality and pollution control.

The major objectives are therefore to plan, conserve and operate water supplies throughout the country with a view of providing safe and clean water to all households within a reasonable distance. In doing so, the Ministry has to address itself to: Develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agricultural and industrial usage; conserve water sources and promote pollution control; raise revenue through cost sharing by charging user-charges imposed on consumers.

Review of 1989-1993 Plan Period

Achievements during this period included the completion of an operators house, store and office block for the on-going Sigor-Longisa Water Project. About 0.25 km of the main pipeline was laid.

An old diesel engine from Kapkatet water supply was rehabilitated and installed to replace a disfunctional engine at Bomet water supply. Repair works were undertaken on the two pumps at Bomet water supply.

General maintenance of the gazetted water supplies within the district continued with the limited resources available.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Sigor/Longisa Water Project, Longisa Water Project, (Longisa, Sigor Divisions)	Completion of on-going works, treatment works and part of distribution lines is to be done. Justification: The Government has invested over Ksh.20 million. It is expected to serve a large human and livestock population including Sigor District Hospital. Funding Source: GOK
2. Chebunyo Water Project Chebunyo Division	Laying of some distribution lines. Justification: Project is 90% complete. This project will serve a secondary school, dispensary and a trading centre. It will alleviate difficulties experienced in obtaining potable water. Funding Source: RDF
3. Kaptebengwet Water Supply, Konoin Division	Completion. Justification: This water project is about 50% complete. Implementation stopped in 1991 due to withdrawal of funds. There is possibility of loaning site assets through degeneration or vandalism. The project will serve a highly populated area. Funding Source: RDF/Self-help

B New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sigor/Longisa Main Phase, Sigor/Longisa Divisions	1	The work involves building of treatment plant, pipe laying, storage tanks distribution mains and mechanical works. Justification: The project will cover Chemaner, Longisa and Sigor. The schools, dispensaries, dairy farmers, markets and centres within the limits of water supply will benefit. Funding Source: GOK
Sotik Settlement (RWS)	2	The project has been designed and cost estimates prepared. Justification: The area to be served by project is highly productive mainly milk. The scheme will serve various schools, health centres and market centres. Funding Source: GOK
Kapkesosio Water Supply, Sigor Division	3	Construction of pump-house, intake weir, rising main, distribution lines and storage tanks. Justification: The project will serve a large community including Kapkesosio market thereby reducing distances covered and time wasted. Funding Source:

Emityot Water Supply, Longisa Division	**4**	Construction of pump-house, intake weir, rising main, distribution lines and storage tanks. Justification: The project will serve the Longisa District Hospital and the increasing population of Longisa town. Funding Source:
Dam Rehabilitation, Improvement of Springs	**5**	Justification: The rehabilitation and improvement of the seven springs will improve and expand on water storage capacities in the area.

Objectives

The development of human resources depends on the level and intensity of formal, non-formal and informal education and training.

In accordance with the national educational system, the district will endeavour to: provide education as a right; allow for both public and private participation in meeting the costs of achieving this objective; instill realistic attitudes and aspirations regarding employment in both the parents and school leavers; and enable the individual to be easily trainable at higher levels of education and training.

Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

A number of achievements were recorded during this period despite the district being part of Kericho District. The achievements for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools per division are indicated below:

Nursery Schools

Activities Completed	Total in District	Sigor	Chepalungu	Konoin	Sotik	Longisa	Kimulot	Bomet Central
Nursery Schools	302	63	29	39	50	61	24	36

Primary Schools

Activities Completed	Total in District	Sigor	Chepalungu	Konoin	Sotik	Longisa	Kimulot	Bomet Central
Classrooms	3,370	525	329	417	764	423	296	616
Workshops	158	35	15	17	39	10	17	25
Libraries	55	6	2	4	7	5	7	24
H/Science rooms	63	22	7	7	10	4	7	6
Art rooms	37	10	8	3	5	4	2	5
1993 Enrolments	137,041	23,365	13,982	15,873	26,790	19,122	12,721	25,188

