KERICHO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN

2008 – 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION vii
FOREWORD ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xvi
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE
1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT 1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District 1
1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units 3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns 5
1. 2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS 5
1.2.1 Topographic Features 5
1.2.2 Climatic Information 5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS 6
1.3.1 Population Size and Structure 6
1.3.2 Population Distribution and Density: 8
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE 9
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development 9
1.4.2 Trade. Tourism and Industry 10
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure 10
1.4.4 Environment. Water and Sanitation 10
1.4.5 Human Resource Development 11
1.4.6 Research. Innovation and Technology 11
1.4.7 Governance. Justice. Law and Order 12
1.4.8 Public Administration 12
1.4.9 Special Programmes 12
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET 12
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS
2.0 INTRODUCTION 27
2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN 27
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan 27
2.2 CONSTRAINTS 28
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT 28

2.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS 29
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES 30
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges 30
2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues 30
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES 36
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS
3.0 INTRODUCTION 43
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 43
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission 43
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission 43
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 43
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 44
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 44
3.1.6 Project and Programme 45
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages 50
3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues 51
3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY 51
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission 51
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission 52
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District 52
3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector 52
3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints 53
3.2.6 Projects and Programmes 53
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages 54
3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues 54
3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR 54
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission 54
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission 54
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 54
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 55
3.3.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 55
3.3.6 Project/ Programmes 56
3.3.7 Cross sector linkages 62
3.3.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues 63
3.4. ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION 63
3.4. 1 Sector Vision and Mission 63

3.4.2 Response to Sector Vision and Mission 63
3.4.3 The importance of the Sector in the District 64
3.4.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 64
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities 67
3.4.7 Cross sector linkages 67
3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues 67
3.5. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 67
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission 68
3.5.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission 68
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 68
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 69
3.5.5. Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 71
3.5.6 Projects/Programmes 74
3.5.7 Cross sector Linkages 74
3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues 75
3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY 76
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission 76
3.6.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission 76
3.6.3 The importance of the Sector in the District 76
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector. 77
3.6.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 77
3.6.6 Project and programme priorities 77
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkage 77
3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues 77
3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER 77
3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission 78
3.7.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission 78
3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 78
3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 78
3.7.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 79
3.7.6 Projects and Programmes 80
3.7.7 Cross sector linkage 80
3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues 80
3.8. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 80
3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission 80
3.8.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission 81
3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 81
3.8.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 81
3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities 81

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkage....82
3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues....82
3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES....82
3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission....82
3.9.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission....83
3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District....83
3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector....83
3.9.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies....83
3.9.6 Projects and Programmes....84
3.9.7 Cross sector linkages....88
3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues....88
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION
4.0 INTRODUCTION....91
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION....91
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX..91
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development....91
4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry....91
4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure....95
4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation....96
4.3.5 Human Resource Development....108
4.3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology....113
4.3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order....116
4.3.8 Public Administration....117
4.3.9 Special Programmes....117
4.4 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/ PERFORMANCE INDICATORS....120

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading and prosperous district in economic, social and political development with residents enjoying high standards of living

Mission

To foster sustained economic productivity through effective and efficient mobilization of available resources with an aim of improving and sustaining people's livelihoods in a clean, secure and sustainable environment

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

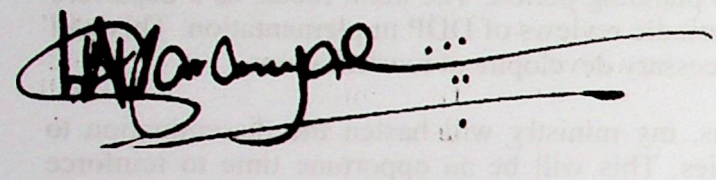
To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a

constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

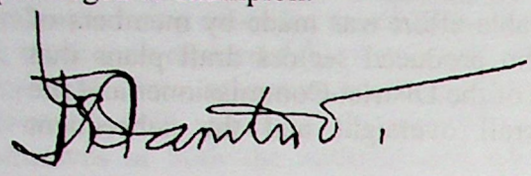
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units....3
Table 2: Political Units, Local Authorities, Wards and Area 4
Table 3: Population Projections by Constituencies Size 4
Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohort 6
Table 5: Population Projection for Special Age Group 7
Table 6: Population distribution and Densities by Administrative Divisions....8
Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Centres 9
Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan 27

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya 2
Map 2: Kericho District Administrative Boundaries....4

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A.I.	Artificial Insemination
ACU	Aids Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CBF	Constituency Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Environment Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment
Creation	
FBOs	Faith Based Organization
FPE	Free Primary Education
FY	Financial Year
GHG	Green House Gases
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
KVRC	Kericho Vocational Rehabilitation Centre
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate service
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KHADREP	Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Programme
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
MOCD&M	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
MOLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MOMS	Ministry of Medical Services
MOPH&S	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MSME	Micro and Small Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

O.V.C	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OCDP	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Program for Aids Relief
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RMFLF	Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
SIC	School Infrastructure Committee
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
VCOs	Voluntary Children's Officers
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VSDF	Veterinary Service Delivery Fund
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Surveys
WRP	Walter Reed Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kericho District is one of the districts in Rift Valley Province. It is situated in the Southern part of the province. It lies between longitude 35^0 02' and 35^0 40' and between the Equator and latitude 023^0S. The district is bordered by Kipkelion to the North, Molo to the Northeast, Nandi South to the Northwest, Nyando to the West, Nyamira and Rachuonyo to the Southwest and Bureti and Bomet to the South.

The district has an area of 1,125.1km^2. It has five administrative divisions namely, Ainamoi, Soin Belgut, Sigowet and Kabianga. These are further sub-divided into thirty-six (36) locations and sixty nine (69) sub-locations. Ainamoi Division covers the largest area of 302.3 sq km while Sigowet Division occupies the smallest area with 191.8 km^2.

The settlement pattern is determined by soil fertility, availability of rainfall, infrastructure development, availability of social amenities, job opportunities among others. Concentration of population is high where these factors are favourable and lower in the less endowed areas.

Kericho District is characterized by undulating topography. The overall slope of the land is towards the west hence general drainage is in that direction. The district forms a hilly shelf between the Mau escarpment and the lowlands of Nyando District.

The central part of the district rises eastward to 3,000m above sea level along Mau ridge. The Kericho Plateau forms the central part of the district sloping gently from about 2,500m to about 1,800m above sea level. It is well drained with four rivers namely Kiptaret, Tumbilil, Maramara and Chemosit. Some of these rivers are characterized by rapid falls, which can be harnessed for hydroelectric power generation.

The district receives relief rainfall, which is well distributed throughout the year. The district experiences two rainy seasons, short and long rainy seasons, which occur between October to December and April to June respectively every year. Over the period of five years, the highest average annual rainfall received in the district was 2125 mm. Despite a relatively high rainfall, the highest annual temperature is 29°c and lowest is 2.8^{o}c. The mean wind speed is 9 Knots. The relative humidity is about 70 percent.

The district had a population of 295,937 in 1999 and was projected to 345,497 in 2008. The population is projected to increase to 352,964 in 2010 and 360,604 in 2012. An annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent is expected.

The District Development Plan for the period 2002-2008 proposed to implement 76 projects. Out of these, 15 projects were completed, while 19 were ongoing and 42 were newly proposed. The performance during the Plan period varied from sector to sector; but overall the district achieved 65 per cent implementation of the proposed projects. The moderate implementation could be attributed to availability and timely release of funds for the planned activities from the development partners and government.

During the Plan period, the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which includes: insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure, increasing number of orphans, and insufficient allocation of resources which affected the implementation of projects. Change of priorities over time due to limited consultation in the plan preparation also affected the implementation.

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

To achieve the set goals in the 2008-2012 Plan, the district will put in place institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach. The team that will take a leading role in implementation and M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives, donor etc.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a snapshot of the overall physical, social and economic situation of the district. The profile is a quantitative and qualitative description of the district. It includes the features and settlement structure of the district, physiographic and natural conditions, population profiles and projections. The district fact sheet displays sectoral indicators which set bench mark for the district development issues which are taken into consideration in the monitoring and evaluation process.

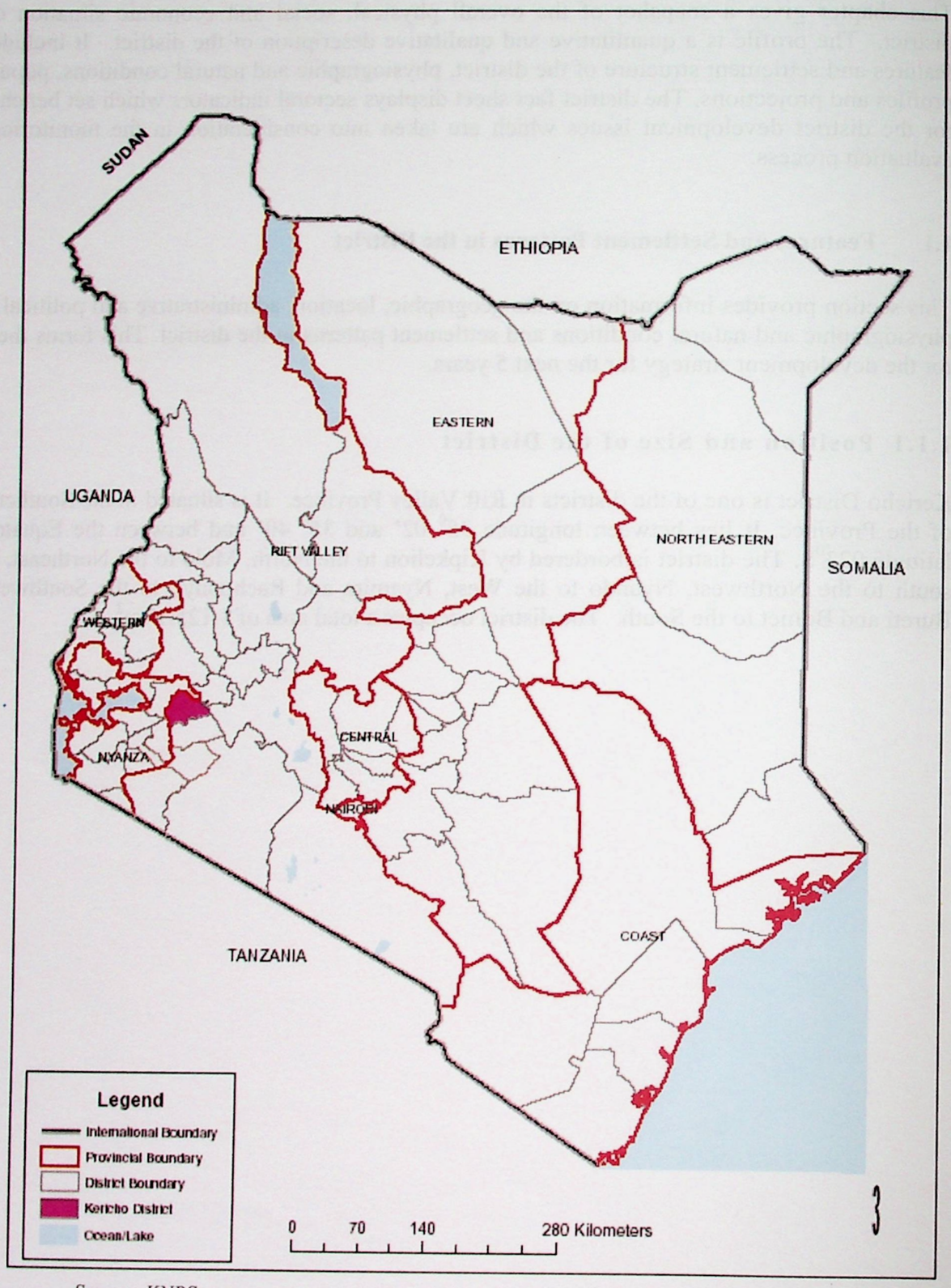
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides information on the geographic, location, administrative and political units, physiographic and natural conditions and settlement patterns in the district. This forms the basis for the development strategy for the next 5 years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kericho District is one of the districts in Rift Valley Province. It is situated in the Southern part of the Province. It lies between longitude 35^0 02' and 35^0 40' and between the Equator and latitude 023^0S. The district is bordered by Kipkelion to the North, Molo to the Northeast, Nandi south to the Northwest, Nyando to the West, Nyamira and Rachuonyo to the Southwest and Bureti and Bomet to the South. The district occupies a total area of 1,125.1km^2.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district has five administrative divisions namely, Ainamoi, Soin, Belgut, Sigowet and Kabianga. These are further sub-divided into thirty-six (36) locations and sixty nine (69) sub-locations. Ainamoi Division covers the largest area of 302.3 sq km while Sigowet Division occupies the smallest area with 191.8 km^2.

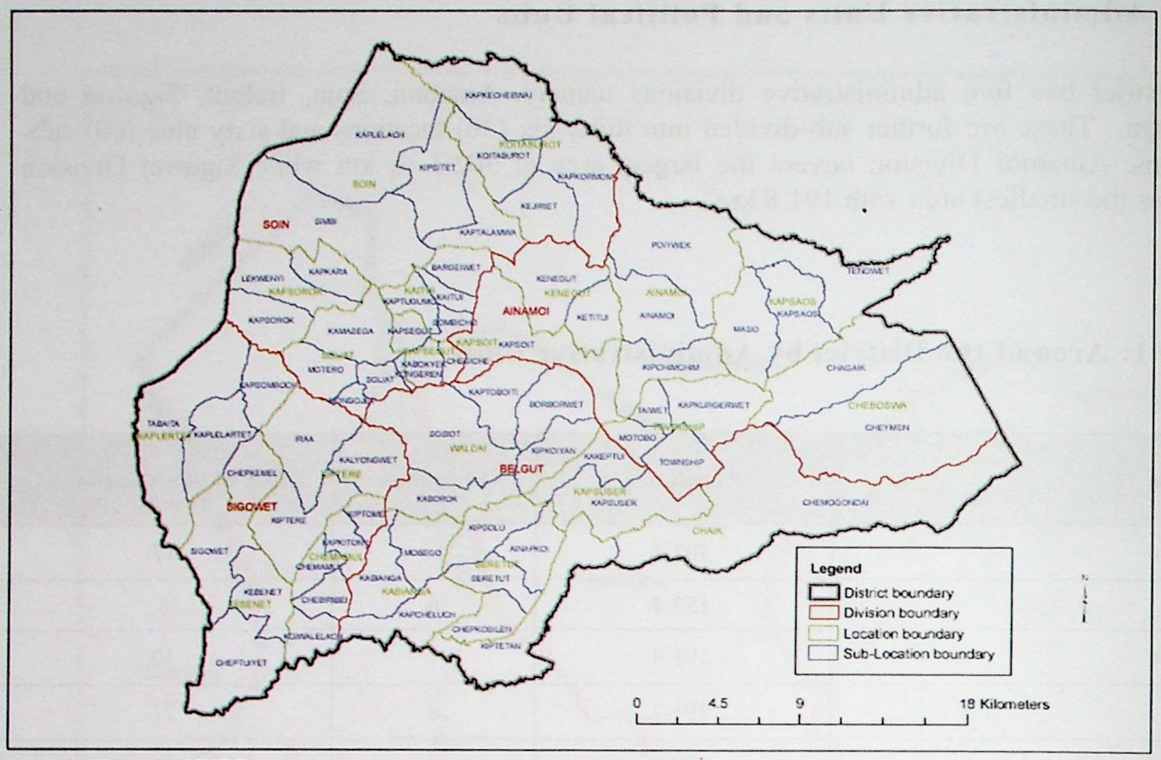
Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km^2)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Ainamoi	302.3	11	17
Belgut	153.4	6	8
Sigowet	191.8	7	10
Soin	291.2	6	21
Kabianga	186.4	6	13
Total	1125.1km^2	36	69

Source: Kericho District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Kericho District has two local Authorities namely Kipsigis County Council, which has a total of 16 wards, and Kericho Municipal Council with 15 wards.

Map 2: Kericho District Administrative Boundaries



Source: KNBS

Table 2: Political Units, Local Authorities, Wards and Area

Constituency Name	Name of local authority	No. of wards	Area (km²)
Belgut/ Ainamoi	Kericho Municipal Council	15	111
	Kipsigis County Council	16	1014.1
	Total	31	1125.1

Source: Kericho District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

The district is also divided into two parliamentary constituencies namely Belgut constituency with covers Belgut, Sigowet and Kabianga Divisions and Ainamoi Constituency which covers Ainamoi and Soin Divisions.

Table 3: Population Projections by Constituencies Size

Constituency name	Divisions covered	Area (km^2)	Population
Belgut	3	531.6	179,196
Ainamoi	2	593.5	166,201
Total	5	1125.1	345,397

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement pattern is determined by soil fertility, availability of rainfall, infrastructure development, availability of social amenities, job opportunities among others. Concentration of population is high where these factors are favourable and vice versa is true.

1. 2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Kericho District is characterized by undulating topography. The overall slope of the land is towards the west hence general drainage is in that direction. The district forms a hilly shelf between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Nyando District.

The Central part of the district rises eastward to 3,000m above sea level along Mau Ridge. The Kericho Plateau forms the central part of the district sloping gently from about 2,500m to about 1,800m above sea level. It is well drained with four rivers namely Kiptaret, Tumbilil, Maramara and Chemosit. Some of these rivers are characterized by rapid falls, which can be harnessed for hydroelectric power generation.

Kericho District lies in the Lake Victoria Basin. Its geology is characterized by volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic complexes. The district is predominantly underlain by tertiary lavas (phonlites) and intermediate igneous rocks. A small part of the district is dominated by undifferentiated basement system rocks (granites), volcanic ash admixture and other prolific rocks.

The District can be subdivided into three agro-ecological zones. The upper midland zone covers Belgut, Kabianga and Ainamoi Divisions and is suitable for coffee and tea. Sunflowers, maize as well as livestock activities also do well in these zones.
The second is the lower midland zone covering the upper parts of Ainamoi and is conducive for cotton farming. The third zone is the lower highlands of Sigowet which is suitable for maize production.

Vegetation cover assists to reduce soil erosion despite some parts of the district being hilly. Soil erosion is serious mainly in the north-western part of the district particularly Sigowet Division. The soils are bare, farming requires terracing and the area is hilly.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district receives relief rainfall, which is well distributed throughout the year. Rainfall is mainly heavy in the month of April and low in the Month of February. The district experiences two rainy seasons, short and long rainy seasons, which occur between October to December and April to June respectively every year. The relative humidity is about 70 percent. Dams are found in the lowland. Over the period of five years, the highest average annual rainfall received in the district was 2,125 mm. The mean wind speed is 9 Knots. Despite a relatively high rainfall, the highest annual temperature is 29°C and lowest is 2.8°C.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

This section provides information on the district population size, structure, and projection for special age group and density. It also gives information on the size of urban and rural population.

1.3.1 Population Size and Structure

Table 4 shows population projections for the district between 2008- 2012 for age cohorts using 1999 population census results as the base. Kericho District had a population of 295,937 in 1999 and was projected to increase to 345,497 in 2008, 352,974 in 2010 and 360,666 in 2012. An annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent is expected. The low population growth rate is attributed to usage of family planning methods. .

Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohorts	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	24,847	23,864	48,711	29,002	27,954	56,956	29,837	28,564	58,401	30,379	29,120	59,499
5-9	21,204	21,056	42,260	24,751	24,678	49,429	25,393	25,217	50,610	25,951	25,691	51,642
10-14	21,362	21,697	43,059	24,924	25,514	50,438	25,500	25,580	51,080	26,081	26,489	52,570
15-19	18,300	17,886	36,186	21,035	21,050	42,085	21,566	21,419	42,985	21,971	21,892	43,863
20-24	15,111	15,718	30,829	17,619	18,277	35,896	17,912	18,676	36,588	18,330	19112	37442
25-29	12,047	11,147	23,194	13,938	12,899	26,837	14,243	13,181	27,424	14,581	13,466	28,047
30-34	8,626	7,733	16,359	10,046	9,167	19,213	10,256	9,185	19,441	10,477	9,387	19,864
35-39	7,643	7,391	15,034	8,937	8,644	17,581	9,132	8,836	17,968	9,330	9,034	18,364
40-44	5,628	4,937	10,565	6,569	5,763	12,332	6,719	5,897	12,616	6,868	6,027	12,895
45-49	4,758	3,765	8,523	5,562	4.404	9,966	5689	4,512	10,201	5,827	4,654	10,481
50-54	3,637	2,666	6,303	4,244	3,116	7,360	4,342	3,184	7,526	4,441	3,258	7,699
55-59	2,002	1,875	3,877	2,328	2,182	4,510	2,386	2,239	4,625	2,441	2,289	4,730
60-64	1,525	1,760	3,285	1,783	2,055	3,838	1,827	2,107	3,934	1,874	2,166	4,040
65-69	1,189	1,238	2,427	1,388	1,446	2,834	1,419	1,479	2,898	1,454	1,514	2,968
70-74	908	1,016	1,924	1,058	1,184	2,242	1,086	1,213	2,299	1,115	1,242	2,357
75-79	776	704	1,480	908	826	1,734	934	845	1,779	959	871	1,830
80+	822	1,102	1,924	959	1,287	2,246	982	1,317	2,299	1,021	1,354	2,375
Total	150382	145555	295937	175051	170446	345497	179223	173451	352674	183100	177566	360,666

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho, 2008

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

Table 5 shows the population projection for special age groups in the district based on the 1999 Population and Housing Census.

Table 5: Population Projection for Special Age Group

Age Group	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	6,172	6,045	12,217	7,203	7,055	14,258	7,361	7,209	14,570	7,521	7,365	14,886
Under 5	24,847	23,864	48,711	29,002	27,854	56,856	29,637	28,464	58,101	30,279	29,080	59,359
3-5	13,866	13,435	27,301	16,183	15,681	31,864	16,538	16,024	32,562	16,896	16,371	33,267
6-13	34,519	34,709	69,228	40,288	40,510	80,798	41,170	41,397	82,567	42,061	42,293	84,354
14-17	18,965	18,787	37,752	22,134	21,927	44,061	22,619	22,407	45,026	23,109	22,892	46,001
15-29	47,800	47,524	95,324	55,789	55,466	111,255	57,011	56,681	113,692	58,245	57,908	116,153
15-64	78,765	74,708	153,473	91,929	87,194	179,123	93,938	89,099	183,037	95,976	91,033	187,009
65+	3,692	4,058	7,750	4,309	4,736	9,045	4,403	4,840	9,243	4,499	4,945	9,444

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho, 2008

Under 5 (Pre-School): At beginning of the Plan period, the population of this age category is expected to increase from 56,856 in 2008 to 59,359 by the end of Plan period in 2012. Male children constitute the majority in the age group. The age group is important in making decisions on early childhood programmes (ECDE) which provide a foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs. There is also need to invest in the health sector in order to provide better health care to this age group in order to reduce the under-five mortality rate.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): There are a total 80,798 primary school going children comprising of 40,288 and 40,510 males and females respectively. This population age bracket is projected to grow to 82,567 and 84,354 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This requires an increase in education facilities in primary schools to cater for the increased number of children joining primary schools to sustain Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for Universal Primary Education. Tertiary colleges such as polytechnics will be needed to take care of school leavers who cannot join the secondary schools.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): In 2008 secondary school going age children were 44,061 and the number is projected to grow to 45,026 and 46,001 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This increase requires adequate secondary schools and establishment tertiary level institutions to cater for those who will not continue to the universities This will include institutions of technology to train them on skill development.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Reproductive Age): Females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 77,046 in 2008 to 80,415 in 2012. This constitutes 24.3 percent of the total population at the start of the Plan period. The high fertility rate will require an emphasis on family planning in order to control population growth.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): In 2008, the districts labour force stood at 175,123 and is projected to grow to 183,037 in 2010 and 187,009 by the end of the Plan period. Majority of the labour force comprises of males. An increase in investment will be necessary to create job opportunities for the increasing labour force.

1.3.2 Population Distribution and Density:

The distribution and density of the population by Divisions is presented in Table 6. Using the 1999 Population and Housing Census statistics as the base, the district population is projected at 345,497 at the beginning of the plan period (2008). The average density is 307 people per km^2 for the district. Ainamoi is the most densely populated with 424 people per sq. km while Soin is the least densely populated with 103 people per km^2.

Table 6: Population distribution and Densities by Administrative Divisions

Division	Area (km^2)	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
		Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Belgut	153.4	51542	336	55838	364	57065	372	58292	380
Sigowet	191.8	49101	256	57348	299	58499	305	59650	311
Kabianga	186.4	56293	302	76051	408	77729	417	79406	426
Ainamoi	302.3	113363	375	128175	424	128780	426	131501	435
Soin	291.2	25917	89	29994	103	30867	106	31450	108
District	1125.1	295937	263	345497	307	352674	313	360666	320

Source: District Statistics Office: Kericho

The high population density is attributed to the fact that Kericho Town is located within Ainamoi Division, the only urban centre with population of over 2,000 people. Soin Division is the least populated with a population density of 103 persons per kilometre square. The average population density is projected to increase to 313 and 320 people per km^2 for 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Urban Population: There are two urban centres in the district: Kericho Municipality and Sosiot as shown in Table 7. At the start of the Plan period the two urban centres will have population of 39,375 and 14,852 respectively. This is projected to incrreas3e further to 40,236 and 15,177 at the mid of the plan period. The increasing urban population will require investment in social implementation amenities. At the beginning of the plan

period, the total urban population is 138,502 and is expected to grow to 144,602 by the end of the plan period.

Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centre	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kericho Town	18484	15351	33835	21507	17868	39375	21977	18259	40236	22454	18655	41109
Sosiot	6160	6421	12581	7272	7580	14852	7431	7746	15177	7592	7914	15506
Total	24644	21772	46416	28779	25448	54227	29408	26005	55413	30046	26569	56615

Source: District Statistics Office: Kericho

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district is located in the highlands where there is rainfall throughout the year. The district has four agro ecological zones, which has vast potential for various crop and animal enterprises. The upper highlands 1and 2 covers Ainamoi divisions and the main enterprises include: pyrethrum, maize, horticulture and dairy. Lower highlands cover Belgut and parts of Ainamoi Divisions. The zone is favourable for tea, coffee, horticulture and dairy farming. The third zone covers part of Sigowet, Soins and Kabianga divisions. The enterprises available are maize, sugarcane, coffee and horticulture farming. The fourth zone is the lower middle. This zone is found in some parts of Soin and Sigowet divisions. This area is good for maize, coffee and sugarcane farming. A total of 73, 306 acres and 35,000 acres of land are under food crop and cash crop production respectively.

The district majors in small scale dairy farming except in some parts of Soin and Sigowet Divisions which are relatively dry. In these areas, households keep indigenous cattle and goats. Local poultry is reared across the district. A few farmers have ventured into dairy goat farming and the enterprise is set to pick up in future as land for grazing becomes scarce due to population pressure. There are two milk processing plants within the district namely: - Farmers Milk and Kabianga Dairy. The demand for Artificial Insemination (AI) remains high throughout the district; however Soin and Sigowet Divisions have not received adequate coverage. Private A.I providers concentrate in areas with good infrastructure. Pasture and fodder conservation is still low.

The climatic condition of the district is favourable for horticulture farming. This includes growing of tomatoes, pineapples, different types of vegetables and fruits. Floriculture is taking root in the district and this is being done by James Finlay. Small scale farmers have also shown interest. The district needs an industry to process some of the horticultural products. During period of harvest, they are sold at low prices.

Bee keeping is increasingly being practised within the district. Fish farming is also gaining popularity in the district. For instance, at the beginning of the Plan period, there were 152 fish farmers managing 162 fish ponds. The main fish species reared is tilapia

Currently there are 50 active Cooperative Societies. The major cooperative societies in the district include: urban SACCOs, tea multipurpose and rural SACCOs, dairy, sugarcane and coffee.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district has tourist's attraction sites, which have not been exploited. These sites include existence of cultural sites, caves, nature trails and agro tea estates, sports towns. Export of cultural material assists locals raise their standard of living

Music industry can be tapped to benefit artists. The district has sports talent that need to be tapped, developed and exposed.

The agricultural endowment of the district presents vast potential for investment in industries such as grain milling and animal feeds, honey processing, tea processing, vegetable dehydration, fruit processing, tea blending and packaging, mushroom processing. Other potentials in the district include real estate/housing development and marketing and distribution

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Road transport is important for transportation of produce to the market points and supporting other basic social services such as health and education. There is vast potential in expanding the existing road network by improving the roads in the rural areas, and upgrading the existing classified roads. The implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme has spurred the growth of small and micro industries. This has opened up opportunities for employment creation. Telecommunication sub sector in the district is fairly developed with the whole district being covered by the mobile telephone services.

The district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. Focus will be on energy, roads, Kenya Wildlife Service (airstrips, roads) and, housing and communication infrastructure.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector has three sub sectors namely Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources. The district has a number of permanent rivers, some with waterfalls which can be used to generate hydro electric power. In addition, the gradient of the landscape allows water to flow through gravity, a potential that can be harnessed to enhance water supply. ,

The environment sub sector through the National Environment and Management Authority is carrying out activities to rehabilitate the quarry sites, conservation the wetlands and riparian areas.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sub sectors which fall under this sector include Public Health and Sanitation, Medical Services, Education and Labour and Human Resource. The district has a total of 69 health facilities. Out of these facilities, 54 are government health facilities; 3 hospitals, 6 health centres and 45 dispensaries. 15 of the health facilities are privately owned.

At the beginning of the Plan period in 2008, health status indicators for the district were as follows; infant mortality rate 77 per 1,000 live births; child mortality 41 per 1,000 live births; crude death rate 5 per 1,000; and life expectancy 52 years and 54 years for male and females respectively. The 5 major causes of morbidity and mortality are: - malaria, respiratory diseases including upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia and tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases including typhoid fever, skin conditions and accidents and other injuries. Malaria is still the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the district. The most at risk are children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. Malaria accounts for about 40% of outpatients and 20% of inpatients. Interventions to control malaria include: indoor residual spraying (IRS); distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNS); community leaders' sensitization meetings district wide; and all GOK health facilities are being supplied with AL (Artemether Lumefentrine) the new 1st line anti malarial.

To be able to assist the residents know their HIV status, a total of 40 VCTs have been constructed and a number of mobile VCT are being conducted. 19 PMTCT sites have also been developed.

The education sub sector aims to provide, promote and co-ordinate quality education and training for sustainable national development. The district has 231 primary schools and 50 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 89,051 and 13,072 respectively. The primary school teacher- pupil ratio is 1:43, while that of secondary school is 1:24. The sector has performed well in the implementation of the Free Primary Education Policy and Free Day Secondary School Policy and preparing students well for further training in the universities and other institutions of higher learning.

The Education sector is however face with a number of challenges which include: high enrolment rates, low staffing levels in learning institutions, inadequate personnel at the district headquarters and in the field, strained physical facilities due to overcrowding, increasing teacher-pupil ratio, reduced performance of personnel (mainly teachers) arising from the effects of HIV/AIDS, increasing number of orphaned children, inadequate community support arising from the belief that primary education is free, resulting in increased drop out, low retention and transition rates.

Inadequate opportunities for higher training for those who graduate from secondary schools also pauses a challenge to the district.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district will develop information technology in the public sector, which has lagged behind the private sector. However some departments within the district are already networked and are therefore able to communicate directly with their headquarters.

Training personal on IT will be enhanced during the Plan period. In addition, Cyber cafes and formal training institutions will be increased. The district requires a District Information and Documentation Centre to improve planning and act as a resource centre in the district.

Information and data from research initiatives will be useful in providing the evidence base necessary for planning in the district.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The overarching development goal of the GJLOS sector is to contribute to the quality of life of the people of Kenya, particularly the poor and the vulnerable. The sector's purpose is to improve the delivery of justice, safety, security and the rule of law. The people will receive better services from GJLOS institutions and agencies. Staff in these institutions will be facilitated to deliver better services. The district will strive to improve delivery of legal services and to restore faith and credibility in the public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law. Also the district will improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure, facilitate speedy dispensation of justice, revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains, increase utilization of VCOs in the district, sensitize the community on children's rights and collect and disseminate data on OVCs

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector includes the District Treasury and District Development Office. These offices play a major role in coordination of development planning and management of public resources for economic growth and poverty reduction in the district. District Treasury and District Development Offices are both located at the district headquarters.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sub sectors under this sector include Gender, Children and Social Development, Culture, Youth and Sports and Special Programmes. This sector is charged with the responsibility of targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, youth, the aged and persons with disabilities. Development of sports is also an important activity spearheaded by this sector. The government is funding community soccer and each constituency is receiving Kshs 1 million.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance. It presents an array of factual information which has direct bearing on the district's development agenda. The information includes the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile socio-economic indicators and basic data in specific sectors. The statistics provided will act as benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during the plan Period.

Information Category		Statistics
District Area:		
Total area (KM^2)		1125.1
Non-arable land (Ha)		4358
Arable land (Ha)		7766.4
Size of non gazetted forests (ha)		5983.91
Water mass (km^2)		6.65
Total urban areas (KM^2)		10.6
Topography and Climate		
Lowest altitude (meters)		1800
Highest (metres)		2500
Temperature range:		
	High ^0C	29
	Low ^0C	2.8
Rainfall:		
	High (mm)	2125
	Low (mm)	5.1
Average relative humidity (%)		70
Wind speed (kilometres per hour (9knots)		16
Demographic Profiles		
Total Population		345,497
Total Male population		175,051
Total Female population		170,446
Sex ratio (Male:Female)		1:0.97
Projected population:		
	Mid plan period	352,674
	End of plan period	360,666
Infant population:		
	Female	11,112
	Male	12,434
	Total	2,3546
Population under five:		
	Female	27,854
	Male	29,002
	Total	56,856
Pre-school population (3-5) years		
	Female	15,681

Information Category		Statistics
	Male	16,183
	Total	31,864
Primary school age group(6-13) years		
	Female	40,510
	Male	40,288
	Total	80,798
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	21,927
	Male	22,134
	Total	44,061
Youthful population:((15-30) years		
	Female	55,466
	Male	55,789
	Total	111,255
Labour force:(15-64) years		
	Female	89,816
	Male	93,460
	Total	183,276
Aged population		
	Female	7,655
	Male	7,066
	Total	14,721
Eligible Voting Population:		
	Name of Division Belgut Sigowet Kabainga Ainamoi Soin	 30,705 31,472 41,822 69,314 16,548
	Total (District)	189,861
No. of towns with pop >2000		2
Urban population		
Female		25,448
Male		28,779
Total		54,227
Rural Population:		
	Female	154,998

Information Category		Statistics
	Male	146,272
	Total	291,270
Population density(persons per km^2)		
	Highest (Ainamoi)	424
	Lowest (Soin)	103
District (persons per km^2)		307
Crude Birth rate (per 1000)		43.2
Crude Death rate (per 1000 live Births)		10.3
Total number of households		75,108
Average household size		4.6
Female headed households		3,645
Children needing special protection:		
Children in labour (No)		3,218
Number of the physically handicapped (no)		3,056
Child- Headed households		3,642
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage (%)		41.3
Number		142,649
Contribution to national poverty (%)		0.9
Urban poor:		
Percentage (%)		42.3
Number		60,341
Rural poor:		
Percentage (%)		57.7
Number		82,308
Food poverty:		
Percentage (%)		38.7.
Number		133,669
Health		
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)/ 1000		77
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) / 1000		33
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		44
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/ 1000		41
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000		115
Life expectancy Male		52

Information Category	Statistics
Female	54
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	3
Health centres	6
Dispensaries	45
Private clinics Clinics Nursing homes/hospitals	 10 5
Beds capacity	400
Doctor/patient ratio	31/100,000
Nurse/patient ratio	41.6/100,000
HIV prevalence (%)	6.1
Patients on ARVs	3,277
Average distance to health facility (Kilometres)	15
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	37.5
Health facility deliveries (%)	22.1
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) (%)	26.9
Children vaccination (%)	79
HIV/Aids prevalence rate (%)	6.1
No. of CHWs TB control (defaulter tracers) Malaria control Safe motherhood	- 10 50 50
Crude birth rate	43.2
Crude death rate	10.3
Employment	
Number employed per Sector:	
Electricity and water	94
Construction	2,249
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotels	2,995
Transport and communication	452
Finance insurance, real estate and business services	1,068
Community, social and personal services	12,220
Processing	8,815
Agriculture	
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)	2.5
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)	20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	60
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	73, 306

Information Category	Statistics
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)	35,000
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, stores and Warehouses)	-
Livestock farming	
Type of livestock, population and value	
Dairy Cattle	
Quantity (No)	128,685
Value (Kshs)	2,573,700,000
Beef Cattle	
Quantity (no)	58,215
Value (Kshs)	873,225,000
Hair sheep	
Quantity (no)	71,061
Value (Kshs)	142,122,000
Wool sheep	
Quantity (no)	12,736
Value (Kshs)	38,208,000
Dairy goats	
Quantity (no)	2,214
Value (Kshs)	22,140,000
Meat goats	
Quantity (no)	48,404
Value (Kshs)	96,808,000
Pigs	
Quantity (no)	1,550
Value (Kshs)	23,250,000
Rabbits	
Quantity (no)	4,196
Value (Kshs)	839,200
Broilers	
Quantity (no)	3,360
Value (Kshs)	1,008,000
Layers	
Quantity (no)	8,575
Value (Kshs)	1,715,000
Indigenous chicken	
Quantity (no)	477,755

Information Category	Statistics
Value (Kshs)	71,663,250
Donkeys	
Quantity (no)	10,550
Value (Kshs)	52,750,000
Log hives	
Quantity (no)	5,065
Value (Kshs)	506,500
Kenya Top Bar hives	
Quantity (no)	2,388
Value (Kshs)	4,776,000
Lang troth hives	
Quantity (no)	136
Value (Kshs)	544,000
Livestock products and their value	
Milk	
Quantity (kgs)	126437993
Value (kshs)	2,275,883,874
Beef	
Quantity (tons)	1600
Value (kshs)	224,000,000
Chevron	
Quantity (tons)	115.2
Value (kshs)	17,280,000
Mutton	
Quantity (tons)	316
Value (kshs)	47,400,000
Chicken Meat	
Quantity (tons)	200
Value (kshs)	40,000,000
Honey	
Quantity (tons)	28676
Hides	
Quantity (kgs)	27,980
Value (kshs)	1,119,200
Skins	
Quantity (kgs)	27,000

Information Category	Statistics
Eggs	
Quantity (pcs)	400,000
Value (kshs)	60,000,000
Forestry	
No. of Non-gazetted forests	2
Main forest products (Timber, Fuel and Poles)	-
No. of people engaged in forestry	3360
Seedlings production Forest nurseries (No. of seedlings) Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	 228,600 5,000,000
Quantity of timber produced (m^3)	280,609.47
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	277
No. of ECD teachers	738
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:23
Total enrolment Girl Boys	 8452 8524
Average years of attendance (years)	2
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	231
Number of teachers	2048
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43
Total enrolment Boys: Girls:	 42337 46714
Enrolment rate (%)	87.3
Transition rate (%)	49
Dropout rate (%)	19.5
Retention rate (%)	80.5
Average years of attendance (years)	8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	50
Number of teachers	537
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
Total enrolment Boys: Girls:	 7437 5635
Drop-out rate (%)	12
Enrolment rate (%)	34

