

**NANDI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

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

FOREWARD

The 7th Nandi District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Nandi DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out the roles of the stakeholders.

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

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

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

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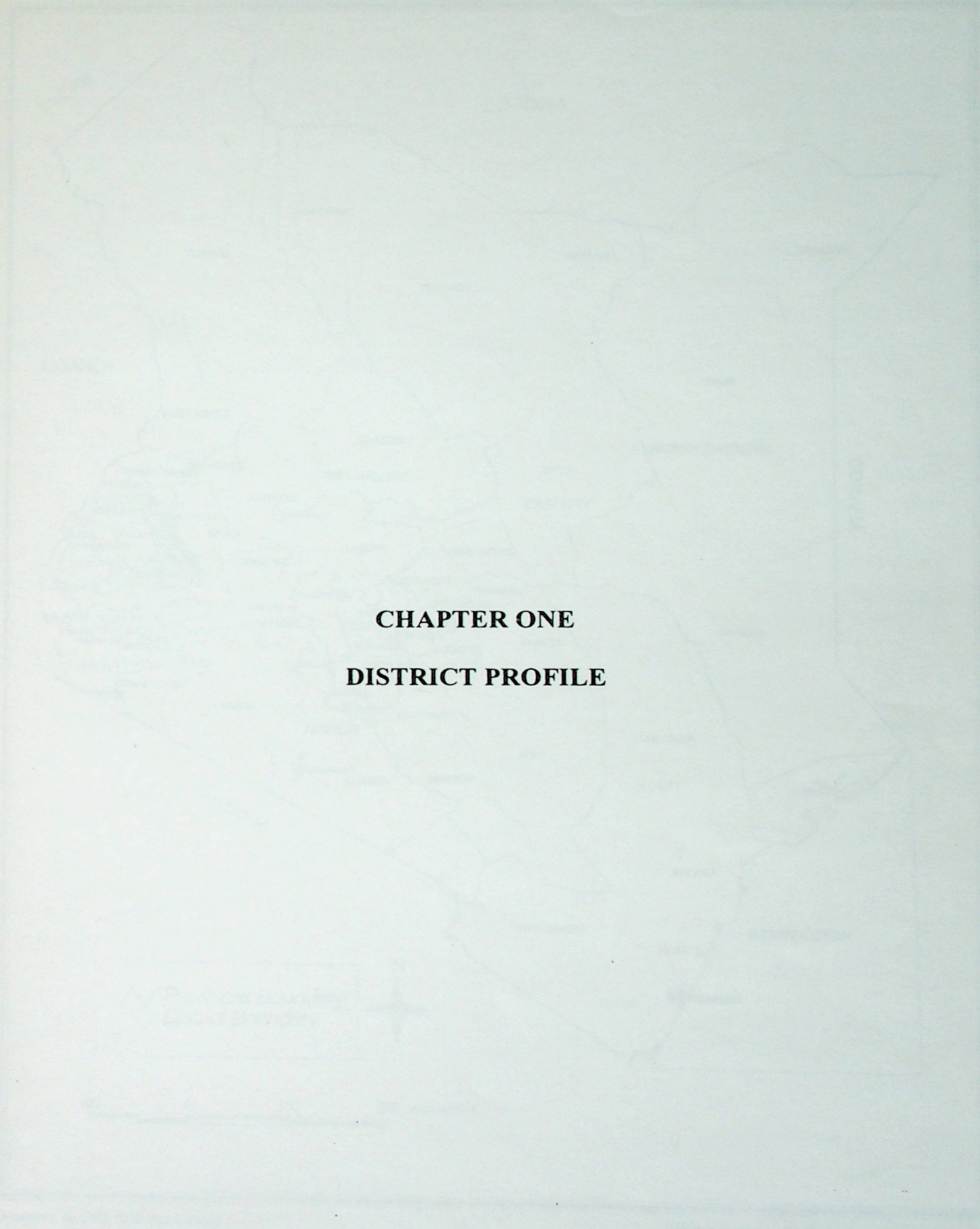
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACCs | Aids Control Committees |
| ACK | Anglican Church of Kenya |
| ADC | Agricultural Development Corporation |
| AFC | Agricultural Finance Corporation |
| AGOA | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| BDS | Business Development Services |
| BOG | Board of Governors |
| CACC | Constituency Aids Control Committee |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CCN | County Council of Nandi |
| CMR | Child Mortality Rate |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa |
| DACC | District Aids Control Committee |
| DALEO | District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Office(r) |
| DAO | District Agricultural Office(r) |
| DCF | District Consultative Forum |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DEO | District Education Officer |
| DGW | District Game Warden. |
| DHMB | District Health Management Board |
| DIDC | District Information and Documentation Centre |
| DIDO | District Industrial Development Officer |
| DLPO | District Livestock Population Office(r) |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DRB | District Roads Board |
| DSDO | District Social Development Officer |
| DTDO | District Trade Development Officer |
| DVO | District Veterinary office(r) |
| DWO | District Works Officer/District Water Office(r) |
| EPC | Export Promotion Centre |
| EPZA | Export Processing Zones Authority |
| ICDC | Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation |
| ICRAF | International Centre for Research in Agro Forestry |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| IPC | Industrial Promotion Centre |
| KAM | Kenya Association of Manufacturers |
| KBS | Kenya Bureau of Standards |
| KCC | Kenya Co-operative Creameries |
| KCT | Kenya Credit Traders |
| KFC | Kenya Film Corporation |
| KIE | Kenya Industrial Estates |
| NCC | Nandi County Council |
| KMC | Kapsabet Municipal Council |