Secondary Schools

Activities Completed	Total in District	Sigor	Chepalungu	Konoin	Sotik	Longisa	Kimulot	Bomet Central
Classrooms	292	48	43	28	51	29	18	75
Laboratories	61	11	7	9	7	8	6	13
Workshops	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Libraries	8	1	-	1	2	1	-	3
Teachers Houses	125	19	19	15	38	23	11	46
Dormitories	108	22	15	8	24	16	-	23
Dining Halls	17	2	1	1	4	4	-	5
Kitchens	36	7	6	2	4	10	1	6
Office Adm.	69	11	17	4	10	5	2	20
Stores	48	4	6	2	10	7	3	16
Home Science Rooms	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1993 Enrolment	10,292	1,737	646	987	2,326	976	496	3,124

EDUCATION

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Construction/completion of laboratories, (District-wide)	Completion of on-going laboratory construction projects at Kaparuso, Kaplong girls, Ngariet secondary, Koiwa Moi Minariet, Tarkma, Kabungut, Kamungei, Saseta, Merigi and Kaparuso secondary schools. Funding Source: GOK, Donor, NGOs, PTAs, Self-help
2. Construction/completion of Dormitories	Completion of on-going dormitory construction projects at Kaparuso, Kaplong girls and Kamungei secondary schools. Funding Source: GOK, Donors, PTAs, Self-help.
3. Construction/completion of Libraries	Completion of on-going library construction projects at Longisa, Kaboson and Kiploki secondary schools. Funding Source: GOK, Donors, NGOs, PTAs, Self-help.
4. Construction/completion of Dining Halls	Completion of on-going dining hall projects at Kimulot, Gelegele, Merigi, Kaplong boys, Ndaraweta girls, Kipsonoi secondary schools. Funding Source: GOK, Donors, NGOs, PTAs, Self-help.
5. Construction/completion of teachers houses	Completion of on-going teachers houses at Olbutyo, Moi Minariet and Kipsonoi secondary school. Funding Source: GOK, PTA, Self-help

6.	Construction/completion of Administration blocks	Completion of on-going adminstration blocks projects at Longisa secondary school. Funding Source: GOK, Donors, PTA, Self-help.
7.	Completion of Classrooms	Completion of classrooms at Chemaner secondary school. Funding Source: PTA/Self-help
8.	Purchase and installation of Generators	Installation of generators at Gelegele, Kiplokyi secondary schools. Funding Source: GOK, PTA, Self-help
9.	Construction/completion of water supply systems	Completion of water supply systems at Mulot secondary school. Funding Source: GOK, NGO, Self-help
10.	Workshops for primary schools, (District-wide)	Construction of workshops for primary schools. Organize harambee funds raising in collaboration with school committees/Parents Associations. Funding Source: PTAs
11.	Home science rooms for primary schools, (District-wide)	Construction of Home Science rooms for primary schools. Organize harambee fund raising in collaboration with school committee/Parents Association. Funding Source: PTAs

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kamungei High School, Kipsonoi, Sotik Division	1	Provide for 4 teachers houses, dining hall and library. Justification: This is an old school with over 200 students which is projected to rise further in the coming years. Provision of an additional dining hall/kitchen and library will ease the congestion arising from the present facilities which are inadequate. The present teachers houses are insufficient. Most of the teachers reside at the local trading centre which is a distance from the school. Funding Source: EEC
Chebilat Secondary School	2	Construction of additional classrooms, dining hall/kitchen and library. Justification: The above facilities are essential in order to ease congestion and uplift the standards of the school in terms of student performances. Funding Source: EEC

Chebangang girls secondary school, Kimulot Division	3	Start a new girls secondary school at Chebangang. Justification: To cater for the increasing number of girls from primary schools within the Division. Funding Source: GOK, Donor, NGO and self-help
Siongiroi girls secondary school, Chepalungu Division	4	Start a new girls boarding secondary school to cater for a large number of girls who require such facilities. Justification: There is an acute shortage of girls boarding secondary schools in the Division. 20 acres of land has been set aside for the project. Funding Source: Self-help, Donor
Longisa Secondary School	5	Construction of an administration block and a laboratory. Justification: This is a provincial school with a big student enrolment but limited physical facilities. Funding Source: GOK/DANIDA