Information Category	Statistics
Retention rate (%)	88
Average years of attendance(years)	4
Tertiary institutions	
Teachers college	1
Subsidiary university	1
Fully fledged university	1
Town Campus	1
Polytechnics (youth)	4
Others	3
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy centres	116
Enrolment	
Male:	1484
Female:	4345
Attendance	
Male:	762
Female:	2161
Literacy rate (%)	
Male:	60
Female:	40
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	
Elephants	50
Hyenas	30
Leopards	25
Vervet Monkeys	1,000
Olive Baboons	
Staff of KWS	50
Officer	1
Senior Sergeant	1
Sergeant	2
Corporal	2
Drivers	2
Accountant	1
Secretary	1
Hunting licenses	1
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	
Dairy cooperatives	17
Sugar Cooperatives	15
Coffee	6
Unions	2
Multipurpose	17
Sugar	15
Rural Sacco	
Housing	6
Savings and credit cooperative societies	36
Beekeeping	1
Roads cooperative society	1
Jua kali Cooperative	1
Music Cooperative society	1
Active cooperative societies	50

Information Category	Statistics
Dormant cooperative societies	43
Total Registered membership Urban saccos Membership Share capital Rural Saccos Membership Share capital Coffee Membership Share capital Sugar cane Membership Share capital Dairy Membership Share capital Multipurpose Membership Share capital Unions Membership Share capita Housing Membership Share capita	 42,492 2,069,957,326 12,410 111,142,379 8,882 14,413,914 8,036 3,639,777 909 1,179,884 63,243 182,144,336 20 264,300 243 144,336
Total turn-over Urban saccos Rural Saccos Coffee Sugar cane Dairy Multipurpose Unions Housing	 417,363,017 4,993,768 35,228,586 63,843,380 16,720,161 3,909,287 170,900 1,209,287
Fisheries	
Fish traders	46
Number of fish farm families	152
Fish ponds	162
Area of fish ponds (M^2)	57,710
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia
Fishing nets	Seine net
Fish harvest: Weight (Kilograms) Value (KSHS)	 2350.5 233,500
Water And Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	33,800
Households with access to potable water	35,800
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	5,000

Information Category	Statistics
No. of protected springs	40
No. of un-protected springs	120
No. of water pans	7
No. of Dams	15
No. of Bore holes	40
Households with roof catchment systems	1,000
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	4.5
Households with Latrines	15,000
Energy	
No. of Households with electricity connection	3000
% of Trading centres connected with electricity	40
% Households using wood fuel	80
% Households using kerosene for cooking	4.8
% Households using kerosene for lighting	91.1
% Household using gas LPG	0.8
% Households using charcoal	14.4
% Households using solar energy	2
No. of Household using biogas	1
Transport and Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (KM)	184.9
Gravel surface (KM)	96.4
Earth surface (KM)	846.0
Total (KM) Condition of roads and bridges Feeder roads Good (KM) Bad (KM) Trunk roads Good (KM) Bad (KM) Bridges Good	1,127.3 103.8 793 155 131.6 6
TELKOM Kenya	
Number of Telephone connections Wire line Constitute % Wireless(CDMA) of the district covered % Wire line % age of district covered by wire line %age of district covered by CDMA wireless	 2036 61.9 45 2036 61.9 45
Mobile network coverage %	80
No. of Cyber cafes	26

Information Category	Statistics
Postal Corporation	
No. of private courier services	5
Number of Post offices	8
Number of Sub-post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	5
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading centres	13
Registered Retail traders	1,840
Registered wholesale traders	13
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries Engineering Fish flies Tea processing Sugar mill Dairy processing Floriculture Quarrying	 8 2 11 1 2 1 1
Hotels	15
Commercial Banks	6
Micro-finance Institutions	4
Village banks	2
Jua Kali Associations	1
Jua kali association	1

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

The District Development Analysis (DDA) involves synthesizing the data obtained in the district profile so as to make it useful in formulating the District Development Plan. This chapter reviews the previous Plan for the period 2002-2008, and establishing linkages between the current Plan with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan (2008-2012), Millennium Development Goals and other national policies. It will also, address development challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues being experienced in the district.

The chapter also presents an analysis of major issues to be addressed and their causes. District potentials and opportunities are also discussed. In addition, the chapter also captures sets of development objectives, immediate objectives/targets and development strategies to be used in achieving stated objectives.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

During the previous plan, 2002-2008, various programmes, projects and activities were implemented so as to address the theme of the plan, which was "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". The programs and projects implemented were in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

In the 2002-2008-plan, the district proposed to implement 76 projects. Out of these projects, 15 projects completed during the plan period while 19 were ongoing and 42 were newly proposed.

Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of proposed in the previous Plan	No. of projects completed	No. of projects on-going	No. of Stalled projects/ Not started	Total project Cost (Kshs) million
Livestock	4	4		-	10.155
Agriculture	3	3	-	-	8
Veterinary	3	3	-	-	12
Cooperatives	6	4	2	-	-
Environment	2	2	-	-	15
Fisheries	1	1	-	-	0.8
Roads	2	2	-	-	542
Energy	5	1	-	-	2.5
Water	5	4	1	-	15.5
Industry	2	2	-	-	4.5
Trade	2	2	-	-	8.5
Small Scale industries/Jua Kali	3	1	2	-	
Education	3	2	1	-	6.65

Department	No. of proposed in the previous Plan	No. of projects completed	No. of projects on-going	No. of Stalled projects/ Not started	Total project Cost (Kshs) million
Adult Education	2	1	1	-	11.25
Health	8	8	-	-	-
Culture	3	0	3	-	-
Social Services	11	8	3	-	-
Sports	3	1	2	-	-
Probation	1	1	0	-	1
Children	4	2	2	-	0.7
ICT	1	0	1	-	-
Total	74	53	20	0	??

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho 2008

The performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector; but overall the district achieved 65 per cent implementation of the proposed projects. The moderate implementation could be attributed to availability and timely release of funds for the planned activities from the development partners and government. District Programmes like NALEP and LVEMP continued to be implemented as well as those from the Ministry of Health.

2.2 Constraints

During the Plan period the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which includes: insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure, increasing number of orphans, and insufficient allocation of resources which affected the implementation of projects. Change of priorities over time due to limited consultation in the plan preparation also affected the implementation.

Generally, apart from departmental constraints, the community faced constraints such as poor physical infrastructure especially roads which increased the cost of doing business. The high cost of farm inputs affected farm production.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

One of the lessons learned during the implementation of the previous Plan was the limited consultation during preparation of projects and programmes. This led to many projects and programmes to be implemented outside the Plan. Although there was increased release of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, CBF, etc, most of the projects implemented using these funds were not captured in the Plan. Most of the devolved funds in the district level did not draw their projects from the DDP but identified projects from the community level. Donor and community projects were largely implemented outside the Plan however, they had very high implementation rates e.g. CDF, Roads 2000, LATF, HIV/AIDS projects. There is need therefore for the Plan preparation to be all-inclusive for its adoption as a blueprint for the district. This is because the Government has a number of devolved fund for example, the

Constituency Development Fund, Constituency Bursary Fund, Constituency Roads Fund, Grants to civil societies by National Aids Control Council, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, LATF, Free Primary Education, Free Day Secondary Education etc. This will ensure effective participation by the community in the identification, prioritization and implementation of projects and programmes.

To ensure the implementation of the Plan, there is need to constitute the Sector Working Groups at the district level. This will enable the district priorities to be incorporated in the budget.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

This section provides the major challenges the district faces while undertaking development activities and which require to be addressed.

i) Poor Infrastructure

The poor and dilapidated state of physical infrastructure in the district is one of major impediments to trade and investment and also movement of people to facilitate access to services. There is need to improve and maintain the road network to enable farmers' access markets for their produce. The classified roads are in a dilapidated state and require reconstruction.

Despite the district receiving rainfall throughout the year, there are areas that experience water shortages especially in the dry season. Accessibility to clean and portable water is a challenge. The areas affected are the lower zones of Ainamoi and Sigowet Divisions and almost the whole of Soin Division. The affected parts of the district will require to harvest rain water and construction of dams is vital.

Electricity connection to all parts of the district will help spur economic activities hence improve standard of living of the people. Emphasis need to be on market centres and public institutions through the rural electrification program

ii) Low Poor Marketing Systems

Market outlets for agricultural produce which include crops, livestock and livestock products in the district are not well established. For cash crops especially horticultural produce, poor marketing is occasioned by the weak cooperative societies in the district. Lack of ready markets and market information, inadequate storage facilities and transportation problems all work against the development of agricultural, livestock and industrial sectors.

Marketing of milk is hampered by inadequate collection centres, milk coolers and poor roads. This problem is aggravated by weak leadership experienced by the cooperative societies and lack of entrepreneurial skills t here exist 93 cooperative societies in the district. Out of this 50 are active while 43 are dormant. The critical challenges facing these societies are: - high level of disputes and wrangles among management committees, mismanagement right from planning to implementation, inadequate knowledge and skills, Gender imbalance/inequities i.e. gender equity not embraced in most societies among others

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Poverty

Poverty is a major challenge in the district. According to the Welfare Monitoring Surveys of 1997 and Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey of 2005-06 the poverty

incidence in Kericho District declined from 49 percent in 1997 to 41 percent in 2005-06 compared to the national levels of 53 percent and 46 percent in the respective years.

The poor population in Kericho is scattered all over the district. The most affected are those living in urban areas especially in the informal settlements and in rural areas mainly at the lower zones which are relatively dry. It is important that strategies in all the sectors be geared towards poverty alleviation.

The most affected categories of persons are mainly women and People Living with Disabilities, female headed households, informal settlement dwellers, the landless, the aged, the orphans and unemployed youth. It has also been observed that prevalence of poverty is closely linked to the level of education of the head of the household and the size of the household.

The contribution of the district poverty to national poverty is 1.2 per cent. The low poverty level compared to national poverty level could be attributed to the agricultural potentiality, income from the cash crops grown in the district e.g. tea and sugar cane, existence of job opportunities from the multinational tea companies, Kenya Tea Development Authority and private tea factory.

Attempts have been made by the government and other development partners to address this problem. Implementation of pro-poor development projects and programs as outlined in various Government policy documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy has contributed to reducing the poverty levels (incidence) in the district.

To reduce poverty levels, higher economic growth rate must be achieved and sustained. Entrepreneurial skills should be imparted to the unemployed youths while farmers should be encouraged to diversify their agricultural production. At the same time, policies and programs should be initiated and executed to benefit the majority.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Intervention programs geared towards reducing the level of poverty e.g. CDF , Poverty Eradication Funds etc; Availability of multi-national farms that offer employment; Enterprising community; Energetic youth.	Undeveloped markets for farm produce; Fluctuating prices for agricultural produce; Exploitation by middlemen; Poor access roads to the farms.	Government support; Value addition to produce.	Inflation; Dumping which creates unfair competition; High HIV prevalence; Increased number of orphans increasing thus overdependence.

ii) HIV/AIDS

HIV and Aids and poverty are interlinked. One impacts negatively on the other. The district witnessed a reduction on the prevalence of HIV and AIDS from 7% percent in 2005 to 6.1 percent by 2007. The major causes of HIV and AIDS are lack of behaviour change, poverty, and conservative society among others. The impact of HIV and AIDS include increased number of orphans, increased children headed household, loss of the

active labour-force, increased dependency ratio, strain on the government budget on health care provision and health facilities among others. Despite all these, according to the JAPR held in 2007, the government through National Aids Control Council initiated activities to address the problem with an objective of reducing the prevalence.

The interventions carried out include: Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission, Home Based Care, Behaviour Change Communication, Creation of Awareness Campaigns and Post exposure Prophylaxes. In Kericho District, 5 VCT and 8 PMTCT sites were established On STI management, all health centres are currently offering counselling to STI patients.

During 2002 – 2008, the district participated in the implementation of KHADREP program, which ended in December 2005. A total of 39 Civil Society Organizations were funded by NACC to undertake HIV/AIDS related activities as per the strategic plan priority areas.

The district also benefited from the PEPFAR Funds through Walter Reed Project (WRP) which is a United States Army run Organization and carries out research in collaboration with Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of National Strategic Plan to guide implementation of HIV and AIDS activities; Strong government support; Availability of ARVs in the health facilities; Accessibility of VCT and PMTCT services; Availability trained health personnel; Availability of community health workers; Availability of drugs from KEMSA to treat the opportunistic diseases.	Stigmatization; Upsurge of AIDS orphans; Lack of adequate resources to cater for all the infected and affected.	Good inter-sectoral collaborations; Multi-sectoral approach to addressing the pandemic; Availability of donor funds, civil society.	People unwillingness to change their social behaviour; Cultural factors; Poverty and lack of employment opportunities.

iii) Environmental Issues

The district has several degraded hilltops especially in the lower altitude areas. This hilltops needs to be rehabilitated. The district is not covered by any government gazatted forest though there is a sizeable private forest owned by the multinational tea companies. The lower zones of the district have experienced removal of soil cover/vegetation through charcoal burning which has resulted in soil erosion. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute is working with the community in these areas mainly at Chepkemel, Kaplelartet and Kapsorok areas to empower the community and identify an alternative source of livelihood for instance bee keeping.

The small wetlands available in the district have similar problems of uncertainty of ownership thus causing encroachment and sub segment destruction. Kiptere is one area, which has identified springs for protection and communities have been educated on the need for wetland conservation.

Encroachment in river banks by individual farmers has some extent resulted in small rivers drying up. Efforts are being made to enforce EMCA (1999), Water Act 2002 and Agricultural Act that require a participatory approach for river line protection

Few industries, mainly the tea factories have incorporated environmental costs in their management practices especially in the area of pollution, emission control and waste management. There is need to enlighten other local industries on the impact of processing activities on the environment and how they can mitigate against them.

Trading activities pose a major challenge to the environment. Packaging materials used in industries e.g. polythene bags and plastics are unfriendly to the environment. Most urban centres within the district are faced with the challenge of handling the issue of solid waste disposal. They are usually disposed of in an unsafe manner leading to blockage of storm drains. The solid waste also acts as breeding places for disease vectors.

Some parts of Kericho Town are served by the sewerage system. Kericho Municipal Council is currently undertaking a project to connect the town to the sewerage systems and have placed dust bins at strategic positions within the town centre. The other towns have been encouraged to use septic tanks and set aside dumping site for the solid waste management.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of EMCA Act 1999; Availability of a number of donor agencies dealing with environment field; Community environmental programmes; School environmental clubs; Support from the relevant government departments; Active District Environment Committee that spearheads environmental issues.	Non enforcement of the EMCA Act; Poor financial flow for the District Environment Officer; Water and air pollution; Poor solid and waste disposal; Poor coordination; Low community awareness and participation; Land fragmentation; Loose soils and unfavourable terrain in some parts of the district.	Strong government support; Community involvement and participation; Afforestation programmes; Promotion of alternative sources of energy; Mainstreaming of environmental studies in the school curriculum.	High poverty and unemployment levels; Overdependence on wood fuel; High population growth.

iv) Climate Change

The evidence of climate change in the district has been observed in terms of increase in variability of rainfall. Rainfall periods are becoming unpredictable. The rainfall patterns which had been observed over time have changed. Previously, the district used to receive

adequate rainfall but over the years the rain patterns is shorter and unpredictable. Prolonged droughts spell is being experienced which is leading to reduced crop yields and livestock production. This results to increased vulnerability to food insecurity. High prevalence of highland malaria has been experience in the district and outbreak of livestock diseases. Water scarcity is also being experienced where water level in major rivers has gone down; small streams are drying up thus affecting water accessibility and availability. As a result of the declining water availability, the urban areas such as Kericho Town have been experiencing water rationing over the years during the dry seasons.

Climate change and associated disasters therefore pose a threat to the ecosystem, infrastructure and socio-economic systems which impose a challenge to sustainable development. Climate change mitigation strategies which aim at reducing the emissions of green house gases (GHGs) from human induced activities needs to be put in place. The strategies include: reforestation to increase the forest cover which enhances natural carbon sinks, promotion of alternative energy sources that do not emit GHGs e.g. solar, wind and biomass energy sources. Emphasis is now put on agro forestry.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Government support; Human resource trained on climate change issues.	Lack of knowledge by the local people on climate change; No adequate resources to implement programmes to reverse or stop climate change.	Support from the international community since this is a global issue.	Depletion of the forests through poaching; Forest fires especially during the dry spell; High poverty levels; Population pressure on the available natural resources.

v) Disaster Management

A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of the society causing widespread human, material or environmental damage and losses, which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using their own resources. The disasters, which are likely to occur in the district during the Plan period, include: - road accidents, fire outbreaks, floods, disease outbreaks, pests invasion, drought related problems, frosts, civil conflicts, environmental pollution and lighting.

The District has established a District Management Committee to manage disasters. Effectiveness of this committee will be enhanced through equipping the district with the necessary facilities such as fire fighting equipment and an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at the district hospital. There is also need to expand the existing operating theatre at the district hospital, expanding the existing mortuary and placing a First Aid Box in the district hospital for disaster preparedness. There is need to have at least two sub district hospital so as to decongest the district hospital. The District Disaster Management Committee is chaired by the District Commissioner and draws its membership from across the stakeholder categories e.g. government departments, private sector and civil society.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Disaster Management Committees from the district to location level; Developed Disaster Management Strategic Plan; Skilled personnel; Availability of devolved funds.	Non facilitation of these committees both in terms of equipment and finances; Undeveloped early warning system; Poor roads,	Creation of Ministry of Special Programmes; Community sensitization programmes; Enforcement of traffic regulations; Enforcement of EMCA.	Disaster response non-preparedness; Gullies and abandoned quarries.

vi) Gender Inequality

The sex ratio in the district (F: M) is 1:0.97.Though the male female ratio is almost equal in number, access to resources control, and decision making is dominated by male gender. This means that the females are not fully involved in identifying programmes which affects their livelihoods. For instance, they bear the burden of taking care of their families (cooking, collecting water, firewood and looking after livestock) yet they do not to contribute to development of water projects and other programmes in which men take a leading role.

Decision making on property and assets like land, livestock and cash crops is done by men. The females have access to these properties but they do not have authority on their disposal and benefits thereof. Though more women constitute the agricultural workforce, only a small percentage of women hold title deeds to land, imposing a constraint on their ability to make major land-related investment decisions including obtaining credit using title deeds as collateral.

In order to develop the district and alleviate poverty both genders have to be actively involved. To address the plight of women and lighten their workload, efforts will be made to implement projects like water supplies and health facilities; this will reduce the distance walked so as to access these facilities.

Over the years, the government has focused on gender issues in development through the affirmative action. Women have representatives at all development level where the leader of the Maendeleo ya Wanawake represent women in the district forums. At the grass root level, the government has also ensured that women are represented in the Constituency Development Fund Committee

Despite these initiatives, gender inequalities still pose major challenges to the district development. Gender disparities exist with 56.9% of boys enrolled in secondary school compared to 4.1% of girls. During 2007 General Election, in Local Authorities, 90.3% of the elected councillors were men compared to 9.7% women while in Parliamentary election all the two constituencies are represented by men.

The government has introduced the Women Enterprise Fund in order to promote economic empowerment of women groups and individual women. This gender can now access credit facilities at the constituency level through the constituency women fund and financial intermediaries

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Free access to basic education; Affirmative action in job market; Government Support to specific groups eg. Youth and Women Fund.	Gender discrimination; Skewed control of resources.	Affirmative action; Availability of credit schemes from various organizations.	Cultural barriers which are retrogressive; HIV/AIDS; Drug and substance abuse.