| | |
|------------|---|
| KNCC & I | Kenya National Chamber of Commerce & Industry |
| KPLC | Kenya Power & Lighting Company |
| KSA | Kenya Sugar Authority |
| KTDA | Kenya Tea Development Authority |
| KTGA | Kenya Tea Growers Association |
| KWS | Kenya Wildlife Services |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| LVEMP | Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme |
| M & E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MFI | Micro Financial Institutions |
| MOARD | Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development |
| MOENR | Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NACC | National AIDS Control Council |
| NALEP | National Agricultural & Livestock Extension Programme |
| NCWK | National Council of Women of Kenya |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| OOP | Office of the President |
| PACC | Provincial AIDS Control Committee |
| PMEC | Provincial Monitoring & Evaluations Committee |
| Prov. Adm. | Provincial Administration |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PTA | Parents Teachers Association |
| RMF | Road Maintenance Fund |
| SACCO | Savings and credit Cooperative Societies |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TV | Television |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

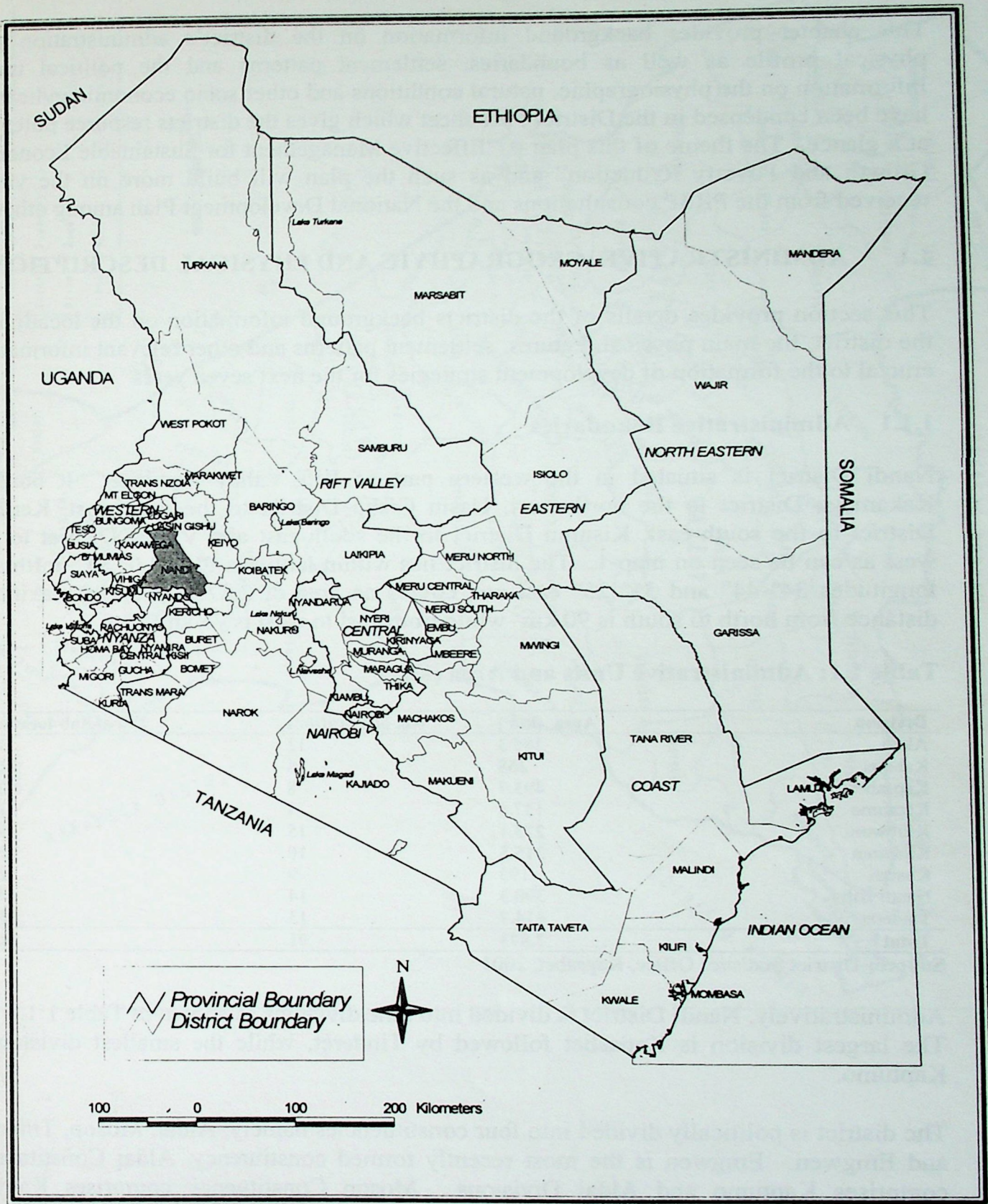
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF NANDI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the district's administration and physical profile as well as boundaries, settlement patterns and the political units. Information on the physiographic, natural conditions and other socio economic indicators have been condensed in the District Fact sheet which gives the districts resource potential at a glance. The theme of this plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" and as such the plan will build more on the views received from the PRSP consultations and the National Development Plan among others.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the districts background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other relevant information crucial to the formation of development strategies for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Nandi District is situated in the western part of Rift Valley Province. It borders Kakamega District to the north-west, Uasin Gishu District to the north-east, Kericho District to the south-east, Kisumu District to the south-east and Vihiga District to the west as can be seen on map 1. The district lies within latitudes 0° and 0° 34" north and longitudes 34° 44" and 35° 25" east and covers an area of 2,873 km². The maximum distance from north to south is 90 km² while from east to west is 75 km².