Sotit Secondary School, Konoin Division	6	Organize harambee funds collection for construction of teachers houses and purchase of laboratory equipment. Justification: Severe shortage of housing facilities for teaching staff. Inadequate laboratory equipment essential for science teaching. Funding Source: GOK, Self-help
Kabungut Secondary School, Bomet Central Division	7	Organize harambee funds collection for construction of a laboratory. To construct an additional laboratory. Provide equipment. Justification: Strengthen the teaching of science subjects and improve on performance levels. Funding Source: GOK, Self-help
Kimulot Secondary School, Kimulot Division	8	Construction of dormitory/dining hall. Justification: The school has an enrolment of over 421 students. It has been recommended for provincial status as a mixed secondary school. The additional schools are therefore necessary. Funding Source: GOK, Donor, PTAs

		Funding Source: GOK/PTAs
District Education Office Block, District Headquarters	10	The D.E.O. currently operates from a rented block from the Bomet County Council. Construction of office block comprising of at least 10 offices and a store. Justification: There are no offices and the rented blocks are insufficient in space. Funding Source: GOK
Milk stores (School Feeding Programme), All Divisions	11	Construction of milk storage facilities for the school feeding programme in each division. Justification: The stores are essential for the facilitation of this programme. Funding Source: GOK/Donors

		GOK/PTAs
District Education Office Block, District Headquarters	10	The D.E.O. currently operates from a rented block from the Bomet County Council. Construction of office block comprising of at least 10 offices and a store. Justification: There are no offices and the rented blocks are insufficient in space. Funding Source: GOK
Milk stores (School Feeding Programme), All Divisions	11	Construction of milk storage facilities for the school feeding programme in each division. Justification: The stores are essential for the facilitation of this programme. Funding Source: GOK/Donors

		Justification: Enormous difficulties are currently experienced regarding transportation of milk to the divisions. Funding Source: GOK
Resource Centres, District Advisory Centres	13	Construction of resource centres for primary and secondary schools. Justification: These centres will improve on the quality of teaching within the district. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
District Centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE)	14	Construction of a DICECE within the district. Justification: The centre is essential for a training institution for pre-primary teachers. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

infrastructure [illegible]
transportation of persons, goods and services. In this regard
create and maintain a network of roads, bridges and air strips to facilitate the provision of adequate and efficient transportation services.

The Ministry gives priority to the following activities:

- Completion of on-going and financially committed projects under the various programmes such as trunk and primary road projects, the gravelling, bridging and culvert construction programme, the rural access roads programme, minor roads programme and the tea roads programme.

- Improved road maintenance so as to reduce road transport costs to protect the investments made by the Government on these infrastructures.

- Rehabilitation of the deteriorated portions of the paved road network, so as to reduce road transport costs.

- Use the minor roads programme to selectively improve those sections of roads that will give the highest returns on investment and provide the much needed links between the existing rural access roads and the higher class roads.

Roads Department

Most activities during this period were co-ordinated from Kericho District up to July 1992 when the District was created.

Achievements during this period are indicated below.

Road Name	Road No.	Activities	Road Length
Kaplong-Amalo	B3	Bitumised (Tarmacked)	72
Sotik-Kericho	C23	Bitumised (Tarmacked)	45.3
Bomet-Letein	C24	Bitumised (Tarmacked)	42.3
Darajasita-Chebole	D233	Gravelled	7.5
Chebole-Makimeny	D234	Gravelled	7.0
Mogogosiek-Kaplong	E186	Gravelled	17.0
Siongiroi- Ndanai	L001	Gravelled	8.0
B3-Kongotik-Chemaner	E179	Gravelled	12.0
Kipleji-Kiplokyi	E185	Gravelled	5.0
Silibwet-Olenguruone	D319	Gravelled	12.0
Tenwek-Merigi	D236	Gravelled	7.0
Merigi-Motigo	RAR 30	Gravelled	24.0
Tenwek-Cheboin	RAR 16	Gravelled	13.9