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	**Causes**	**Development Objectives**	**Immediate Objective**	**Strategies**
Low Literacy Level	Poverty; neglect; lack of information; Inadequate educational facilities; Lack of personnel; Cultural barriers; Lack of understanding on the benefit of education; Death of parents; Negative peer influence drug abuse; Early pregnancy & child labour.	To promote education and literacy; To ensure quality education offered in To increase transition from 49% to 70%; To mobilize and sensitize the community.	Increase Adult Education; Improve on the physical infrastructure : Increase the number of Teachers; Providing orphans with basic needs; Improve on guidance and counselling.	Mobilizing the community; Conducting capacity building; Monitoring and audit inspection; Initiate school feeding programmes; Start IGAs and strengthen clubs e.g. 4K clubs
High poverty levels	High Level of unemployment; Lack of resources (i.e. Land, Initial Capital); low Livestock produce ; Agriculture activities) ; Lack of marketing channels; Competition; Lack of diversification; Poor networking;	To facilitate access to Markets for the farm produce; Development of small and medium enterprises; Increase the competitiveness of local products; Development of markets for local	Create job opportunities for the youth through Youth Enterprise Fund; Strengthen marketing channels for the produce; Improve modern farming techniques; Diversify on the agricultural products produced;	Build farmers capacity on marketing skills and value addition; Encourage the technology adoption implementation in the MSMEs sector; Promotion of women & youth enterprises.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	**Causes**	**Development Objectives**	**Immediate Objective**	**Strategies**
	Poor infrastructure and HIV & AIDS.	products; Encourage graduation of enterprises from small to medium and large scale.	Encourage and strengthen networking; Provide and improve on infrastructural facilities.	
Diseases outbreak (Typhoid, TB, Malaria, diarrheal diseases, upper respiratory infections)	Inadequate access to clean Water; Shortage of health personnel; Inaccessible health facilities; poor waste disposal Water pollution; lack of prevention activities; Ignorance (Self treatment); drug shortages.	Creating awareness on mode of transmission. Reduction of mosquito population. Provision of clean drinking water; To reduce or eliminate immunizable diseases	Increase awareness level on mode of disease transmission; Upscale preventive & promotive health care	Health Education; Training of more health workers on disease surveillance; Defaulter tracing.
Roads	Political Influence; poor workmanship; Unavailability of construction materials; Inadequate capacity by local small scale contractors; Lack of equipment ; Inadequate funding and encroachments on road Reserves; Overloading; Poor drainage.	Provide accessible all-weather roads; Increase capacity on small-scale contractors Job creation through labour intensive; Enforce drainage.	Open up access roads; Increase funding for road Projects; Increase supervision; Capacity to improve quality of roads works. Strategic routine maintenance.	Involve stakeholders in identification of feeder Roads; To improve earth roads to gravel standard. Encourage small-scale contractors to employ locals on project locations.
Environmental degradation	Pollution; Planting of eucalyptus trees along river banks; Soil erosion; destruction of the biodiversity; high population density; Overstocking; Cultivation along river banks; Low vegetation ; Diversion of river course; Poor agricultural farming techniques; Grazing at swampy	To promote environment management	Rehabilitate catchments and degraded sites -20 Ha; Woodlot-establishment, Agro forestry; Reduce unemployment through encouraging the communities participation in the /forestry related activities.	Environmental protection and conservation through appropriate Livestock management; Promotion of agro forestry and on farm tree farming; Engage proper waste disposal mechanisms; Observe EMCA and its Regulations.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	**Causes**	**Development Objectives**	**Immediate Objective**	**Strategies**
	area and cutting the reeds; Destruction of wetlands and poor waste disposal Strategy.			
Rampant livestock Diseases & low quality breeds	Collapsed dips; Shortage of personnel. Limited and expensive AI; Expensive Veterinary services are low quality livestock breads; Incidences of modifiable diseases	To strengthen institutions in the livestock sub sector; Improve artificial insemination services; To strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems; To improve management and dissemination of information.	Revive at least 10 cattle dips per division per year. Encourage the private A.I services	Revitalization of livestock production by training of farmers; Improve artificial insemination services; Strengthen tick control Services; Improve livestock extension services to reduce disease incidences.
Food insecurity	Use of poor quality seeds; Low application; Lack of use of information from research results ; small land holding; pest infestation; poor prices especially for food crops over-reliance on on cash crops	To strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems in the department; Increase the overall fish production from 250kgs to 400kgs by 2012; Improve artificial Insemination; Provision of agricultural extension services; Supporting agricultural research and promoting technology delivery; Regulating and quality control inputs,; Management and control of pests and diseases in crops.	Reduce cost of farm inputs; Encourage farmers to diversify agricultural activities.	Improved livestock genetic materials through use AI and purchase of superior breeds from other areas. Hold farmer trainings, field days & demonstrations; Avail high quality seeds; Dissemination and education of farmers on extension packages; Research Extension linkages in order to disseminate new innovations; Regulation and control of farm inputs in collaboration with KEPHIS ; Surveillance and control of pest or disease outbreak.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	**Causes**	**Development Objectives**	**Immediate Objective**	**Strategies**
Inadequate water supply	Lack of protection of water catchment areas; Planting of eucalyptus trees along river banks: Poor water harvesting ; Destruction of existing springs; Lack of adequate funding.	To improve management and dissemination of information; Improve Water accessibility; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies.	Protect the encroachment of the water bodies by private developers; Increase funding levels; Encourage the residents to harvest rain water.	Initiate roof catchment's programmes; Enhance spring protection; Train water users on better management of their water supplies.
Low coverage of energy or electricity supply	Expensive to supply power; Lack of funding; monopoly in provision of power; Political influence; Improper planning; Lack of exploitation of alternative sources of energy.	Increase coverage of power supply to the rural areas	Increase the & of provision of power to market centres from 40% to 60%; Increase the number of households connected with electricity to 4000 from 3000.	Explore and exploit alternative sources of energy; Expand the implementation of the rural electrification programme.
High HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Poverty; Cultural issues; drug and drug abuse; Ignorance; Stigma; Behavioural change and Commercial Sex Workers located along the Trans-Africa highway.	Reduce incidence of new HIV infections by 80% by 2012; Reduce HIV prevalence from 6.1% to 4%.	Increase awareness on HIV and AIDS from 95% to 99%; Assist the communities to write grant winning proposals Ensure that the hard to reach areas can access VCT services.	Initiate HIV/AIDS prevention programme; Support condom distribution channels; to Improve access; Increase support for PMTCT programme; Strengthen district wide VCT services; Ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation for all HIV/AIDs activities.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter maps out priority programs and projects that will be implemented in the district in the period 2008 – 2012. The objective of implementation of these projects and programmes is to reduce poverty and achieve economic growth. The sectors covered are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research Innovation and Technology, Governance Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sub sectors under this sector include agriculture, forestry and wildlife, fisheries and livestock, lands and cooperative development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector ."

Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife."

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Kericho District is a high agricultural potential district. An effectively integrated extension services offered by departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries, and Co-operatives during the plan period will enable the district realize an increase in food and livestock output which would lead to increased incomes and improvements in the standard of livings.

Promotion of food security, generation of farm income and creation of rural employment through investment in the various sectors will be given emphasis. Capacity building for the existing co-operative societies will enable them manage their societies better and market their products more competitively.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Kericho District mainly produces maize and beans as food crops. Crops such as Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Tomatoes, Sorghum and Millet are also produced. The major cash crops produced are tea and sugarcane. Agricultural sector employs about 80% of the total labour force in the district therefore there is a big potential for job creation. Between 2008- 2012, the agricultural sector will be expected to contribute about 80% of the development of the district. This will eventually contributes toward poverty reduction and food security.

The Co-operative Societies under the Department of Cooperatives will assist in fund mobilization, creating strong agricultural marketing channels and employment creation.

The impact will lead to social, political and economic development. Livestock and Veterinary Departments will help improve on the quality of breeds/type of livestock reared, disease control and value addition for the Livestock products, which will earn more income to the farmers.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture Department will be responsible for offering agricultural extension services, identifying groups to benefit from Njaa Marufuku programme and assisting communities to form common interest groups; Strengthen linkage with research institutions.
Ministry of Cooperative Development & Marketing	The Department through the cooperative societies shall improve marketing access and value addition and marketing efficiency in cooperatives
Ministry of Livestock Development	Encourage farmers to form Common Interest Groups on pig production; promotion of pork consumption; training Beekeeping groups on honey processing; mobilize beekeeping groups to come together and put up processing plants or purchase processing equipment; arrange tours for Beekeeping groups to visit groups with processing plants; Provide extension services; Responsible for animal disease control, meat inspection and treatment for disease outbreaks.
Ministry of Fisheries Development	Advise fish farmers on the right species of fish to rear.
Lands	Prepare Part Development Plans for public utilities; Site planning for schools; Preparation of zoning plans for the market centres.
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	Organize tree planting; guard against forest poaching.
Community	Participate in identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the activities.
Financial institutions	Offer credit and banking services to the general public.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture (crop development)	To promote food security and support for industrial crops	Crop pests and diseases mainly on vegetables e.g. tomatoes, beans and bananas; Poor marketing and infrastructure; Low soil fertility in areas where monoculture has been	Dissemination and education of farmers on extension packages; Provide marketing channels to farmers; promote private sector participation, improve on the road network; Strengthen research; Extension linkages in

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		practiced, High cost of farm Inputs; Diminishing acreages of land put under food crop in the sugarcane and tea zones	order to disseminate new innovations and regulation and control of farm inputs in collaboration with KEPHIS.
	Develop value addition industries	Poor marketing and credit etiquette	Provide financial and technical support and training on financial management
Livestock and veterinary	Improve milk production through improvement of animal husbandry and intensify on disease control.	Inadequate and expensive AI services; Collapse of dip infrastructure	Encourage private sector & civil society to participate in the provision of A.I services; Revitalize the management of dips and surveillance and control of pest & disease outbreak in partnership with the farmers.
Cooperative	Strengthen the cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies.	Conduct training on management skills for Cooperative management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products
Forestry	Increase tree coverage Rehabilitate both catchments and degraded sites.	High poverty levels and poaching.	Reduce poverty by encouraging the communities to engage in forestry activities such as tree nurseries, workshops, bee keeping etc. and create. awareness of forest products and values.
Fisheries	Promote aquaculture as a profitable commercial enterprise.	Poor attitude towards fish farming and poor market	Educate farmers on fish farming and management technology, avail high quality fingerlings and provide information on marketing.

3.1.6 Project and Programme

On-going Projects – Agriculture/Livestock: Njaa Marufuku

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Timboron Beekeepers Belgut Constituency	Improve from bee keeping	Farmers groups	Sensitize the farmers extension etc
CK Testai Sigowet Division	Poverty and hunger reduction	Farmers groups	Dip rehabilitation
Chepngobob Ainamoi Division	Poverty and hunger reduction	Farmers groups	Sweet potatoes production
Taiwet Dairy	To enhance food	Farmers groups	Dairy goat production

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ainamoi Constituency	security		
Kesum Self Help Ainamoi Constituency	To enhance food security	Farmers groups	Dairy cattle
Kinyose River Catchment Ainmaoi Constituency	Income generation	Farmers groups	Artificial Insemination services
Koigaram Ainamoi Constituency	Poverty and hunger reduction	Farmers groups	Indigenous poultry keeping
Kiboito Belgut Constituency	Poverty and hunger reduction	Farmers groups	Horticulture
Chepngobobo Koshin Women Ainamoi Division	Poverty and hunger reduction	Farmers groups	Poultry keeping
Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme to cover the two constituencies District wide	Food security and improve income generation	Farmers groups in 16 focal areas	Provision of extension services, capacity building to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions.

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of four divisional offices District wide	1	To increase office space and boost staff morale	4 offices, each four roomed	Securing funds tendering for the project & construction
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access programme District wide	2	To increase farm incomes To diversify food crops production	Selected individual farmers	Enhance access to farm inputs

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Dairy cattle production District wide	1	Food security and income generation.	48CIGs	Training on management; upgrading ,fodder conservation and hold demonstration on silage making.
Commercial yoghurt and mala production District wide	2	Value addition and income generation	48CIGS.	Training in collaboration with KDB on processing and demonstrations.
Livestock marketing District wide	3	Income generation	4 markets	Streamlining/introduction of auction yards in strategic areas.
Local poultry production District wide	4	Poverty alleviation and food security	24CIGs	Training on general management Tours and vaccinations.
Introduction of dairy goats.	5	Milk production & breeding stock	12 groups	Training on goat management & provision of information on Sourcing.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
		development.		
Rhodes grass establishment District wide	6	Hay production	4 groups	Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices.
Meat goat production District wide	7	Income generation.	10CIGs.	Awareness creation on marketing techniques and tours
Bee keeping District wide	8	Poverty alleviation and food security.	24CIGs	Training on bee keeping strategies and tours.
Sheep production District wide	9	Food security and income generation	12CIGs	Training on management ; Encourage keeping of dorper sheep; Tours.
Pig production District wide	10	Income generation and food security.	24CIGs	Training on management and arrange for information exchange tours.
Hive production District wide	11	Job creation and income generation	24CIGs	Training on production of KTBH and Langstroth hives.

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Facilitate access of livestock to markets	60,000 heads of cattle; 50 committee members; Markets	Vaccination of cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy skin. Black quarter and Anthrax; Control of livestock movement to/from market; formation of disease control committees to enhance surveillance in stock routes and markets.
Veterinary Public Health District wide	To safe guard Human Health	50 slaughter premises and 80 Meat carriers. 100 flayers /butchers per year	Carry out meat inspection; License all slaughter houses/slabs, bandas and meat Carriers; improve hygiene in slaughter premises and train flayers and butchers.
Increase output and productivity District wide	To increase output and productivity of all livestock kept by farmers	12 private A.I. operators; 165 dips License; 13 Hides & Skins stores; License 100 flayer 200 Farmers per/ year.	Improve genetics of livestock through artificial insemination; Reduce tick borne disease by ensuring all 165 dipping facilities are functional; Enhance hides & Skins improvement services and Enhance training / Extension services.
Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation system	Improve work performance in the department /ministry	4 meetings/per year 8 visits/per year	Senior staff meetings; Field supervision visits; Appraise staff in J/G /H/ and above

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
in the Department District wide.		15 Technical officers	and form corruption prevention committee
Collect veterinary service development fund District wide	Improve delivery of veterinary services	Kshs 1 million /year	Charge for goods and/or services Offered as pèr the citizens service charter

B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of diseases free zones District wide	1	Facilitate access of livestock, its products and by products to regional and international markets	80,000 heads of cattle Rehabilitation of livestock; Infrastructure e.g. dips (165) Vaccination crushes (100); Slaughter houses/ slabs (100); Loading ramps (10) and sale yards (6); Training of 10,000 farmers	Vaccination of cattle against Foot and Mouth disease; Lumpy skin disease, anthrax and black quarter; Rehabilitation of livestock infrastructure e.g. dips, vaccination crushes; Slaughter houses/slabs, sale yards/markets and loading ramps; Capacity building of technical staff and other stakeholders.

A) New Projects/Programme Proposals: Forest

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree planting District wide	1	To increase tree cover in the district	Planting 10,000 trees	Tree planting by encouraging agro forestry
Income generating activities District wide	2	Poverty reduction	Target 1,000 households	Reduce poverty by encouraging communities to engage in commercial forestry activities e.g.. raising tree nurseries, workshops, beekeeping etc.
Provision of office space Soin Division Ainamoi Constituency	3	To provide a conducive working environment and boost staff morale	4 roomed office	Construction of a forest office in Soin Division

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Dam Fisheries District wide	Promote the consumption of fish as source of rich animal protein	Promote exploitation of Dams for fish production by the	Identify suitable sites and encourage community participation.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		end of the planned period.	
On farm visits to train active and potential fish farmers District wide	To increase fish production through improved pond management practices	To train fish farmers on modern and commercial fish farming techniques	Extension services and field visits to improve on fish production.
Construction of Office Block District headquarters	To accommodate departmental staff	To complete office block and occupy it by the end of the planned period.	Develop BQs; Tendering; Actual construction and Completion and occupation.

B: New Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of sport fishing along the gazetted rivers in the district	1	To promote fish farming and eco-tourism along the rivers.	To construct fishing camps along the gazetted rivers in the District.	Site surveying; Actual construction of the fishing camps with assistance of the local community; Restocking of the gazetted rivers with sport fish.

B) New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Part Development Plans	1	To avert land being allocated to private developers.	10	Site visits; drawing of PDP..
Preparation of Zoning Plans for market centres	2	For ease of citing the developments to be undertaken.	4	Holding meetings with relevant councils; make recommendations.

B) New Project/Programme Proposals: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building	1	An efficient run cooperative movement ensure those running offices Are upright sand literate.	40,000 cooperative members to be trained; 100 cooperative leaders to be trained	To sensitize and train members on good leadership and management
Promotion of value addition	2	To improve product quality and returns to farmers.	Dairy cooperative societies.	To assess the existing situation; Sensitize cooperative societies and members on value addition; Carry out

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				feasibility study and study tours.
Rehabilitation of Sosiot Milk Cooling Plant	3	To reduce milk wastage and improve payment to farmers.	One cooperative society 100 Members to benefit.	Sensitize cooperative society members on the need to rehabilitate milk cooling plant; Carry out feasibility study network with relevant stakeholders; Reconnect electricity and servicing machinery
Establishment of A.I. services at Kabianga and Sosiot Cooperative Societies	4	To improve cattle breeds and increase milk production.	350 farmers	Sensitization on A.I services; staff training on A.I. services; Purchase of A.I. Equipment and transport facilities.
Establishment of Cooperative Resource Center	5	To facilitate accessibility of cooperative materials and information.	All active cooperative societies in the district	Sensitization on the importance of cooperative resource center; Feasibility study; Purchase and collection of resources/materials and employ staff.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on other supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the Agriculture and Rural development Sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation and low cost of inputs, outputs from this sector will substantially increase as well as income. Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of sector.

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

The health and education sectors play a critical role in the development of the sector. With a healthy and educated population, participating in the productive sector will lead to adoption of new technologies hence increase in productivity. An educated population is more enlightened, easily receptive to new ideas and innovations. They are able to adopt m[illegible]rn methods of production leading to higher production. For production to be

enhanced the population needs to be healthy. This underscores the importance of the education and health sector and the critical role they play in the overall development process.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the departments within this sector will team up with other relevant sectors such as the Special Programmes sector. Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector through their various ACUs will continue to sensitize the community on priority areas as stipulated in the NACC Strategic Plan 2005/06 - 2009/2010 that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. Some of the activities to that relates to improvement in the quality of life include promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS issues.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources.

These strategies will help attain the following targets which are in line with the Millennium Development Goals: Reduce the number of people living on less than a dollar a day; Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; Integrate the principles of sustainable development into district programmes hence reverse loss of environmental resources; and, In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector has Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district through the sub sector sectors will response to the sector vision and mission through provision of information on Market and Investment Opportunities, financing of small and Micro Enterprises through the Trade Development Joint Loan Board facilitation of provision of Business Training, Counselling and Advisory and other extension services, identification of Exportable Products and collection and dissemination of Trade information to investors and entrepreneurs.

The sector will prepare a District Investment Profile to guide potential investors, conduct industrial advisory session and information on available raw materials, level of exploitation and processing facilities.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Provision of credit facilities, licensing the existing and potential informal sector enterprises will increase employment opportunities and incomes hence improve the quality of live for the residents. Development of the district potential in order to attract tourist is quite critical. There are untapped tourist sites such as caves, flora and fauna, which will be developed and marketed.