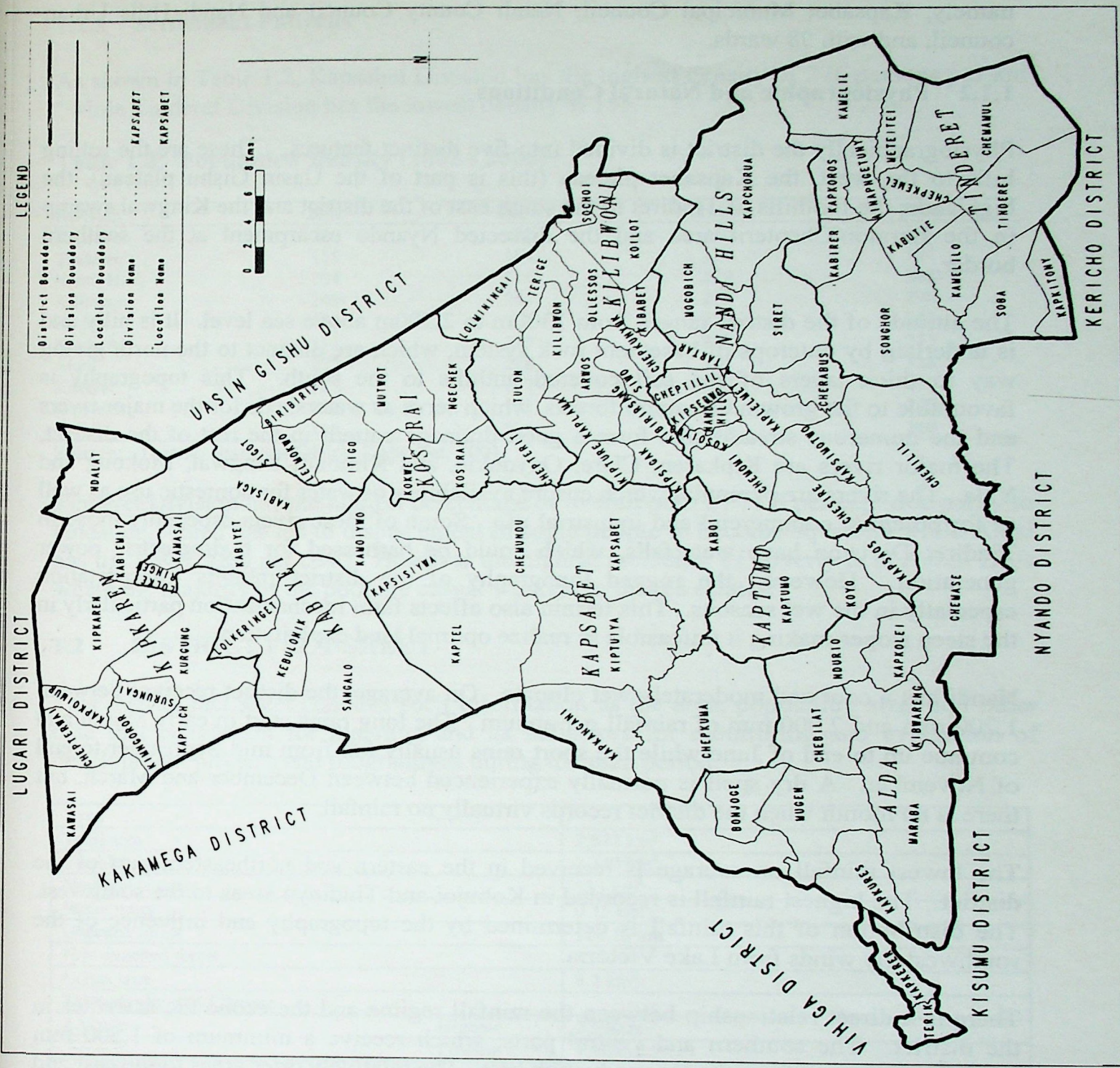
Table 1.1: Administrative Units and Area (km²)

| Division | Area (km ²) | No. of Locations | No. of Sub-location |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Aldai | 385.3 | 12 | 38 |
| Kabiyet | 268 | 6 | 18 |
| Kapsabet | 493.7 | 8 | 24 |
| Kaptumo | 137.4 | 4 | 14 |
| Kilibwoni | 273.1 | 15 | 52 |
| Kipkaren | 315.5 | 10 | 28 |
| Kosirai | 195 | 9 | 24 |
| Nandi Hills | 390.3 | 14 | 46 |
| Tinderet | 414.7 | 13 | 39 |
| Total | 2,873 | 91 | 283 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsabet, 2001

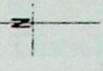
Administratively, Nandi District is divided into nine divisions as shown in Table 1.1. The largest division is Kapsabet followed by Tinderet, while the smallest division is Kaptumo.