A total of 159.6 kms were bitumised (tarmacked) during the period all of which greatly served in opening up the District especially Kaplong-Amalo and Sotik-Kericho. A total of 113.4 kms were gravelled. These have enhanced transportation of goods and services especially during the heavy rains. During the plan period, three bridges were constructed on C14 Gorgor-Bomet road.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Daraja sita-Chebole Chebole-Labotiet	1	Daraja sita to Chebole has already been surveyed. Tarmack the 31.5 km road. Justification: The road traverses an area of black cotton soil which is impassable during the heavy rains. The area has a high traffic density as it serves a high agricultural potential area. Funding Source: GOK
Silibwet-Merigi-Kembu-Longisa	2	Tarmack the 42.1 km road. Justification: This road is impassable during the heavy rains. It serves an area rich in agricultural and livestock products. Funding Source: GOK
Tengecha Junction-Koiwa-Cheptalal-Satiet	3	Tarmack the 19 km road. Justification: The road serves a high tea producing area. Implementation will ease transportation of the crop to factories.

Sotik-Ndanai-Gorgor	4	Tarmack the 28.8 km road. Justification: The road serves an important agricultural high potential zone in terms of food and dairy products. The high traffic density causes frequent damages and thus constant maintenance. Funding Source: GOK
Itare-Embomos-Cheptalal	5	Gravel the 28.0 km road. Justification: The road is composed of mostly worn out gravel which is water-logged and impassable during the rains. The road is utilized for marketing agricultural produce mainly tea and milk. Funding Source: GOK
Chongoi turn off-Kimulot-Kaptien-Boito	6	Gravel the 24.6 km road. Justification: This road serves a very important tea production zone. The road is impassable during heavy rains thus causing tea losses. Funding Source: GOK

Chebole-Makimeny-Siongiroi	7	Tarmack the 35.4 km road. Justification: This road will be important for marketing agricultural and dairy products when completed. Funding Source: GOK
Chebole-Kiplelji-Kapsimotua	8	Gravel the 16.9 km road. Justification: The road serves an important agricultural and livestock production zone. Funding Source: GOK
Gorgor-Chebunyo-Sigor-Bomet	9	Murram the 56.8 km road. Justification: Completion of this project will enable transportation of produce to an important market within Bomet township. Funding Source: GOK
Chebunyo Box Culvert	10	Construction of a 4 x 4 x 2 size box culvert. Justification: To allow for full utilization of Chebunyo-Sigor road. Funding Source: GOK

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning processes.

- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme.

- Promote the preservation, and role of culture through visual arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili and other national languages for national identity pride.

- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy.

- Provide reading materials in the districts through national library services.

- Improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country.

- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the District sports administration.

- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance, promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities, and in decision making at all levels.

The Ministry consists of the following departments; social services, culture, adult education and sports.

Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

Department of Social Services: A number of achievements were made during the plan period although the district was still part of Kericho. Most of these were related to assistance to women group projects as well as self-help.

Year	Groups	
1989	31	1,140
1990	53	2,203
1991	12	824
1992	13	650
1993	71	5,560

With the exception of 1991 and part of 1992, the women group enrolment patterns indicate increasing trends. This is bound to increase even further as can be justified through the 1993 figures. Most of the women groups engage in income generating activities such as posho mills, butcheries, rental houses, farming, poultry, water projects etc. The self-help programmes activities during the period were mostly confined to schools development which were assisted through harambee collections.

Below is a table indicating harambee collections and contributions during the plan period.

Year	Amount Collected
1989	3,148,198.95
1990	6,501,358.85
1991	4,541,992.55
1992	10,744,124.95

With the exception of 1991, the figures portray increasing trends in harambee contributions signifying the community commitment to enhance development through self-help. Apart from schools other projects such as water, cattle dips, youth polytechnics also benefitted from this movement.

Culture: The cultural programme within the district concentrated on the preservation of culture of the communities resident in the district. Cultural shows were organized during major celebrations and days of important historical significance.

Since the inception of the district, the department

Adult Education: During the plan period under review a total of 3,000 adults became literate although less than 100 were issued with Adult Literacy Proficiency test certificates.

The enrolment figures during this period are indicated below.