The district has great potential to be an industrial district. A number of agricultural products are sold in unprocessed form. Value addition will be encouraged in order to increase the farmer's income.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Industry	Provide training to micro and small scale enterprises and monitor implementation of industrial policies related to small scale industrial sub sector (trade, tourism and industry)
Kipsigis Joint Loan Board	Vet the potential loanees and process the loans for successful applicants.
Provincial Administration	Sensitize the community on the availability of the loan
Trade Department	Issue licence to traders
Community	Construct cottages; Invest in industry development; produce the required raw materials for industries.
Roads	Maintain and open access roads.
Industry Department	Offer training and business development services for minor, small and medium industries; Development micro, small and medium industries; Provision of market linkages and access to finance for micro, small and mediums.
Culture	Mobilize resources for the construction of a cultural site and equip with cultural artefacts.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and industry	Development of small and medium enterprises, Increase the competitiveness of locally manufactured products	Poorly developed raw materials; Lack of an industrial culture; High cost of production due to poor infrastructure; Limited technological knowhow among the locals.	Encourage the technology adoption implementation in the MSMEs sector; Promotion of women and youth enterprises in the district; Encourage industrial incubation; Promote linkages between small and large scale industries through subcontracting.
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding; Persistence of negative traditional practices Poor staffing Poor skill development among target group	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups; Organized frequent cultural festivals.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Trade

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

B) New Project Proposals: Culture Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre District wide	1	To promote and develop functional aspects of the districts' culture.	Organize one competition each year with over 10 participants; Mobilize teams for provincial festival; Organize one cultural show each year.	Plan, organize and coordinate district music and cultural festivals competitions; Plan, organize and coordinate community cultural festivals.
Cultural artifacts District wide	2	To increase the opportunities of the district cultural practitioners to participate in development	Organize one seminar/training each year; Organize at least one show each year; Mobilize for Provincial exhibition.	Empower each district cultural practitioners through training, seminars and workshops; Plan, organize and coordinate cultural exhibition show.
District Cultural Centre District Headquarters	3	To conserve and propagate Kipsigis culture.	Construct a vibrant cultural centre where art facts can be stored.	Acquire land for construction of a cultural centre.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the physical infrastructure which greatly influences the growth of the tourism, trade and industry. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of products to markets and industrial sites and also material inputs required in the sector. Availability of electricity is essential for smooth functioning of the sector.

The sector requires both skilled and unskilled manpower to work in the industries and carryout trade activities. The importance health sector cannot be over emphasised. The agriculture and rural development sector will supply the required raw materials for this sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The roads subsector aims at opening access roads linking agriculturally potentially areas and market centres. Routine maintenance of existing roads will be undertaken. This will facilitate faster transport for goods and services to the market. Supply of electricity is critical to the market centres since it will stimulate initiation of enterprises. The Public Administration will provide a lead in the MTEF process to ensure that the district priorities are incorporated in the budget.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision."

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will open up access rural roads in agricultural potential areas of the district. The roads sub sector will also grade and gravel existing roads to make them all weather roads. This will assist farmers access market for the produce easily, rehabilitation of the main truck road from Mau- Summit to Awasi is envisaged to be done. This will facilitate trades and farmers carry out across border business and reduce the cost of doing business. Through Rural Electrification Program, power will be supplied to all institution mainly secondary schools, market centres, health facility and water supplies.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very crucial since it will create and maintain an infrastructure framework capable of facilitating all other sectors, cross border transportation of persons, goods and

services. The energy sub sector through the rural electrification programme will supply power to market which is crucial in terms of job creation. This will also curtail rural-urban population. Communication network will be expanded to cover the all district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministries of Roads	Maintenance of classified roads into motorable state throughout the year. Ensure quality unless on the roads are accompanied.
Public Works	Provide plans and supervise public works projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintain the existing power lines, extend power supply to new consumers and implement rural electrification programme.
Unilever, George Williams and James Fin lay	Improve on the roads within the area of jurisdiction.
Telkom Kenya	Maintain existing fixed telephone lines and extended telephone services to new customers, Extend the Telkom wireless services to remote areas where it's expensive to have fixed telephone lines.
CDF	Fund access roads.
Local Authorities	Provide financial support for road works and electricity supply.

3.3.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.3.6 Project/ Programmes

Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
URF19 Kapsorok-Sondu Belgut Constituency	Improve road conditions between Sondu and Kapsorok	Grade 12kms; Gravel 3kms; Clean 10.No culverts; Bush clearing 48,000M^2	Grading Gravelling Culvert cleaning Bush clearing
D229 Kapsoit –Kericho Ainamoi Constituency	Improve road conditions between Kericho and Kapsoit along D229 road project	Grade 12kms Gravel 3 km Clean 15.No. culverts Excavate side drains on both sides of the road	Grading Gravelling Culvert cleaning Excavation of side drains
E221 Torit _Koitaburot Ainamoi Constituency	Create a linkage between Torit and Koitaburot by opening up the road.	Bush clearing 17kms Form 10km of the road. Grade 10km of road Gravel 2 kms of road Install 5 .No. cross culverts.	Bush clearing Opening the road Grading Gravelling Installation of culverts.
Cheptuiyet- Kipkok Road Belgut Constituency	Create a linkage between Cheptuiyet and Kipkok by opening up the road	Bush clearing 5km Road formation 5km Grade 5km Gravel 2kms	Bush clearing Road formation Grading Gravelling

B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E241 Ainamoi Thesalia Ainamoi Constituency	1	Enhance accessibility between Ainamoi-Thesalia along E241	Grade 40,500M^2 of road; Spot Grave1,350M^2; Bush clearing 18,042M^2.	Grading; Gravelling; Bush Clearing;
R12 Chemaluk – Kapsorok Belgut Constituency	2	Enhance accessibility between Kapsorok and Chemaluk along road R12.	Grade and Gravel; 126,000 $M^2$of the road Section; Bush clearing 48,000M^2; Installation of 2No.line of cross culverts.	Grading; Bush clearing; Installation of culverts.
R1 Chepkemel – Kapsorok Belgut Constituency	3	Enhance accessibility between Chepkemel and Kapsorok along R1 road	Bush clearing 32,030M^2; Spot gravel 3,733M^2 Clean /unblock ; 8No.cross culverts; Grade 90,000 $M^2$of the road; Install 15 .No. cross	Bush clearing Spot gravelling; Culvert cleaning; Grading; Installation of culverts.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			culverts.	
E1091 Mindiliwet –DB Nyamira Belgut Constituency	4	Enhance accessibility between Mindililwet and Cheptuiyet Primary School	Grade 45,000M2 Gravel 2,393M2 of road Section; Clean/unblock 5No.culverts Bush clearing 23,695M2	Grading Gravelling Installation of culverts Bush clearing
R11 Kiptome – Chebirirbei Belgut Constituency	5	Enhance accessibility between Kiptome and Chebirirbei market centre	Grade 95,400M2 of road. Gravel 3,226M2 Clean /unblock 9No.cross culverts Bush clearing Unblock/clean upto 606m.length of culverts.	Grading Gravelling Cleaning of culverts Bush Clearing
E1106 Sitotwet-Kapkawa Ainamoi Constituency	6	Enhance linkage between Sitotwet and Kapkawa market centre on B1 road project.	Bush clearing 28,000M2 Formation/gravelling 28,000 M2	Bush clearing Opening up the road(labour Intensive method)
Tendwet – Buchenge	7	Create a linkage between Tendwet and Buchenge	Open up the link	Bush clearing Road formation
Tendwet – Chebigen Road	8	Create a linkage between Tendwet and Chebigen	Open up the link	Bush clearing Road formation
Buchenge – Chebigen bridge	9	Construct a bridge	Construction of bridge	Road formation Bridge deck
Kapkaim Chebigen	10	Create a linkage between Kapkiam and Chebigen	Open up the link	Bush clearing Road formation
Kapcheptoror -Maso	11	Make the road all weather since the road serves agricultural potential area.	3km	Bush clearing Road formation Grading Gravelling
Kapsomboch-Kapsorok Belgut constituency	12	To ease transportation and enable farmers deliver farm produce	4km	Opening up access roads
Sumeek-Kapmogoon Belgut constituency	13	To ease transportation and enable farmers deliver farm produce	5km	Opening up access road
Taplotin-kiptule vie Kaborok schools road Belgut constituency.	14	Enhance linkage between .Taplotin – Kiptule	Public institution & market centres.	Fixing culverts. Murram. Drainage.

A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Electricity Project (French sponsored) Belgut/Sigowet Divsions	Upscaling rural electrification; Employment creations supply power to institutions	20,000 individual (institution connected)	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Kapchebet line Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	6,000 individual & institution connected)	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Nyabangi- Barmei- Kapsiya line Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	10,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Borborwet Electricity Project Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, power supply to institutions	5,000 people	Electricity supply
Kapsaos Market Electrification Project Ainamoi Constituency	Employment creation, power supply to institutions	8,000 people	Electricity supply
Chebocho AGC Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people	Power supply
Sumeiyon Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people	Power supply
Ainamoi Primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people	Power supply
Kiboybei primary electricity project	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people	Power supply
Kapcheptoror Secondary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people	Power supply
Telanet Primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	5,000 people	Power supply
Kapmasegan Dispensary Electricity Project	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Chepsoo dispensary electricity project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	800 people	Power supply
Motobo Secondary Electricity project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	2,000 people	Power supply
Torit primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	4,000 people	Power supply
Kiburet Primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1500 people	Power supply
Kiboybei electricity project AGC Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its	800 people	Power supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
	environs		
Chemorir Primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1200 people	Power supply
Chepkurbet Primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions, and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Chemobei Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	900 people	Power supply
Kipsamoi Secondary School Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Kapcheluch Secondary School Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	3,000 people	Power supply
Kapkiptui Maximization Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	6,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Sanga Health Centre Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1200 people	Power supply
Cheptenye Market Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	8,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Kebeneti environs Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	9,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Magoma Maximization Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	4,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Kipsolu Chebungungon project Belgut Constituency	Employment creation, supply power to institutions	7,000 people	Erection of poles and installation of electricity
Kapchebet Primary Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,200 people	Power supply
Ainapkoi Primary Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	2,000 people	Power supply
Kapsuser Primary and Church Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Kapkonyinyis Tea Buying Centre Belgut Constituency	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,200 people	Power supply

B) New Projects Proposals: Energy (Electricity Supply)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Cheptuiyet Electricity Supply Belgut Constituency	1	To create job opportunities for youths e.g welding. To be used in pumping water to	To serve 7,405	Line construction Purchase of transformers.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
		dispensary and schools.		
Maso primary Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	2	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	10,000 people and institutions	Power supply
Sombicho Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	3	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 and individual institutions	Power supply
Chemugusu Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	4	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Samutet Market Electricity Project Ainamoi Constituency	5	To supply power to the market and its environs (Employment creation)	3, 000 people	Power supply
Masarian Primary and environs Belgut Constituency	6	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Marchorwa Primary and environs Belgut Constituency	7	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Susumwet Primary and environs Belgut Constituency	8	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Kaptebeswet Primary and environs Belgut Constituency	9	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Kibingei Primary and environs Belgut Constituency	10	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1,000 people	Power supply
Kapcheren Electricity Project Belgut Constituency	11	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1300 people	Power supply
Chepkosilen Maximization Belgut Constituency	12	To supply power to the institutions and its environs	1500 people	Power supply

A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Kipsigis County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kapkelek Water Project Belgut Constituency	Provide portable water to the community	Completion of water tank	Water tank construction
Kirukto S.elf Help water project Ainamoi Constituency	Improve the water services	Water tank completion	Water tank construction
Chepkoin Primary School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Cheymen Nursery School - Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kimasat Primary School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kesainet Nursery School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Cheptagum Primary School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kapsomboch Secondary School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Sumeek Nursery School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Koirir Nursery School Ainamoi Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kabyokyek Day Secondary School Ainamoi Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kapsigirio Primary School Ainamoi Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Cheplil Nursery School Ainamoi Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kepcheluch Primary School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Kapmaso Nursery School Belgut Constituency	Enhance Education	Completion of classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Koilsir Dispensary Belgut Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Tabaita Community Dispensary Belgut Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Kapsaos Dispensary Ainamoi Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Kaitui dispensary Ainamoi Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Kapkere Dispensary Ainamoi Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Machorwa dispensary Belgut Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms
Kaptoboiti Dispensary Belgut Constituency	Improve health facilities	Completion of clinical rooms	Construction of clinical rooms

A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Renewable Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Woodfuel replenishment programme District wide	Ensure adequate availability of wood energy i.e. firewood and charcoal for households and institutions	Assist at least 2 farmer groups to establish tree nurseries in every division in the district	Agro forestry training; Trainings in tree nurseries management; tree seedlings collection and exchange.
Energy Conservation Programme District wide	Promote energy conservation in the district	Establish one energy saving liners product centre Train at least 20 farmers per division on energy	Carry out day testing for liner production; Mobilize farmers to create awareness on energy conservation; Purchase of materials; Demonstration of making

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		conservation Assist at least one group per division on skills of making fireless cookers	and use of fireless cookers.
Biogas promotion programme District wide	To sensitize the public on the benefit of biogas energy	To demonstrate biogas technology to at least one farmer group per division Train at least 2 artisan per division on skills of biogas construction	Training and demonstration on construction of biogas components.
Solar energy promotion programme District wide	To promote the use of solar energy in the district	To demonstrate the use of solar energy to at least one group per division Train at least 2 electricians on Solar power per division.	Training and demonstration to be carried in every division

B) New projects /Programmes Proposals: Renewable Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Exploration of small hydro power sites District wide	1	To identify sites t hat are suitable small power generation	To carryout surveys and feasibility studies and at least identify one site for small hydro-power	Carry out research installation of data loggers on identified sites Do environment audit.
Promotion of biodiesels District wide	2	To introduce the use of biodiesel in the district as an alternative to petroleum fuels.	To establish at least one nursery to propagate biodiesel crops.	Carry out trials on growth of biodiesel crops in the district: Acquisition of seeds.

3.3.7 Cross sector linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the Agriculture and Rural Development and Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and inputs required for all other sectors. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community

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

3.3.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

Maintenance of existing road network, opening up of access roads and rehabilitating the Tran African Highway (B1) from Mau Summit to Kisumu will be emphasized.

Rapid development and growth of the district will also be achieved by developing the communication network. Expanding of wireless telephone services to the rural areas will be addressed.

The district through various development agencies will supply electricity to market centres, health facilities, schools, water supplies.

3.4. ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The Environment, Water and Sanitation sector consists of the following sub sectors Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4. 1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water accessibility is still a problem in some parts of the district especially during the dry season. The water sub sector will embarks on water works construction e.g. Dams and wells in the lower zones of the district and expanding on the distribution of water to average a larger population from the major water projects. Protection of the existing wetlands and water sources will be carried during the plan period. Proper exploitation of the available natural resources such quarries will be done..

Tree planting will be carried out in Soin, Lower zones of Ainamoi and Sigowet Divisions. Proper waste management is a priority in the district mainly in urban areas and markets centres.

3.4.3 The importance of the Sector in the District

Environment and natural resources will be tapped to stimulate development in the district. Protection of wetlands, tree planting, protection of water sources and springs will be emphasized. Activities that deplete and pollute drinking water will be discouraged since they will be contrary to development activities.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Water and Irrigation	Carry out water survey, design and construction and maintenance of water supplies
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources	Develop DEAP, ensure the implementation of EMCA Act
Community	Identify water projects to be implemented; Implement the activities; Conserve the environment.
Development partners	Finance water projects and environmental activities
Local Authorities	Provide and maintain dumping sites; Keep the urban and town centres clean.

3.4.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to potable water supply and sanitation to raise standards of living; Intensify water resource management.	Water pollution; Lack of clean water; Inaccessibility of water; No proper sanitation.	Intensify catchments, soil and water protection; Intensify water quality and pollution control; Sensitize the community on the need to boil water before drinking.
Environment	Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plan Education & public awareness creation on Environmental issues	Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations Poverty Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities Inadequate facilitation	Public education and awareness of Existing environmental laws Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies; Improve data collection, documentation and dissemination on Environment;

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Chepkemel Water project Ainamoi Constituency	Revive the stalled project to provide reliable water supply	2,000 people (Household)	Desiltation of weir; Pump house construction, pump set purchases, reconstruction of raising and distribution mains, treatment unit and water kiosks construction
Kapcheptoror Water Project	Extend coverage to non connected	3,000 people	Pump house construction and purchase of pump

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ainamoi Constituency	population		sets, construction of clear water sump (25m3) and pipeline extension
Kericho Sewage Works Ainamoi Constituency	Extend sewage network within the municipality of Kericho Town	26,000	Construction of sewer network in areas not covered
Kabianga Water Project Belgut Constituency	Extend coverage network and potable reliable water supply	15,000 people	Augmentation of existing water facility, extend pipe work i.e. rising mains and distribution network and construction of new storage tanks
Lebekwet Water Project Belgut Constituency	Protect, provide clean and safe water & control water borne diseases	Pop of 300 residence	To enable water pump reason every residence
Simotwet Water Springs Belgut Constituency	To provide Clean safer water	Two Villages	Protection of the spring and construction
Chepchirik Water Project Belgut Constituency	Supply of clean water	500 Households	Construction of the intake, tank construction and piping
Chepsagogo Water Project Belgut Constituency	Provide safe and clean water for both domestic and animal use	5000 people and 10,000 animals	Construction of three reservoirs and distribution
Kendabei Water Projects Belgut Constituency	Provide safe and clean water for both domestic and animal use	1,000 people and 3,000 animals	Construction of one reservoirs and distribution
Kaplong Water Project Belgut Constituency	Provide safe and clean water for both domestic and animal use	1500 people	Distribution of main
Chesebet Water Project	Provide of access to water	500 people	Dam construction
Chesiche Water Project Ainamoi Constituency	Provide safe and clean water for both domestic and animal use	1,000 people and 3,000 animals	Construction of one reservoirs and distribution

B) New Projects /Programmes Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kapsorok Water Project Ainamoi Constituency	1	Provide potable and reliable water	2,265 people	Construction of intake weir, raw water gravity main, pump house, distribution network and VIP latrines.
Kipngetuny Water Project and Mogoma	2	Enable people who are not able municipality water bill	3villages 30 families	All materials needed from the start
Baregeywet Water	3	Provide reliable	2,970 people	Construction/Augmentation of

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Project Ainamoi Constituency		water supply		old water supply system.
Kabasweti Water Project	4	Provide access to clean and safe drinking waters	52 families	Construction of intake weir and piping.
Kimibei Water Project	5	Provide access to clean and safe drinking water	1500 people	Construction of intake weir and piping.
Kipsitet Water Project	6	Provide reliable water supply	4,000people	A new water source to be located along Kipchorian river, a full water supply system complete with treatment facility and xetension of pipeline network.
Sigowet Water Project	7	Provide reliable water supply	8,200	Feasibility studies for expansion of water supply, construction of the Belgut extension under Nyakach Phase II water project
Sosiot Water Supply	8	Provide reliable and potable water supply	16,000 people	Feasibility studies for expansion of water supply, construction of treatment plant and storage tanks and computerization of billing system

B) New Projects /Programmes Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kapsorok Irrigation Kaplelertat/Sigowet	1	Provide water for irrigation	120 farmers	Carry out survey and design, construction of intake weir, provide and lay 10km of various sizes and classes of pipes and carryout farmers training
Simbi Irrigation and Drainage Soin/Ainamoi	2	To increase utilization of land and provide water for irrigation	200 farmers	Carry out survey and design, excavation for drainage and provide necessary structures, construction of necessary structures, provide and lay necessary pipes and farmers capacity building

A) New Project/Programmes Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of riparian catchment's areas and wetlands	1	To increase community involvement in conservation through water user association	All existing riparian catchment areas and wetlands	Awareness creation and water supply as an incentive for conservation.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Protection of hillside/hilltops	2	Tree planting, establishing soil conservation structures and easements	All hilltops	Awareness Creation.
Solid and liquid waste management/disposal	3	Establishment of structures for solid waste management, implementation of standards for solid and liquid waste management	Kericho Town and all market centre	Awareness creation through campaign
Rehabilitation of degraded environments particularly abandoned quarries	4	EIAs for all proposed projects listed in the EMCA 199 and monitoring of activities that significantly impact negatively on the environment	Existing quarries	Awareness Creation.
Capacity building	5	Operationally the DEC to the lower levels i.e location environment committees and strengthen collaboration with relevant partners	Hold four DEC meetings per year	DEC meetings.

3.4.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector is closely linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development sub sector. The sector requires water for domestic, livestock and agricultural use. All other sector cannot operate efficiently without water and a clean environment.

3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The water sub sector will concentrate on rehabilitating and extending existing water supplies to cover more households. In the lower zones, Dam constructions will be given priority. By undertaking these strategies, the district will be able to reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water, achieve sustainable development and improve on the livelihood of the district residents.