The district is politically divided into four constituencies namely; Aldai, Mosop, Tinderet and Emgwen. Emgwen is the most recently formed constituency. Aldai Constituency comprises Kaptumo and Aldai Divisions. Mosop Constituency comprises Kabiyet, Kipkaren and Kosirai Divisions. Tinderet-Constituency comprises Tinderet, Nandi Hills and Kilibwoni Divisions while Emgwen Constituency comprises Kapsabet Division. Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries. The district has three local authorities



LEGEND

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| | District Boundary |
| | Division Boundary |
| | Location Boundary |
| | Division Name |
| | Location Name |



namely; Kapsabet Municipal Council, Nandi County Council and Nandi Hills Urban council, and with 98 wards.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Physiographically the district is divided into five distinct features. These are the rolling hills to the west, the Kapsabet plateau (this is part of the Uasin Gishu plateau), the highlands, the foothills of Tindiret in the south east of the district and the Kingwal swamp in the Baraton/Chepterit area and the dissected Nyando escarpment at the southern border.

The altitude of the district ranges from 1300m to 2,500m above sea level. It is hilly and is underlain by outcrops of basement rock system, which are distinct to the north giving way to thick layers of red soil covered anthills to the south. This topography is favourable to the growth of natural forests, which serve as watersheds for the major rivers and the numerous streams that form a good drainage pattern in the rest of the district. The major rivers are Kipkaren, Clare, Onyonkie, and Kimondi Kingwal, Mokong and Yala. The rivers are perennial which ensure availability of water for domestic use as well as for potential commercial and industrial use. Some of these rivers especially those in Tindiret Division have waterfalls, which could be harnessed for hydroelectric power generation. However, the rugged topography of the district inhibits transportation especially in the wet seasons. This terrain also affects farm mechanization particularly in the steep slopes making it unfeasible to realize optimal land exploitation.

Nandi has a cool and moderately wet climate. On average, the district receives between 1,200 mm and 2,000 mm of rainfall per annum. The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June while the short rains usually fall from mid September to end of November. A dry spell is normally experienced between December and March, but there is no month when the district records virtually no rainfall.

The lowest rainfall on average is received in the eastern and northeastern part of the district. The highest rainfall is recorded in Kobujoi and Tindinyo areas to the southwest. The distribution of this rainfall is determined by the topography and influence of the southwesterly winds from Lake Victoria.

There is a direct relationship between the rainfall regime and the economic activities in the district. The southern and central parts, which receive a minimum of 1,500 mm rainfall per annum, form the tea production belt. The relatively drier areas to the east and northeast, which receive an average of 1,200 mm of rainfall per annum, are ideal for maize and sunflower cultivation. The whole district is ideal for dairy farming.

The district has the potential to produce a surplus of diverse crops such as tree crops, horticulture, pyrethrum, cereal and fruit trees owing to adequate and reliable rainfall. Most parts of the district experience mean temperatures of between 18⁰C and 22⁰C during the rainy seasons while higher temperatures averaging 23⁰C are recorded during the drier months of December and January. The coolest temperatures, as low as 12⁰C, are experienced during the cold spell of July and August. The highest temperatures averaging 26⁰C are recorded only to the southwest area in the neighbourhood of Nyando escarpment lying 1,300 metres above sea level.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

As shown in Table 1.2, Kapsabet Division has the highest density of 276 persons per km² while Tinderet Division has the lowest density at 155.

Table 1.2: Population Density (2002 - 2008)

| Division | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Kapsabet | 276 | 292 | 310 | 328 |
| Tinderet | 155 | 164 | 174 | 184 |
| Nandi Hills | 204 | 216 | 229 | 243 |
| Kilibwoni | 249 | 263 | 279 | 296 |
| Kosirai | 197 | 209 | 222 | 235 |
| Kaptumo | 213 | 225 | 239 | 253 |
| Aldai | 272 | 288 | 305 | 323 |
| Kabiyet | 177 | 187 | 198 | 210 |
| Kipkaren | 182 | 193 | 204 | 217 |
| Total | 218 | 231 | 245 | 260 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsabet, 2001

Tinderet Division has the highest percentage of overall poor of 11.8 per cent due partly to landslide, which has led to displacement of some people to become squatters while Aldai has the lowest (8.6 per cent). However the highest incidence of poverty is in Nandi Hills where the majority of the poor are casual workers in the tea estates.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This district fact sheet contains such information as the area, population size, and other data that is relevant for planning and as indicators for monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes during the plan period.