Activities	Sigor	Bomet	Ndanai	Konoin
Adult Literacy				
Enrolment: 1989	180	350	450	480
Female %	82	84	86	83
Enrolment: 1993	210	461	403	502
Female %	86	87	87.5	84

Sports Department: Most activities during this plan period involved promotion of sports at schools, divisions and district levels for regional competitions.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Office block at Bomet District Hqs.(All Departments)	1	Construction of an office block. Justification: Bomet is a new district curved from Kericho District. This would assist the officer manning the district and his officers to effectively supervise and implement the departments programmes. Currently there is no office. Funding Source: GOK
Adult Literacy Education, District-wide (Adult Education Department)	2	Adult literacy and continuing education. Justification: Reduce illiteracy among the adult population. Creation of awareness, development of skills and change of attitudes. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Building construction Non-residential (Culture Department), District HQs.	3	Construction of a cultural centre comprising of an art gallery and conference room. Justification: Preservation of artistic and traditional artifacts. Display facility for the above. The cultural centre will also act as a catalyst for the promotion of cultural activities in the District. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Building Construction Non-residential (Sports Dept.)	4	Construct a district stadia. Justification: The stadia will enhance development and promotion of sporting activities within the district. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Building Construction Non-residential (Construction of Library)	5	Construction of a library through Kenya National Library Services. Justification: No existing library. Funding Source: Kenya National Library Services.

Kataret self-help Men Group, Ndanai Division	6	Construction of a wholesale shop and to purchase a lorry to transport the goods to be stocked in the wholesale shop. Justification: Earn income from the activities. It is the only organized self-help men project group in the district hence requires support. They have managed to put up retail shops and a posho mill on self-help basis. To be built in a plot they purchased on self-help basis and to stock the wholesale shop which will assist the community at large as there is no any other wholesale shop in the division. Funding Source: GOK and beneficiaries
Chepkochom Women Group, Sigor Division	7	Collect funds to supplement their own contribution to purchase a posho mill. Justification: Earn income from the posho mill hence uplifting the women and the communities welfare at large. Funding Source: GOK/beneficiaries

Sabeta Small Home for the Disabled Children, Konoin Division	8	Construction of a dormitory. The dormitory is to reduce the transport cost for students who operate from their homes on a wheel chair. Justification: Improve social welfare of the children. It will serve a whole district hence the need to expand it. Funding Source: GOK, NGOs, Local people
Social Hall, Bomet Division	9	Construct and equip Social hall 1994/95, provide entertainment facilities 1994-96 (TV, indoor games, recreation facilities). Justification: To be used by community for social activities, meetings, recreational activities, entertainments. There is no social hall in the division and the community is in need of one. Funding Source: Local Government

Kimuchul Farmers 1995 Group, Longisa Division	10	To buy their own piece of land 1994/95, buy and build commercial plot and sell agricultural farm inputs and veterinary materials 1995/96. Justification: Earn income from the activities and it is the only on-going self-help project in the division hence require much support. Funding Source: GOK, beneficiaries
Merigi Disabled Group, Bomet Central Division	11	Buy land, 1994/95 to build a show-room cum retail shop and equip it 1995/96. Justification: It is important because it will make the disabled persons self-reliant and improve the welfare. To assist disabled persons market their products and integrate them in socio-economic development. Funding Source: GOK, NGOs, beneficiaries

Aonet Kipkigen Women Group	12	Obtain a piece of land for rental houses 1994/95, to buy and construct self contained rental houses 1995/96. Justification: Get income from rental houses. The group is already collecting money for purchase of a plot for business and needs expansion. Funding Source: GOK, beneficiaries
Family Life Training Centre	13	Construction, equipping and staffing. Justification: It will improve health to families and train parents and youth in good nutritional life and good family life. It will serve a wide community being the only FLTC in the district. Funding Source: GOK
Social Hall, Mogogosiek, Konoin Division	14	Construction and equipping. Justification: To be used by the community for social activities, meetings recreational activities, entertainment. There is no social hall in the division. Funding Source: County Council of Bomet.

Testai Women Group, Sotik Division	15	Construction of women group members houses. Justification: Will help members to be self reliant when they own projects. Funding Source: NGOs

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Objectives

The Bomet District Fisheries office was established as a district office in the year 1993, and is mainly charged with the responsibility of exploitation and management of the fishery potentials such as rivers, dams, streams, and establishment of aquaculture (fish farming) either individually, organized groups or institutions. Besides, it also manages quality of marketed fish produce in the district or brought to the district from the neighbouring districts.

Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

During 1989-93 plan period, stock assessment and re-stocking of potential rivers was carried out, at Rivers Kimugu, Maramara, Chemosit, Kiptegit, Itare, Kipsonoi and Nyangores and it was established that these rivers have indigenous fish such as claries ssp, burbus and few exotic sport fish (trout) reported in river Nyangores, Kiptiget and Itare. During the period, the department restocked rivers Nyangores and Itare with trout fingerlings, while Tilapia ssp were also stocked at Tenwek on River Nyangores. The department in the 1989-93 plan period focused to stock most dams in this district where only 10% of the existing dams were restocked. These include Chemamul, Sigor, and Chebitet dams which were rehabilitated and stocked with Tilapia ssp while Tenwek dam was stocked with both Tilapia and trout fish.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Fisheries Department

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Inventory of Fish Farmers and Potential areas (District-wide)	1	To conduct an extensive inventory in the entire district to identify potential areas, individual farmers and establish aquaculture position. To complete and identify existing fish farms (ponds) and potential areas. Justification: Being a new district there is need to conduct extensive inventory to come up with a clear picture of aquaculture position in the district, and potentials resources for exploitation. Funding Source: GOK

Demonstration & Fish Breeding ponds, Sotik-Kapchilyo School, Konoin-Mogogosiek, Bomet-Chepngoina, Bomet Town	2	To complete construction of at least three medium size fish ponds at each of the listed divisions and stock the ponds to serve as demonstration and fish breeding centre. Justification: There is no fish demonstration/breeding centre in the entire district, hence to serve as a teaching centre and source of fingerlings for potential fish farmers. Funding Source: GOK
Rehabilitation & Exploitation of Water dams/Silanga, Chepalungu, Sigor, Bomet Divisions	3	Rehabilitate and restocking of selected dams in each of the listed divisions. Procurement of various sizes of set-nets and a small boat. Community members will be organized into groups for exploitation of these dams as a source of earning income. Justification: There are a number of water dams in the district that are under utilized. Food production can be increased, and revenue can be earned from fishermen licensed to catch fish. Funding Source: GOK

Restocking of rivers, (District-wide)	4	Rivers will be restocked with both Tilapia and trout fingerlings. Fishing camp and landing beach will be established at Kaboson, and Kipteget and Tenwek. Justification: The district has a number of rivers arising from the south west of Mau Forest, which finally find their way into Lake Victoria. If restocked and protected they can serve as fish reservoir and good breeding ground. Fishing can be controlled at specific points, where revenue can be collected from fishermen. Funding Source: GOK

Housing & Building (Bomet Town, Sotik and Mogogosiek Divisions)	5	Construction of office and one high grade house at Bomet District headquarters. Also construction of junior staff houses at Konoin and Sotik Divisions. To accommodate the district office and a District Fisheries officer's house. To provide office and housing accommodation to at least some junior staff and the same at the said divisions. Justification: At the moment there is no district fisheries office in the district nor at division, and all the staff in the district live in privately rented houses. Funding Source: GOK
Trout Fish Development, (Konoin and Bomet Divisions)	6	Encourage and establish trout fish culture and establish trout hatching ponds. Rear trout ova to a stockable size to be given to able farmers. Justification: There is no trout hatchery in the district and particular areas are potentially ideal. This will earn revenue from the sale of licence. Funding Source: GOK

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Objectives

Promotion of farm forestry, re-afforestation and conservation of ecologically and entically important forests has been the objective of the Ministry in National Development and this shall continue to be the objective in Bomet District during the 1994/96 plan period. Conservation of the environment will also be encouraged.

Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

In the endeavour to promote farm forestry and re-afforestation, over 118 tree nurseries were started and also education campaigns on tree planting conducted. Many farmers, teachers, local leaders and school children were educated while training was offered to some local leaders, farmers and forest officers. The forest extension officers made several farm visits and field days were organised annually in each division. One million seedlings were raised for planting by the Forest Department and many more tree seeds were procured and distributed to schools, groups, institutions and individual farmers to encourage establishment of on-farm nurseries. Nursery materials were also distributed. It was during the 1989-93 plan period that three divisional tree nurseries were started and the District Forest Office was started.