The environment sub sector will provide guidance on conserving the wetlands and riparian areas. Emphasis will be placed on the involvement of women and youth in conservation of environment and reduction in disasters.

3.5. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sub sectors under this sector include: - Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Education and Labour and Human Resource Development.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The sector will address the outbreak of most commonly prevalent diseases namely, malaria, respiratory infections, skin disease, maternal and child health care activities. It will conduct surveillance of diseases including HIV/AIDS.

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

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will help the district monitor the health indicators such as crude death rate, HIV/AIDS prevalence among others mainly under the Medical services and Public Health and Sanitation Subsectors. This information is important for targeted interventions. With a healthy society, people will be able to engage in productive activities and resources will be channelled to other activities other then health expenses. The sector empowers the community through sensitization on health promotion.

Education is an important sector in the development of human resource. The sub-sector provides skilled manpower to all other sectors in the district. It also ensures the district literacy levels are improved through provision of basic and compulsory education, secondary school education, tertiary training and adult education. The sector will improve the literacy from the current 66% through provision of basic and adult education.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Health Department	Provide education on healthcare ; Conduct immunization for preventable diseases; Provide preventive and curative health services.
District Technical committee on HIV/AIDS	Co-ordinate HIV/AIDS activities in the district; Backstop constituency Aids Control Committees; Monitoring and evaluation.
Constituency Aid Control Committee	Mobilize the available resources; Co-ordinate HIV/Aids activities at the district/constituency; Encourage care and support for the affected and infected people; Mapping of orphans.
NGO's and CBO's	Carry out HIV/AID related activities e.g. improvement of the quality of life for the infected and affected persons; Create awareness on HIV/AIDS and carry out research related in HIV/AIDS related fields; Undertake baseline survey on HIV/Aids;

Stakeholders	Roles
	Support Community Based Organizations to undertake HIV/AIDS interventions Capacity building for CBOs.
Development Partners	Provide financial resources to put up physical infrastructure, provide bursaries to needy students.
Adult Education	Establishment of Adult Education Centre; encourage the enrolment of adult literacy classes and supervision education programmes.
Constituency Development Fund	Improve the physical infrastructure in health and education sub sectors
Department of Education	Ensure that there enough teachers; Carry out school inspections to ensure that quality education is maintained; Provide instructional material in primary schools Employment and remuneration of teachers.
Medium and small enterprises	Provide a conducive working environment to the jua kali artisans
Local Authorities	Put up and rehabilitate education and health facilities.
Community	Participate in the management of the health and education institutions; Mobilize locally available resources to supplement that the government and other donors provide.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical services and Public Health and sanitation	Increase access to quality health care services.	Inadequate funding Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Traditional and religious beliefs	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community; health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
	Increase awareness of reproductive health; Reduction of maternal and infant mortality; Improve maternal health services.	Family instability; Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Inadequately equipped health facilities.	Equipping health facilities and increasing number of health facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district Reduction of stigma Improve care given to those infected; Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders involved in HIV/AIDS activities; Low behaviour change Inadequate funding; Large numbers of OVCs.	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build Community organization carrying out HIV activities; Encourage couple to go for testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase access to VCT services.
Education and Training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions Improve the quality of education at all levels.	Poor transition from one level of education to another; Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs.
Tertiary education	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses	Inadequate funding	Improve infrastructural facilities
Adult education	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low enrolment	Publicise the adult education program; Start IGAs for adult learners
Micro and small enterprise development	Facilitate acquisition of suitable land and infrastructure for micro and small scale enterprises activities	Problems of land ownership	Work closely with the local authorities
	Marketing of MSE products	Limited access to markets	Mobilize MSE operators to participate in exhibitions and shows
	MSE policy development and coordination	Unfavourable policy environment	Enhance policy coordination and effective implementation of policy frameworks
	MSE skills development and capacity building	Unavailability of funds	Conduct research to identify MSE technological needs

3.5.6 Projects/Programmes

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Malaria Control District Wide	Creating awareness on mode of transmission; Reduction of mosquito population; Reduction of human to mosquito contact.	Reduction morbidity and mortality by 50%.	Health Education; Annual spraying of at least 50% of house units in malaria focal areas; Distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets to under 5's and expectant mothers.
Maternal Health District Wide	To increase ANC attendance; Increase Hospital deliveries	Increase attendance by 10% annually; Construct at least one additional maternity in each division.	Health Education Collaboration with CDF, LATF and ; other donors.
Immunization District Wide	To improve immunization coverage.	To increase immunization coverage from 80% to 85%.	Health Education; Defaulter tracing; Open at least 1 additional immunization centre in each division.
HIV/AIDS District Wide	Reduction of HIV/AIDs infection; Reduction of morbidity & mortality.	Reduction of HIV prevalence from 6.1% to 4%; Provision of treatment to the affected. Provision of 2 million condoms annually.	Health education; Provision of condoms, Provision of PMTCT services, VCT services, post exposure prophylaxis and Provision of Anti retroviral therapy and treatment of opportunistic diseases.
Disease Surveillance District Wide	To reduce/ eliminate immunizable diseases	Reduce/eliminate diseases like NNT, measles and polio. Early detection and prevention of outbreaks.	Health education Training of more health workers on disease surveillance; Defaulter tracing; Active surveillance.
Completion of stalled Sigowet Nyayo Wards Project. Kaplelartet/Sigowet/Belgut	To be upgraded to sub district hospital status.	Completion of 4 wards, mortuary and 32 staff houses/quarters.	To complete and fully furnish stalled construction works.
Construction of outpatient department block at Kericho District Hospital Ainamoi/Ainamoi	To provide office space and modern out-patient services provision areas.	Adequate departmental offices; Modern outpatient department under one roof.	Demolition of old buildings Construction of a new 4 storey building.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Dispensary Kapsuser Belgut Constituency	Provide maternity and other curative health services	Over 150 families.	Finish construction of the pharmacy
Kebeneti Dispensary staff houses Belgut Constituency	To Provide curative health services Ease of accessibility	5,700 people.	Completion of staff quarters
Chesolgen dispensary Belgut Constituency	Control &give first Aid to the community	1,800 people	Completion of the building
Kamaget Dispensary Belgut Constituency	To preventive and curative services	1300 of the population	Completion of the building & staff house
7. Kabianga Health Centre Belgut Constituency.	Provision of safe motherhood services and health service effective delivery.	50 cases per day and 150 patients.	Equipping of the maternity and construction of wards
Cheptuiyet Dispensary Belgut Constituency	To control human disease and reduce the distance to the nearest health facility	Population of 7,405	Completion of maternity ward.

B) New Projects Proposals: Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Establishment of community Health units District wide	1	To increase community awareness on health issues and improve primary health care	To establish 1 community unit per 5,00 people	Training of Community Health Workers (CHWs); Provision of basic community health package to CHWs; Formation of village health committees.
Construction of a theatre in Sigowet Health Centre Kaplelartet/Sigowet/Belgut	2	To provide surgical services.	Fully equipped theatre.	Construction of a theatre and installation of theatre equipment.
Drilling of borehole fro Sigowet H/C Kaplelartet/Sigowet/Belgut	3	To ensure sufficient water supply.	Adequate water supply.	Drilling of borehole and installation of water tank
Construction of a theatre in Ainamoi Health Centre Ainamoi/Ainamoi Pharmacy construction	4	To provide surgical services.	Fully equipped theatre.	Construction of a theatre and installation of theatre equipment.
Upgrading of Kipsitet Dispensary staff houses to Health Centre Soin/Ainamoi	5	To provide inpatient space.	Construction of female ward and staff quarters	Construction works and furnishing.
Kaborok Dispensary. Belgut Constituency	6	To provide health medical services.	The entire location.	Construction of medical laboratory; Building of maternity ward.
Construction of Kipranyei Dispensary Belgut Constituency	7	To reduce the distant to the nearest health facility.	2,000 families.	Purchasing of land And construction of the dispensary.
Mobego Dispensary Belgut Constituency	8	To reduce the distant to the nearest health facility.	2,000 people.	Equipping the facility.

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Infrastructure development for primary schools under Kenya Education Support Sector Programme phase I All divisions	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality of education.	12 Schools with inadequate facilities	Identification of schools; Construction of classrooms, toilets and disbursement of fund
Provision of laboratory equipment funds All divisions.	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools.	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment.	Identification by D.E.O; Disbursement And equipment the facilities
Completion of ongoing projects constructed by CDF Ainamoi Constituency.	Improve physical infrastructure Accommodate increased enrolment	All ongoing projects.	Construction of classrooms, administration blocks and upgrading of toilets
Completion of ongoing projects constructed by CDF Belgut Constituency	Improve physical infrastructure; Accommodate increased enrolment.	All ongoing projects.	Construction of classrooms, administration blocks and upgrading of toilets.
Free Primary Education. All divisions.	Increase access to education.	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years.	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional materials; Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.
Bursary Disbursement under the Constituency Bursary Fund and Constituency Development Fund. All Constituencies.	Increase retention in secondary schools, transition rates and completion rate.	800 students annually Bright students from poor families in secondary school, tertiary colleges and universities.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds

B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Education Support Sector Programme phase II District wide	1	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality of education.	59 Schools with inadequate facilities.	Identification of schools, construction of classrooms, toilets and disbursement of fund
CDF projects Belgut Constituency	2	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality of education.	75 Primary and secondary schools.	Identification of schools, construction of classrooms, toilets and disbursement of fund
CDF projects Ainamoi Constituency	3	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality	80 primary and secondary schools.	Identification of schools, construction of classrooms, toilets and disbursement of fund

B) New Project Proposals: Micro and Small Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of perimeter fence to Kericho Jua Kali plot Ainamoi Division	1	To protect the plot from being grabbed.	1perimeter fence	Construction of perimeter fence
Construction of Jua Kali sheds Division/Ainamoi constituency	2	To create an enabling environment for the Jua kali operators.	Construct and complete 10 Jua kali sheds.	Construction of Jua kali sheds.
Provide skills upgrading for medium and small enterprises. District wide	3	To help operators improve the quality of their products	10 MSE operators trained yearly.	Conduct technical and entrepreneurial skills upgrading course for MSEs.
Improve marketing of MSE products District wide	4	Identify new technologies for MSE and transfer them through training and attachments.	30 MSE operators mobilized for participation.	Encourage and assist the MSEs operators to participate in exhibitions and shows.
Engendering MSE sector District wide	5	Gender equity in the MSE sector or making the MSEs more gender sensitive.	5 women leaders trained every year	Train women groups in manufacturing and link them MSEs.

3.5.7 Cross sector Linkages

A well-trained human resource is key for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and can therefore increase productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology, which is fast, efficient and cost effective therefore spurring economic growth.

A healthy population is required to facilitate a productive workforce. Productive hours can be lost due to sick leave days and huge amounts of money spent on health care. To achieve a healthy population, the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is a key in terms of food production. The physical infrastructure is also necessary to facilitate provision of services in this sector. The sector also regulates the productive sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will facilitate the involvement of women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees in health facilities will be reserved for women. The sector will form various

village health committees. It will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this Plan period.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue due to its multi-sectoral nature. The sector will therefore work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected by the pandemic. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT and PMTCT services, men will be encouraged to attend PMTCT. Couple testing will be emphasized. Home Based Care will be employed to give care to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements and drugs.

The sector will also work with the environment, water and sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects.

The strategies are envisaged to address the following targets as set out in the Millennium Development Goals; Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases and the target to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS reduce the incidences of malaria and other major diseases; improve maternal health by reducing by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio; reduce child mortality by reducing by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

By 2015, Kenya aims to achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women with the following specific targets: - eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015 and ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling. In the district, Free Primary Education and subsidized secondary schools fees aims at attaining this target. Expansion of physically infrastructure will enhance increased enrolment and transition rates from primary to secondary.

To address morbidity associated with the malaria, TB and reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence district receives PERFAR funds which targets interventions geared towards these illnesses.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector comprises of the following sub sector, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), GITS, E- Government and Research Institutions.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge."

Mission: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology."

3.6.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will start the development of information technology in the public sector which has lagged behind the private sector in this area. Some departments within the district have been networked with their headquarters on a pilot basis. Establishment of institutions and training personal on ICT will be increased during the Plan period including cyber cafes. District Information and Documentation Centres will be increased and equipped in order to enhance IT and improve their function of providing relevant and up to date information.

3.6.3 The importance of the Sector in the District

Investors in Productive sub-sectors like processing, co-operative movement exist within district. These investments require ICT to access the relevant information to foster their investment e.g. information on markets for the produce and products, such as tea, horticulture and dairy products. ICT institution is also a source of income and employment in the district. IT also assists residents in acquiring information on job opportunities, career development etc

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Private sector	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on the development of the district Provide publications about the district.
Information and communication	Provide policy on ICT and guide on its implementation; Establishment of Training institutions and train the public on ICT; stocking of software and hardware and provide commercial internet access.
Donors	Provide funds for the installation of district management information systems.
Training institutions	Train students on the application of ICT.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Carry out surveys, collate analysis data and disseminate findings; Provide data meant for planning.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institution	Empower communities through provision of grants to undertaken environmental friendly programmes.

3.6.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.6.6 Project and programme priorities

A) Ongoing Project Proposals: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009	Determine the population size.	All Kenyan spending the night of 24th/25th August 09 within Kericho District.	Mapping exercise, training, recruitment of census personnel, sensitization and head count.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkage

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

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The ICT sector is key in disseminating district specific information, HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. If the ICT is developed, the district will benefit from new technologies.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The vision of the sector is "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent, democratic and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

Mission

The mission of the Sector is "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of

elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development."

3.7.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector Vision and Mission, the District has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. These institutions include: Anti Corruption Committees that have been devolved to the location level, community policing initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment, community service order for petty offender meant to decongest the prisons. The district will strive to improve delivery of legal services and to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

The District will pay emphasis on proper management of devolved funds such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Authority Transfer Fund, and District Roads Funds in order to achieve the objective set out for the Funds.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Prisons	Provide humane & equal treatment to offenders under the custody.
Law courts	Prosecute offenders.
Police	Maintain law and order.
Registrar of Person	Register and provide identification cards to new applicants, those whose particulars have changed and replace lost identification cards.
Civil Registrar	Issue birth and death certificates.
Human Rights Organizations	Champions for the rights of the residents in the district.

3.7.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development and Enhance disaster preparedness.	Inadequate resources; Political interference; High poverty levels.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities and Streamlining feedback channels
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners; Rehabilitation and	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff;	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice;

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	reforming of prisoners through training and counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	Collapsing prison industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations; High poverty levels; High HIV/AIDS prevalence.	Linking with development partners; and HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.
Probation services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and make them productive.	Inadequate office space for field staff; Poor knowledge of services offered by the department and Inadequate staff capacity.	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling and Assist clients to set up IGAs.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; High poverty levels and unemployment rate.	Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

Ongoing Projects/Programme: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Strategies
Construction of staff quarters	To create conducive living environment	4 units of 2 bed rooms	Construction works

New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Kabianga Divisional Headquarters Kabianga Division/Belgut Constituency	1	To create a conducive working environment.	20 rooms.	Construction works.

New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of staff quarters. Ainamoi Constituency	1	To enhance performance	10 units	Mobilize for finances; tendering; construction works

3.7.7 Cross sector linkage

The sector plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the Provincial Administration in the district. The sector need reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance. Dissemination of given policies is carried out by this sector. The sector requires the support of Human Resource Development sector to address issues pertaining to the wellbeing of the residents and improve their living standards. The Provincial Administration is closely linked with Public Administration in the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development activities across sectors. All other sectors working closely with this sector in order to achieve their set targets. For this sector to discharge its duties effective, security is paramount.

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will continue to play a key role in advocating for reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

Community policing will be formed in the divisions, locations and sub-location where there non-existent and strengthen the existing. This will enhance security within the district. The prisoners under the Community Service Order will assist in community works thus reducing cost in public institutions.

3.8. Public Administration

The sector consists of the following sub sectors State House, Ministries of State for Public Service, Planning, Development and Vision 2030, Ministry of Finance, Cabinet Office, Public Commission and Office of the Prime Minister.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management."

Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery."

3.8.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The District Planning Unit takes a lead role in coordination of development activities. The Unit played a critical role in conducting consultative planning meetings during the initial stage of plan preparation. Various development committees from the district to the locational levels have been activated. District Development Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation meet on quarterly basis while the District Management Unit/Executive meeting on monthly basis to monitor and track the implementation of economic events.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Public administration sector is the engine for the district's development agenda since it facilitates decision making at all levels. By preparing the District Development Plan, it is envisaged that development will be achieved systematically through the district for balanced growth.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
District Information and Documentation Centres.	· Use ICT to provide the necessary information on the development of the district; Provide publications about the district.
Government.	Provide policy on ICT and guide on its implementation;
Information and Communication Technology Private Sector.	Establishment of Training institutions and train the public on ICT, stocking of software and hardware and provide commercial internet access.
Donors.	Provide funds for the installation of district management information systems.
Training institutions.	Train students on the application of ICT.

3.8.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning, Development and Vision 2030	Building and equipping the centre; Serve as a resource centre for development information.	Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding; Lack of ICT equipment.	Publicize the resource centre Regular update of information in the centre; Equipping of the DIDC.

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B) New Project Proposals: Planning, Development and Vision 2030

Name of Project Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Construction and equipping of a Modern District Information and Documentation Centre(D.I.D.C); District Headquarters.		To construct and equip the DIDC with computers for training of civil servants and avail necessary documents, publications and information.	Construct 3 roomed D.I.D.C; - Purchase at least 5 computers; Train civil servants in all departments on I.C.T in the district by the end of the plan period.	Construction of the D.I.D.C and purchase the computers and others equipment and collect publications for D.I.D.C

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The Public Administration sector is linked to the Governance Justice Law and Order in convening and conducting the monthly and quarterly meetings aimed at tracking progress of the development programmes and projects in the district in line with the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

The sector relies on the Research, Innovation and Technology Sector in terms of developing the database for the development activities while physical infrastructure for the provision of bill of quantities in the public utilities and supervision of the works.

3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will take an active role to ensure the effective coordination of development activities is achieved to avoid duplication. This will be done by holding regular meetings for information sharing. Regular monitoring and evaluation of development activities will ensure that the planned activities are achieved.

District Information and Documentation Centre will provide the information about district and other policy documents developed by the government.

3.9 Special Programmes

The sub sectors within this sector include Gender, Children and Social Development, Youth and Sports, Special programmes, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands and Regional Development Authorities.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The vision of the sector is "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

Mission

The mission of the sector is "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized group".

3.9.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector Vision and Mission, the sector will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable economic development. The sub sectors under this sector will empower the youth and women through the utilization of the Youth Development Fund (YDF) and Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) which is a revolving fund. The sector will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs required for all sectors. The district will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced, concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is key as it ensures that the labour force in the district is productive and engaging in economically productive activities. The sector also addresses the need to realise other potentials that are within the district and works in collaboration with other sectors to realise the realisation of this potentials. The vulnerable group needs will also be identified and addressed by the sector. Unexploited talent e.g. sporting and potentiality of the district in terms of the rich culture and cultural artefacts will be addressed.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Social Services	Mobilize people to form groups, register the same groups and mobilize local resources, advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds and undertaking social projects.
Sports	Promote sporting activities.
Children's	Implement the Children's Act.
Community	Participate in implementation of activities.

3.9.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities; Management wrangles among groups.	Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen social development committees; Linking community based organization with relevant sectors.
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding Poor leadership among sports organizations Under developed sports infrastructure.	Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Children's Department	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families	Inadequate staff; Inadequate facilitation; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Poor infrastructural facilities	Increase utilization of VCOs in the district; Sensitize the community on children's rights; Collects and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities and Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth Leadership wrangles among youth groups Poor participation of the youth in community development activities High unemployment levels	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management
	Rehabilitate and operationalize existing vocational training centres (Polytechnics)	Poor infrastructural development	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Community Development District wide	To Support Self- Help Groups to improve socio - economic status of the communities	25 groups/ yr. 100 Committee members/yr.	To give GOK grants to community initiated projects; Build capacities of project committees on organizational development for effective management of projects.
Gender and Development District wide	To Support Women Groups to improve their socio – economic status.	25 groups/ yr 100 groups/yr. 20 groups/div./yr	To give GOK grants to women groups; To lobby and advocate for gender mainstreaming in development process; Build capacities of Individual/ women groups for effective management of their groups; Provide micro credit to Individuals and women groups through Women Enterprise Development Fund to boost business.
Social Welfare District wide	To support Orphans and Vulnerable Children, The destitute, Older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS.	25 groups/ yr 100 persons/yr. 100/yr.	Give grants to Individuals and groups supporting O.V.C's, Older persons, people with Disabilities and the destitute and people living with HIV/AIDS. Provide counseling services to the needy clients; Build Capacities of vulnerable groups, children, Individuals in difficult situations and the affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Vocational rehabilitation Ainamoi Division/Ainamoi Constituency	To Improve training facilities for People with Disabilities at the Kericho Vocational rehabilitation centre.	workshops 1Kitchen1, 5 Hostels, 1 Main gate and compound fenced	Renovate Boarding/ Dining facilities and Workshops at K.V.R.C.

B) New Project Proposals: Gender, Children and Social Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Women empowerment District wide	1	To support Women Groups to improve their socio – economic status.	700 groups	Provide micro credit to Individuals and Women Groups through Women Enterprise Development Fund to boost business. Train on business skills.
Vocational rehabilitation Ainamoi Division/Ainamoi constituency	2	To Improve training facilities for People with Disabilities at the Kericho Vocational Rehabilitation Center	Carpentry Leatherwork Tailoring	Replace obsolete training tools at the K.V.R.C.
			2 Instructors	Recruit Instructors for Carpentry, Leatherwork for the K.V.R.C.
			Computer packages & secretarial	Introduce new and competitive courses at K.V.R.C.
			50/ ex-trainees/FY.	Support ex- trainees with tools and equipment to be self-reliant.

B) New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Improve sports at district level District wide	1	To develop sports at all levels.	Form sports associations and clubs within the district	Organize district sporting activities every year in at least five sporting disciplines; Prepare teams to participate at provincial championships.
Training of coaches and referees District wide	2	To encourage people to take up coaching and refereeing courses	At least 10 people per division per year	Coordination and facilitating the training of sports coaches and referees.
Sports sponsorship District wide	3	To mobilize local resources to ensure adequate sports funding.	Local leaders, companies and business institutions and Local Authorities	Concerted efforts to convince various stakeholders on the importance of sponsoring sports in the district.
Rehabilitation of sports grounds District wide	4	To improve the standards of playing grounds in the district	At least one per constituency.	Renovations/upgrading of existing playing grounds in the district.
Construction of	5	To provide	6 roomed block	Construction of office for

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
permanent office District headquarters		permanent office to house the department.	to cater for staff	departmental staff
HIV/AIDS	6	To continue creating awareness on HIV/AIDS.	All sports associations and during sports competitions.	To use sports to organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.

Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of office block District headquarters	To provide office accommodation.	4 roomed building	Construction works of the office block.

B) New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of additional rooms for juvenile remand. District Headquarters	1	Expand the existing juvenile remand.	To accommodate 25 boys and 15 girls.	Construction of dormitories.
Construction of a separate room for juveniles in the Kericho Police Station Ainamoi Division	2	To provide custody for juveniles.	Two rooms.	Construction of buildings.

Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kipkoiyan Polytechnic workshop construction Belgut Division	To provide conducive learning environment of school learners.	To construct two workshops with capacity of 200 learners To construct workshop	Source for funds: Design work tendering.
Kiptere Polytechnic Workshop Sigowet Division	Assist in empowering youth through training: Equip YPs in order to cope with the introduction of new curriculum.	The community.	Construction of a typical workshop.

New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Cheptuiyet youth Polytechnic Sigowet Division	1	-To engage youths in Jua Kali works especially the school leavers	To serve 300 primary and secondary school leaves every year	Purchase of land and construction of the workshops, offices, hostels and employment of manpower.
Youth Empowerment Center District wide	2	Assist youth receive first hand information at the village level	Youths	Construction of a center that will accommodate all youth activities
Model youth polytechnic District wide.	3	To enable the youths acquire skills in various courses.	1 model youth polytechnic	To Construct YP with workshop and boarding.
Planting of trees District wide	4	To increase vegetation cover Create jobs for youths	To plant over 10,000 trees yearly in school and public land.	To coordinate planting of trees to each division
Mass clean ups in major centres and health facilities	5	To coordinate mass clean up activities in every division	Clean up 2 times yearly	Collection of waste papers and polythene Burning of collected rubbish
MOYA football league in the district District wide	6	Involve youth in constructive activities and nurture talents:	At least once in a year.	Organize competition in every division and finally at the district level.
MOYA arts concert District wide	7	Involve youth in exposing their talents.	Organize at least once in a year	Participation in visual arts, performing arts and sporting
Youth crime and drugs District wide	8	To counsel the youth on crime and substance abuse	1 per division	Facilitate peer counselling programmers in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.
Career fairs District wide	9	Participate in youth empowerment clinics.	At least 30 youth in every division.	Organize meetings; Invite professionals to talk to the youth.
Training program District wide	10	Sensitize community on the new YPs curriculum; Train youth on leadership and life skills	At least 100 youths yearly in every division At least 25 youth yearly every division.	Organize meetings and training.

3.9.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. Public administration is critical in mobilization and sensitization of the community on existing programs within the sector. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. The Physical Infrastructure is linked to this sector in the provision of technical support during construction.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will be involved in community mobilization to enable them participate effectively in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, orphans, people who are physically challenged, women and migrant workers.

The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building. The decentralized Social Development Committees from the location will champion environmental issues and will also be capacity built to make them effective in delivery of services.

The revival, equipping and employing more trained personnel in vocational training centres (village polytechnic) will be given priority and is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons or those who cannot continue with their higher education. One modern polytechnic will be set up in the district. These will enable students acquire the necessary skills to be more productive. By implementing these strategies, the HIV/AIDS prevalence is expected to reduce, dependence syndrome will also be addressed leading to reduction in poverty level.

The sector will disseminate of information on Children's Act to enlighten the community on children's rights.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a process that provides feedback on the efficiency and efficacy of the implementation of development projects and programs. This chapter specifies programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The government through the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 was mandated to develop and implement a National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). NIMES is a mechanism that measures performance. Integrating monitoring and evaluation to the planning process is a critical aspect of governance. Monitoring indicators will assist the implementing agencies assess the progress made at the end of the plan period. Means of verification have also been developed.

During the period, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) with members drawn from various departments will undertake monitoring and evaluation for all projects and programs implemented in the district for all sectors of the economy. The DMEC will be composed of the District Commissioner as the Chairman, District Development Officer as the Secretary and others members Participatory M&E will be encouraged in the district. Monitoring will be carried out continuously. Monitoring and Evaluation will be based on project work plans.

With the devolved funds from CDF, LATF the Projects Management Committee members will be constituted from the local stakeholders. Project identification and prioritisation will be done at the locational level so that priority needs of the community who are the/beneficiaries are captured and implemented.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

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

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Veterinary							
Disease and Pest control	5mn	2008-2012	Number of cattle vaccinated; Number of committees formed.	Vaccination and surveillance reports; Minutes of DDC and DEC	DVO	MOLD VSDF	DVO to carry out vaccination and form disease control committees
Veterinary Public Health	**2.5mn**	**2008-2012**	**Number of flyers or butchers trained in a**	Annuals reports; Quarterly	DVO; Private inseminators.	MOLD VSDF Private sector.	DVO to train flyers and butchers, carryout meat inspection and issue licences.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			year Number of license issued to slaughter houses	reports.			
Increase output and productivity	2.5mn	2008-2012	Number of A.I operators; Number of functional dips Number of flyers licensed	Annual report	DVO	MOLD VSDF	DVO to ensure that there is increased livestock output and productivity
Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation system in the Department.	0.25m	2008-2012	No. of meetings held No. of M&E visits conducted	Annual reports	DVO	MOLD VSDF	DVO to ensure that M&E system is strengthened in the department
Collect veterinary service development fund	1mn per/year	2008-2012	Amount of revenue collected	Receipts	DVO	MOLD VSDF	DVO to collect veterinary service development funds
Establishment of diseases free zones	6mn	2008-2010	Number of dips operational Number of sale yards used Number of farmers trained	Annual reports Survey	DVO	MOLD VSDF	DVO to ensure that the district is a disease free zone
Agriculture							
Njaa Marufuku	1.2mn per year	2008-2012	Number of groups funded Amount of funds disbursed	Annual reports Minutes of district forums	DLPO and DAO	GOK	The two departments (Livestock and Agriculture) to identify the groups. disburse the funding and offer training
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme to cover the two constituencies	**8.8m**	**2008-2012**	**Increased agricultural production.**	**Annual reports** Minutes	**DLPO and DAO.**	**Development partners (SIDA)** GOK	**DLPO and DAO to mobilize the community to develop CAPs and promotion activities that lead to CIGs.**
Construction of four divisional offices	5m	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed.	Site visits. Reports.	DAO	GOK	DOA mobilizes funds and Public works offer technical support.
National Accelerated Agricultural inputs access programme	8.8 m per year	2008-2012	Type of food crops produced	Surveys Reports	DAO	Development partners GOK Community	DAO to ensure that there is enhanced access to farm inputs by farmers.
Livestock							
Dairy cattle	4.8m	2008-	Amount of	Delivery	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to facilitate

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
production		2012	milk produced.	record in the processing plants. Reports.			training on management, upgrading ,fodder conservation; Demonstration on silage making.
Commercial yoghurt and mala production	0.5m	2008-2012	Existence of a mala and yoghurt processing plant and number of training conducted.	Report Surveys	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to carry out training in collaboration with KDB on processing Demonstrations.
Livestock marketing	1m	2008-2012	Number of auction yards introduced	Surveys	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to Streamline/introduction of auction yards in strategic areas.
Local poultry production	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to conduct training on general management Tours Vaccinations.
Introduction of dairy goats.	1.2m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational.	Reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to conduct training on goat management & providing of information on sourcing
Rhodes grass establishment	0.48m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational.	Reports	DLPO	GOK	Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices.
Meat goat production	0.5m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational.	Reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to conduct awareness creation on marketing techniques Tours.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Bee keeping	0.5m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	GOK	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on bee keeping strategies. Tours.
Sheep production	0.75m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	GOK	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on management and encourage keeping of dorper sheep Tours.
Pig production	0.25m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and	Reports	GOK	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on management Tours.

			operational				
Hive production	0.25m	2008-2012	Number of common Interest Groups formed and operational	Reports	GOK	DLPO	DLPO to conduct training on production of KTBH and Langstroth hives
Fisheries							
Development of sport fishing along the gazetted r rivers in the district.	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of gazetted rivers: No. of rivers stocked with sport fish: No. of fishing camps developed: No. of sport fishing facilities purchased.	Site visits made: No. of sport fishing people: No. of licenses issued: Progress reports made	GOK	Ministry of Fisheries Developm ent	The Fisheries Department to provide technical advice while the community to co-manage them.
Cooperatives							
Capacity building	0.25m	2008-2012	Improved managerial and leadership skills Increased member awareness on rights and obligations.	Training reports Number of members trained.	MOCD&M	GOK: Societies.	MOCD&M to facilitate and provide extension services: Societies to mobilize its members.
Promotion Value addition	0.1m	2008-2012	Type of products produced at the society Incomes levels Types of processing plants	Sales records Production records	MOCD&M	GOK: Societies.	MOCD&M to provide machines and processing equipment Societies to avail societies to be trained.
Rehabilitation of Sosiot milk cooling plant	0.15m	2008-2009	Existence of operational milk cooling plant: Amount of milk supplied.	Milk intake records Sales records	MOCD&M	NGO's: Societies: GOK: Land O lakes	MOCD&M to coordinate the provision of machines and processing equipment Societies to avail people to be trained
Establishment of A.I. services at Kabianga and Sosiot Cooperative societies	0.2m	2009	Types of dairy breeds reared Amount of milk produced Levels of incomes.	Milk production records Sales records Asset registers A.I equipment available.	MOCD&M	NGO's Societies GOK Land O lakes	MOCD&M to provide extension services NGOs, Land O Lakes to carry out feasibility study.
Establishment of cooperative resource centre	0.3m	2009-2010	Number of cooperative resource centre established.	Books. journals. periodicals. research and development materials.	MOCD&M	NGO's Societies GOK Land O Lake	MOCD&M to facilitate and provide training materials.
Lands							
n of	3 mn	2008-	Number of	Reports	P sical	Ministry	Physical

Part Development Plans		2012	PDP prepared.		Planning Department.	of Lands; Local Authorities	planning to technical support; Local Authorities to release the parcels of land held in trust.
Preparation of Zoning Plans for market centres	2.5 mn	2008-2012	Number of markets centres zoned.	Reports	Physical Planning Department	Ministry of Lands; Local Authorities	Physical planning to provide technical support; Local Authorities to identify the market centres; community/investors to comply with the zoning

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Trade							
Kipsigis Trade Development Joint Loan Board (Trade Loan scheme)	10 m	2008-2012	Number of beneficiaries; Amount disbursed.	Reports to DDC, DMU Boards record s and data	Trade department Kipsigis County Council Private sector KNCCI.	Revolving fund.	Trade department to coordinate Business community to apply for the loan
Culture							
To construct district cultural centre	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of cultural and music festivals held.	Reports	DCO.	GOK Donors Local Authorities Community	District cultural officer to plan, organize and coordinate district music and cultural festivals and competitions.
Cultural sites	1.5 m	2008-2012	Number of festivals held.	Reports	DCO	GOK Donors Local Authorities Community	District Cultural Officer to plan, organize and coordinate community cultural festivals.
Cultural artefacts	1m	2008-2012	Number of cultural exhibitions held	Reports Surveys	DCO	GOK Donors Local Authorities Community	District Cultural Officer to empower each district cultural practitioners through training, seminars, workshops and cultural exhibition shows.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Kenya Power and Lighting							
Maso Primary Electricity Project	1.8mn	2008-2012	Power supplied: Electricity connections.	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Sombicho Primary Electricity Project	1.262.760	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Chemugusu Electricity Project	835.200	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes. Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Samutet Market Electricity Project	2m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded Ministry of Energy and donors to fund KPLC to implement the project.
Kapsaos Market Electrification Project	1.9 m	2008-2012	Power supplied: Electricity connections	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded Ministry of Energy and donors to fund KPLC to implement the project.
Chebocho AGC Electricity Project	32.480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded Ministry of Energy and donors to fund

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							KPLC to implement the project.
Sumeiyon Electricity Project	1.9 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Ainamoi Primary Electricity Project	1.8 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Kiboybei Primary Electricity Project	32.480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Kapcheptoror Secondary Electricity Project	32.480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Telanet Primary Electricity Project	2.1 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Kapmasegan Dispensary Electricity Project	2.7 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of Energy and donor to fund: KPLC to implement the project.
Chepsoo	2.6 m	2008-	Power	Surveys	KPLC	CDF	Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Dispensary Electricity Project		2012	supplied	District forum minutes Annual reports		Community	prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donor to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Motobo sec Electricity Project	32,480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF; Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Torit Primary Electricity Project	32,480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF; Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Chemorir Primary Electricity Project	1.2 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Kiburet Primary Electricity Project	.1.9 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF; Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Kiboybei Electricity Project AGC	32,480	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Chepkurbet Primary Electricity Project	1.9 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded;

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
				minutes Annual reports			Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Chemobei Primary Electricity Project	1.9 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Kipsamoi Secondary School	0.4 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Kapcheluch Secondary School	2 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project.
Kebeneti environs	1.6 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Sanga Health Center	0.8m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kapkiptui Maximization	0.7 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund;

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
				reports			KPLC to implement the project
Cheptenye Market	0.5 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Magoma Maximization	4.4 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kipsolu Chebungungon Project	3.2 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kapchebet Primary	1.3 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Ainapkoi Primary	2.1 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kapsuser Primary and Church	2.4 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Kapkonyinyis Tea Buying Centre	2 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Masarian Primary and environs	0.5 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Marchorwa Primary and environs	0.5 m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Susumwet Primary and environs	1m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kaptebeswet Primary and environs	1m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kibingei Primary and environs	2m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded; Ministry of Energy and donors to fund; KPLC to implement the project
Kapcheren Electricity Project	1m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
				forum minutes Annual reports			funded Ministry of nergy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project
Chepkosilen Maximization	0.5m	2008-2012	Power supplied	Surveys District forum minutes Annual reports	KPLC	CDF Community	Community to prioritize projects to be funded: Ministry of energy and donors to fund: KPLC to implement the project
Roads							
URF19 Kapsorok-Sondu	2.2 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Kapsorok and Sondu (complete)	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs , MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
D229 Kapsoit – Kericho	2.3 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Kapsoit and Kericho	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs , MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
E221 Torit Koitaburot	1.5 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Torit and Koitaburot	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs , MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Cheptuiyet-Kipkok Road	1m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Cheptuiyet and Kipkok	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs , MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
E241 Ainamoi Thesalia	1.4 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Ainamoi - Thesalia	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs , MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
R12 Chemaluk	1.1 m	2008-	Accessibility	Annual	Ministry of	Donor	Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
–Kapsorok		2012	between Chemaluk to Kapsorok	reports Surveys	Roads	GOK	identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
R1 Chepkemel –Kapsorok	1.4 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Chepkemel – Kapsorok	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
E1091 Mindiliwet – DB Nyamira	0.8 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Mindiliwet – DB Nyamira	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
R11 Kiptome – Chebirirbei	1.481m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Kiptome - Chebirirbei	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
E1106 Sitotwet-Kapkawa	1m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Sitotwet and Kapkawa	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Tendwet - Buchenge	0.8 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Tendwet and Buchenge	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Tendwet – Chebigen Road	0.5 m	2008-2012	Accessibility between Tendwet and Chebigen	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Buchenge –		2008-	Accessibility	Annual	Ministry of	Donor	Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Chebigen bridge		2012	improved between Buchenge and Chebigen	reports Surveys	Roads	GOK	identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Kapkaim Chebigen		2008-2012	Accessibility improved between Kapkaim and Chebigin	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Kapcheptoror - Maso		2008-2012	Accessibility improved between Kapcheptoror and Maso	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Kapsomboch-Kapsorok		2008-2012	Accessibility between Kapsomboch and Kapsorok improved	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Sumeek-Kapmogoon		2008-2012	Accessibility between Sumeek and Kapmogoon improved	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Taplotin-kiptule vie Kaborok schools road.		2008-2012	Accessibility between	Annual reports Surveys	Ministry of Roads	Donor GOK	Community to identify and prioritize projects KRBs; MOR and donors to fund MOR to implement
Energy (Renewable energy)							
Woodfuel replenishment programme	0.5 m	2008-2012	Existence of at least 2 new group nurseries per division Enhanced availability of tree seedlings	Data collected Reports to DDC and DMU	Dept of energy Relevant NGOs and CBOs Forest dept	GOK	Community take care of tree nurseries Dept participate in training; marketing and networking.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Energy conservation programme	0.6 m	2008-2012	Number of HHs using energy saving devices Number of production units established Number of groups making fireless cookers	Availability of fireless cookers in all divisions	Dept of energy Relevant NGOs and CBOs Home economics dept	GOK	Energy dept to network and hold exhibitions; Groups to participate in the exhibitions.
Biogas promotion programme	0.4 m	2008-2012	Number of farmers using biogas as a source of energy Number of awareness meetings held	Number of biogas plants constructed	Energy dept Relevant NGOs and CBOs Private sector	GOK	Energy department to network with relevant departments.
Solar energy promotion programme	0.2 m	2008-2012	Number of farmers using solar energy	Reports to various district reports Annual reports	Energy dept Relevant NGOs and CBOs Private sector	GOK	Farmers to wire their houses Energy dept to provide technical advice.
Exploration of small hydro power sites	0.5 m	2008-2012	Number of sites identified	Data collection and compilation of reports	Energy dept Relevant NGOs and CBOs Donors Private sector	GOK	Energy dept to provide technical advice.
Promotion of biodiesels	0.2 m	2008-2012	Number of nurseries established	Reports made in various district forums	Energy dept Relevant NGOs and CBOs Donors Private sector	GOK	Energy dept to mobilize resources Community to prepare nurseries
Kipsigis	County	Council					
Kapkelek Water Project	0.45 m	2008-2012	Availability of water	Annual reports	Water Department Kipsigis County Council	LATF Donors Community	KCC to provide funding; Water department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kirukto S.H. Water Project	0.1m	2008-2012	Availability of water	Annual reports	Water Department Kipsigis County Council	LATF Donors	KCC to provide funding; Water department to provide technical support; Community prioritise projects
Chepkoin Primary School	0.28 m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Annual reports Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF Donors Community	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							prioritise projects
Cheymen Nursery School	0.17 m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Annual reports; Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF Donors Community	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kimasat Primary School	0.15 m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Annual reports; Site visit	Kipsigis County Council	LATF Donors	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support;
Kesainet Nursery school	0.15m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Annual reports; Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF Donors	Community to prioritise projects
Cheptagum pri. School	0.2 m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Annual reports; Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support;
Kapsomboch Sec. School	0.2m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF GOK Donor	Community to prioritise projects
Sumeek Nursery School	0.12m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	LATF GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Koirir Nursery school	0.1m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council	LATF GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support;
Kabyokyek Day Sec School	0.1m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	GOK Donor	Community to prioritise projects
Kapsigirio Pri School	0.5m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Public works	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support;
Cheplil Nursery School	1m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Site visit Reports annual	Kipsigis County Council Public works	GOK Donor	Community to prioritise projects
Kepcheluch Pri School	0.15m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
			and in use		Public works		department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kapmaso Nursery School	0.1m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms completed and in use	Site visit Reports annual	Kipsigis County Council Public works	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technicai support; Community to prioritise projects
Koilsir Dispensary	0.15m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Tabaita Community Dispensary	0.2m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kapsaos Dispensary	0.2m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kaitui Dispensary	0.1m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Kapkere Dispensary	0.1m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works department to provide technical support; Community to prioritise projects
Machorwa Dispensary	0.16m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding; Public works