Some of the activities undertaken can be summarised as shown below:-

Activities	Division
Forest extension and education	All Divisions
Facilitation in nursery establishment and tree planting	All Divisions
4 frontline extension agents trained	Konoin
4 Divisional Foresters trained in Social Forestry and agro-forestry	Konoin, Sigor, Ndanai, Bomet
50 farmers taken on educational tour to other districts	Konoin
Construction of nursery store and potting shed	Ndanai
Purchase of motorcycle	Konoin
Spraying of aphid infested cypress trees and hedges in public institutions and some private farms	All Divisions

Tree nursery establishment was as under:-

Division	Forest Dept.	Schools & Other Institutions	Individuals	Groups	Others	Total
Bomet	1	6	3	1	2	15
Longisa	-	8	2	2	1	20
Sigor	1	2	4	-	4	11
Ndanai	1	2	5	-	-	11
Sotik	-	2	-	-	-	3
Konoin	-	20	12	4	-	45
Kimulot	-	10	-	1	2	13
Total	3	50	26	8	9	118

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme (R.A.E.S.) (District-wide)	Forestry extension, education and training. Free issue of seedlings on their farms. Facilitation in nursery establishment and tree growing. Promotion of Agro-forestry and woodlot establishment. Funding Source: GOK
2. Kenya Forestry Development Project, All Forest Stations	Establishment of Forest Plantations for industrial and domestic use in Chepalungu Forest. Purchase of plant and equipment for all forest stations. Minor alterations and maintenance works. Funding Source: IDA/GOK
3. Mau Forest Protection and Conservation Project, South West Mau Forest Reserve	Construction of Forest Guards Camps. Prevention of illegal cutting of vegetation and trees by unauthorised persons. Funding Source: GOK/ODA

(District Headquarters, All Divisions) Sigor, Konoin, Sotik		seven tool stores, one vehicle garage, five divisional offices and ten pit latrines. Justification: The District Forest Officer does not have an office and so are the Divisional Foresters operate from rented residential rooms. Funding Source: GOK
Purchase of Vehicles (District Headquarters, Maramara and Chepalungu)	2	Purchase 2 4WD vehicles and one lorry. Justification: To enhance productivity. The two Forest Station and Asst. District Forest Officer (Extension) do not have vehicles. Funding Source: GOK
Construction of residential buildings (District HQs. and All Divisions)	3	To put up 3 category D houses, 13 category F houses and 24 village (prefabricated) houses. Justification: To accommodate staff in order to enhance productivity. There is an acute shortage of residential houses in Bomet.

		[illegible] the high cost of fetching water for seedlings, and to increase productivity. Seedling production targets can only be achieved with adequate water supply. Funding Source: GOK
New tree nurseries establishment (Bomet, Sotik, Konoin, Kimulot, and Longisa)	5	Establish a half a million seedling capacity nursery in Bomet Town and in each division. Justification: To have seedlings at easy reach to any farmer. The divisions do not have departmental tree nurseries. It will encourage more tree planting for environmental protection and provision of fuelwood, building materials and also act as source of revenue to farmers. Funding Source: GOK

Project,
(District-wide)

jikos and other alternatives to fuelwood use. To organize seminars in each division, purchase seeds and distribute to organized groups, individuals or institutions involved in raising of seedlings within the district, conduct educational tours for groups, establish a seed orchard or stand in Bomet and purchase motor-cycles for Foresters rendering extension services.

Justification: The District faces an acute shortage of firewood. The situation is more severe to south and western part of the district. The project will intensify tree growing and lead to self sufficiency in fuelwood supply.

Funding Source:Donor
GOK

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. <u>New Project Proposals</u>

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Income generating projects Bomet Township, Sotik Township, Silibwet	1	Construction of both residential and non-residential units for rental purposes. <u>Justification</u>: Investments in real estate is bound to yield constant and maximum returns due to the acute shortage of such facilities in the new district. <u>Funding Source</u>: GOK
Orphanage and Education Fund	2	Administration of the fund.
Safer Sex	3	Encourage use of condoms and institute distribution points in health institutions and social places in bars, hotels and lodgings
Counselling	4	Counselling for home based care and support for people with AIDS
Sensitization	5	Raise the level of awareness through visual print and electronic media in public institutions.
Research	6	Initiate research projects for baseline data gathering.