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
			completed		Health		department to provide technical support: Community to prioritise projects
Kaptoboiti Dispensary	0.2m	2008-2012	Number of clinical rooms completed	Reports annual Site visit	Kipsigis County Council Health	GOK Donor	KCC to provide funding: Public works department to provide technical support: Community to prioritise projects

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Water							
Chepkemel Water Project	20.5 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports; Surveys Site visits	Water department	CDF GOK	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kapcheptoror Water Project	7.5 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports; Surveys Site visits	Water department	Local Authorities	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kericho Sewage Works	22.5 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports; Surveys Site visits	Water department	GOK Development partners	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kabianga Water Project	23.4m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	Private sector GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							projects and donors to provide funding
Kapsorok Water Project	10.1m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kipngetuny Water Project and Mogoma	5m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	Private sector Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Baregeywet Water Project	27.9 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	GOK	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kimibei Water Project	2.7 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kabasweti Water Project	0.5 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports: Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kipsitet Water Project	75.4m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports: Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Sigowet Water Project	26 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Sosiot Water Supply	67 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Lebekwet Water Project	1m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Simotwet Water Springs	1.5 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports; Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Chepchirik Water Project Belgut Constituency	2.25 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Annual reports; Surveys Site visits	GOK Community CDF	Water department	Water department to coordinate and procure materials; DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Chepsagogo	10 m	2008-	Availability of	Annual	Water	GOK	Water

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Water Project Belgut Constituency		2012	water supply	reports: Surveys Site visits	department	Community CDF CDTF	department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kendabei Water Project Belgut Constituency	3.45 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Kaplong Water Project Belgut Constituency	1m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water department	GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Chesebet Water Project	2 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water Department	GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials: DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Chesiche Water Project	2.75 m	2008-2012	Availability of water supply	Reports annual Surveys Site visits	Water Department	GOK Community CDF	Water department to coordinate and procure materials DMEC to monitor projects and donors to provide funding
Irrigation							
Kapsorok Irrigation	12 m	2008-2012	Increased utilization of land	Surveys: Annual reports	Irrigation Department	GOK Development partners Community	Donors to fund Irrigation department to implement the project.
Simbi Irrigation and Drainage	26 m	2008-2012	Increased utilization of	Surveys: Annual	Irrigation Department	GOK Community	Donors to fund

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
			land	reports			Irrigation department to implement the project.
Environment							
Conservation of riparian catchment's areas and wetlands	2 m	2008-2012	Number of riparian and wetlands conserved	Reports Site visits	NEMA; Water Department; Lands; Local Authorities; Agriculture	NEMA Local Authorities Donors	NEMA, Agriculture and Water provide the technical support and resources; Community to participate in the conservation.
Protection of hillside/hilltops	1mn	2008-2012	Number of protection; Structures constructed.	Site visits; Annual report	Local Authorities; NEMA; Forestry	NEMA; Local Authorities; Forestry service	Forestry and NEMA technical support and resources; Community to participate in the protection; local authorities provide the resources.
Solid and liquid waste management/disposal	2.5 m	2008-2012	Existence of disposal bins;	Reports; Site visits	NEMA; Local Authorities; Public Health and Sanitation	MPH&S; NEMA; Local Authorities;	MPH&S; NEMA provide technical support; Local Authorities provide funds and donors; Community to be sensitized on proper disposal
Rehabilitation of degraded environments particularly abandoned quarries	4 mn	2008-2012	Number of quarries rehabilitated	Site visits; reports;	NEMA; Roads; Local Authorities	NEMA; Local Authorities	Contractors to rehabilitate; NEMA provide the technical support; Community to participate in rehabilitation; DEC to monitor the rehabilitate.
Capacity building	1mn	2008-2012	Number of DEC members trained	Interviews; Reports;	NEMA	NEMA	DEC members to avail themselves for training; NEMA to provide funds

4.3.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation							
Establishment of community Health units District wide	1m	2008-2012	Number of CHWs trained Number of village committees formed	Minutes Reports	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S to provide the technical support Community to form committees to run the units.
Construction of a theatre in Sigowet Health Centre Kaplelartet/Sigowet/Belgut	10 mln	2008-2012	Fully functional theatre	Site visit Reports Minutes for various developing forums	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and Public works	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S provides funding Public works to offered technical support.
Drilling of borehole for Sigowet H/C Kaplelartet/Sigowet/Belgut	5 mln	2008-2012	Reliable and sufficient water supply	Site visits Annual Reports	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and ministry of water	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S to solicit for funding; Department of water to offer technical support.
Construction of a theatre in Ainamoi Health Centre Ainamoi/Ainamoi	10mln	2008-2012	Fully functional theatre	Site visit Reports Minutes for various developing forums	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and Public works	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S provides funding; Public works to offered technical support.
Upgrading of Kipsitet dispensary to health center Soin/Ainamoi	1 mln	2008-2012	Fully functional health centre	Site visit Reports Minutes for various developing forums	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and Public works	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S provides funding; Public works to offered technical support.
Malaria Control District Wide	5 mln	2008-2012	Reduced mortality and morbidity due to malaria	Reports Reported cases of malaria recorded	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	GOK Community Development Partners	MPH&S to carry out health education, residual spraying, fogging and distribution of LLITN.
Maternal Health District Wide	1m	2008-2012	Reduced on maternal death rates	Reports	MOH	GOK Community Development Partners	JICA to provide funding MOH provide technical support and

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							create awareness
Immunization District Wide	0.4 m	2008-2012	Increased immunization coverage	Reports and district forum minutes	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	GOK	MPH&S carry out immunization programmes.
HIV/AIDs District Wide	5m	2008-2012	Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Surveys Reports	Civil society Departmental heads Research Institutions Private sector	Private sector Development Partners GOK	CBO. NGOs and private sector implement HIV/AIDS related activities. ACU mainstream HIV/AIDS in their activities.
Disease Surveillance	0.4 m	2008-2012	Reduced infant mortality: Reduced morbidity.	Reports and district forum minutes	MOPH&S	GOK	MOPH&S carry out health education Active surveillance
Completion of stalled Sigowet Nyayo wards project.	170 Mln	2005-2009	Completed wards. mortuary and staff houses	Annual reports: Site visits	Public works	GOK	MOMS provides funding Public works to offer technical support
Construction of outpatient department block at Kericho District Hospital	14 mln	2007-2009	Operational offices and outpatients department	Annual reports: Site visits.	Public works	GOK Development Partners	MOMS provides funding Public works to offer technical support
Education							
Kenya Education Support Sector Programme	22.25 m	2008-2012	No of classrooms completed No of toilets upgraded	Site visits Minutes of district forums	Ministry of Education	CDF GOK Donor	School Management Committee to implement the project Community to supply the materials MOE to release funds
Constituency Development Projects primary schools (Belgut Constituency)	35m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms constructed	Annual reports Site Visits	School Management Committee	CDF GOK Donor	CDC to provide funding Community to provide building materials Public works to supervise

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							SMCs to implement the projects.
Constituency Development projects primary schools (Ainamoi Constituency)	50m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms and toilets constructed	Annual reports Site Visits	School management committee	CDF GOK Donor	CDC to provide funding; Community to provide building material; Public works to supervise SMCs to implement the projects.
Constituency Development projects secondary schools (Ainamoi Constituency)	30m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms, and toilets constructed	Annual reports; Site Visits	School management committee	CDF GOK Donor	CDC to provide funding; Community to provide building material; Public works to supervise PMCs to implement the projects.
Constituency Development projects secondary schools (Belgut Constituency)	30m	2008-2012	Number of classrooms, toilets science laboratories constructed.	Annual reports Site Visits	Boards of Governors	CDF GOK Donor	CDC to provide funding; Community to provide building material; Public works to supervise PMCs to implement the projects.
Implementation of free primary education	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of classrooms constructed Enrolment rates	Reports; Site visits; School attendance register	MOE	Development partners GOK	SMC to implement the programme MOE to disburse the funds.
Implementation of day free secondary education		2008-2012	Amount of funds disbursed; Transition rate; Enrolment rates.	Reports; Site visits; School attendance register	MOE	Development partners GOK	SMC to implement the programme MOE to disburse the funds.
Bursary disbursement	50mn	2008-2012	Transition rate Completion rate Number of students given bursaries	Survey reports; Enrolment.	MOE	Development partners GOK	SMC to implement the programme MOE to disburse the funds.
Micro and small enterprises							
Construction of	5m	2008-	Existence of	Reports		GOK	Ministry of

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
perimeter fence to Kericho Jua Kali plot		2012	a perimeter fence	Site visit	DEDO		Labour to solicit for funding Municipal council to allocate the plot
Construction of jua Kali sheds	5m	2008-2012	Number of jua kali sheds constructed	Reports Site visit	DEDO	GOK	Ministry of labour to solicit for funds Public Works to supervise construction.
Provide skills upgrading for medium and small enterprises	70,000 entre-preneurs to be trained	2008-2012	Number of entrepreneurs trained	Reports Surveys	DEDO	GOK	DEDO to mobilize the trainees: Entrepreneurs to be available for training DEDO to develop curriculum.
Improve marketing of MSE products	30,000 annually	2008-2012	Number of existing marketing channels	Reports Surveys	DEDO	GOK	Entrepreneurs to be form marketing channels DEDO to provide market information
Engendering MSE sector	75,000	2008-2012	Composition of women / men running business enterprises	Reports of Surveys	DEDO	GOK	Social services department to identify the groups Groups to actively participate

4.3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Kenya Population and Housing Census	-	2009	Availability of statistics	Reports Interviews	KNBS	Donors Gok	Donors to finance: KNBS conduct the exercise.

4.3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Prisons							
Construction of staff quarters	2mn	2008-2010	Number of houses completed and occupied	Reports Site visits	Public Works	GOK	Public works to designs, bill of quantities, supervise the works: Prisons

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
							department to mobilize for finances.
Provincial Administration							
Construction of Kabianga Divisional headquarters	3 mn	2008-2012	Number of offices completed and equipped	Reports Site visits	Public Works	GOK CDF LATF	Public works to designs, bill of quantities, supervise the works; CDF and local authorities to provide funds; public administration to mobilize for further funding.
Police							
Construction of Staff quarters	3.5 mn	2008-2012	Number of houses completed and occupied	Reports Site visits	Public Works	LATF GOK	Public works to designs, bill of quantities, supervise the works; LA to provide funds; public administration to mobilize for further funding.

4.3.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholder
Planning, National Development and Vision 2030							
Construction and equipping of a Modern District Information and Documentation Centre (D.I.D.C)	4 m	2008-2012	Operational and well equipped DIDC	Annual reports Site visits Minutes of district forum e.g. DDC and DMU	Ministry's of Public Work and Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030	GOK and development partners	Ministry of Planning to solicit for funding and DIDC materials; Public works offer technical support

4.3.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholders
Gender and Social development							
Community Development	1 men	2008-2012	Number of groups given grants Number of training conducted Type of training offered	Annual reports Survey	DSDO	Development partners GOK KIE	Community to mobilize the resources; Department of Social Services to capacity build the groups.
Gender and Development	3mn	2008-2012	Number of groups	Annual report	DSDC	GOK	DSDO to set criteria and

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholders
			women given grants Number of women groups training on effective management of their groups	Minutes of DSDC			mobilize groups.
Social Welfare	2mn	2008-2012	Number of orphan assisted Number of OVCs counselled	Surveys conducted Minutes of DSDC Annual reports	DSDO	GOK	DSDO identifies the needy
Vocational rehabilitation	2.5mn	2008-2012	Availability of equipment Number of instructors employed Type of courses offered	Annual reports Site visits	DSDO	GOK	DSDO to solicit for funding Public works to implement the construction.
Women empowerment		2008-2012	Number of women involved in IGA Amount funds disbursed	Reports Minutes	DSDO	GOK	DSDO to coordinate the activities.
Sports							
Improve sports at the district	2 mn	2008-2012	Number of sporting activities organized	Reports Surveys	District sports officer	Development partners GOK	DSO in liaison with other stakeholder to organize sports activities.
Training of coaches and referees	0.5 mn	2008-2012	No of trained coaches for different sports discipline	Surveys; Training reports.	DSO	Development partners GOK	DSO to solicit for funding
Sports Sponsorship	2mn	2008-2012	Sporting activities undertaken	Surveys: Availability of funds	DSO	Development partners GOk	DSO to solicit for funding
Rehabilitation of sports grounds	5mn	2008-2012	Number of sports grounds rehabilitated	Site visits Annual reports	DSO	Development partners GOK	DSO to solicit for funding.
Permanent Office construction	2.5mn	2008-2012	Functional office	Site visit reports.	DSO	GOK	DSO to solicit for funding.
HIV/AIDS awareness	1mn	2008-2012	Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS	Reports Surveillance	DSO	Development partners GOK	DSO to organize HIV/AIDS awareness activities

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholders
							among the sporting persons.
Youth Affairs and Sports							
Kiptere Polytechnic Workshop	5mn	2008-2012	Operational workshop	Site visits Annual report	DYO	GOK	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works to give technical support.
Cheptuiyet youth Polytechnic	1mn	2008-2012	Operational workshop	Site visits Annual report	DYO	GOK	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works to give technical support.
Kipkoiyan Youth polytechnic	1mn	2008-2012	Operational workshop	Site visits Annual report	DYO	GOK	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works to give technical support..
Youth empowerment center	4mn	2008-2012	Number of information centres constructed	Site visits Annual report	DYO	GOK	DYO to identify the site and solicit for funding.
Model youth polytechnic	4.5mn	2008-2012	Number of model YP constructed and equipped	Site visits Annual report	DYO	GOK	DYO to mobilize for funding and Public Works to give technical support.
Planting of trees	0.07mn per year	2008-2012	Number of trees planted	Surveys Annual report	DYO, DFO and NEMA	GOK	DFO to advice on the type of trees to plant and DYO to carry out mobilization.
Mass clean ups in major centers and health facilities	0.08mnper year	2008-2012	Number of cleanliness exercises in major towns carried out	Site visits Annual report	DYO and Public health department	GOK	DPHO to provide technical support and do mobilization
MOYA football league in the district	0.15mn early	2008-2012	Number of organized competitions held	Surveys	DYO and D Sports Officer	DSO o identify qualified referees and DYO to organize the teams	DYO to mobilize for funding and Community to mobilize participants.
MOYA arts concert	o.1mn yearly	2008-2012	Number of youth concerts held	Annual reports Minutes	DYO	DYO to do mobilization	DYO to mobilize for funding and Community to mobilize participants.
Youth crime	0.1m yearly	2008-	Number of	Reports	DYO, DMOH	GOK	DYO to do

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Role of Stakeholders
and drugs counselling workshop		2012	youth counselling programs against drugs held		and OCPD		mobilization and identifying the type of counseling to be conducted
Career fairs	0.185myearly	2008-2012	Number of workshops held on youth empowerment	Reports	DYO	GOK	DYO to identifying career areas and organize for training
Training program	0.1m yearly	2008-2012	Number of workshops held on youth empowerment	Reports	DYO	GOK	DYO to do mobilization.
Children's department							
Construction of office block	1.7mln	2008-2010	Operational office	Annual reports Site visits	Department of Children's Department	GOK	Department of children to mobilize for funds; Public works offer technical support
Construction of additional rooms for juvenile remand	2 miln	2008-2012	Functional rooms	Site visits Annual reports Minutes of district forums	Public works	GOK	Police department to solicit for funding; Public works to offer technical support.
Construction of a separate room for juveniles in the Kericho Police Station	500,000	2008-2012	Functional rooms	Site visits Annual reports Minutes of district forums	Public works	GOK	Police department to solicit for funding; Public works to offer technical support.

4.4 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/ Performance Indicators

Sub-sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
Health	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	77	70	60
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	33	30	25
	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	44	35	25
	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	41	35	25
	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	115	100	90
	Doctor/Patient ratio	31/100,000	31/95,000	31/90,000
	Nurse/Patient ratio	41.6/100,000	45/100,000	50/100,000

Sub-sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
	HIV prevalence	6.1%	5.7%	4.5%
	Patients on ARVs	3277	3500	4000
	Average distance to health facility	15 Kilometres.	12km	10km
	Antenatal care (ANC)	37.5%	40%	50%
	Health facility deliveries	22.1%	25%	35%
	Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	26.9%	30%	40%
	Children vaccination	79%	85%	90%
	Crude birth rate	43.2	40%	37%
	Crude death rate	10.3	8%	6%
Agriculture	Percentage of farmers with title deeds	60%	70%	80%
	Total acreage under food crops	73, 306 acres	80,000 acres	81,000acreas
	Total acreage under cash crops	35,000 acres	35,000acreas	40,000acreas
Adult education	Number of adult literacy classes	116	120	150
	Enrolment	5829	6000	6500
	Attendance (average)	2923	3200	4000
	Literacy rate	Male: 60% Female: 40%	Male: 70% Female: 50%	Male: 75% Female: 60%
Water and sanitation	Households with access to piped water	33,800	35,442	37,163
	Households with access to potable water	35,800	37,539	39,363
	No. of protected springs	40	60	80
	No. of Dams	15	16	20
	No. of Bore holes	40		
	Households with roof catchment systems	1,000	1,500	1,800
	Average distance to nearest water point	4.5 Km	3km	1.4km
	Households with latrines	32,811	42,000	52,00
Roads (road lengths)				
	Bitumen surface	129.9km	129.9km	129.9km
	Gravel surface	96.4 km	100km	150km
	Earth surface	846.0km	1000km	1200km