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Area | | |
| Total area | | 2,873 km ² |
| Arable area | | 2,340 km ² |
| Non-arable area | | 533 km ² |
| Water mass | | 0.55 km ² |
| Gazetted forest | | 560.16 km ² |
| Non-gazetted forest | | 15 km ² |
| Urban area | | 4.2 km ² |
| Topography and Climate | | |
| Altitude | Highest | 2,500 m |
| | Lowest | 1,300m |
| Rainfall (by station) | Chebut | 2179 mm (136 wet days per year) |
| | Tinderet T.E. | 1243 mm (107 wet days per year) |
| | Kabiyet | 1490 mm (108 wet days per year) |
| | Kobujoi | 1660 mm (169 wet days per year) |
| | Rainfall by seasons | |
| | Long | March - June |
| | Short | September - November |
| Temperature | | |
| | Months with highest temperature | December/January (23 ^o C) |
| | Months with lowest temperature | July/August (12 ^o C) |
| Temperature average | | 20 ^o C |
| Demographic and Population Profiles | | |
| Population size | | 631,357 |
| Population Structure | | |
| Total No. of Males | | 316,363 |
| Total No. of Females | | 314,994 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Female/Male sex ratio | 1:1 |
| Total No. of youthful population (15 – 25) | 146,805 |
| Total population of primary school going age (6 -13) | 148,741 |
| Total population of Secondary School going age (14 -17) | 64,413 |
| Total labour force (15 – 64 years) | 312,213 |
| Dependency ratio | 100:102 |
| Population growth rate | 2.9% |
| Highest population density | 276 (Kapsabet) |
| Lowest population density | 155 (Tinderet) |
| Average population density | 218 |
| Rural Population | |
| Rural population at the start and end of the plan period | |
| Start | 575,448 |
| End | 684,815 |
| Urban population | |
| Number of towns (2,000 – 10,000 people) | 2 |
| Urban population at the start of the plan period | |
| Start | 55,909 |
| End | 66,535 |
| Crude birth rate (/1000) | 50/1000 |
| Crude death rate (/1000) | 12/1000 |
| Life expectancy | |
| Male | 48 |
| Female | 51 |
| Infant mortality rate | 66/1000 |
| Under 5 mortality rate | 111/000 |
| Total fertility rate | 6.8 |
| Socio – Economic Indicators | |
| Total no. of households | 112,713 |
| Average household size | 5.1 |
| No. of female headed nousehold | 26,149 (23%) |
| No. of children headed household | 100 |
| No. of disabled | 13,500 |
| Children needing special protection | 3,000 |
| Absolute poverty (Rural + Urban) | 64.15%, 405,015 |
| Contribution to national poverty | 2.0% |
| Average household income | 10,500 Kshs. |
| Sectoral contribution to household income (%) | |
| Agriculture | 42% |
| Rural self employment | 10.9% |
| Wage employment | 44% |
| Urban self employment | 3% |
| Other | 0.1% |
| No. of unemployed | 113,171 |
| Agriculture | |
| Average farm size (small scale) | 2 Ha. |
| Average farm size (large scale) | 5 Ha. |
| Main food crops produced | Maize, beans, irish potatoes, sorghum, millet |
| Main cash crops produced | Tea, coffee, sugarcane, maize, pyrethrum |
| Total acreage under food crops | 100,000 Ha. |
| Total acreage under cash crops | 19,112 Ha. |
| Main storage facilities (on and off farm) | Conventional stores, normal bans |
| Population working in the agricultural sector | 325,000 |
| Total no. of ranches | 0 |
| Average size of ranches | Nil |
| Main livestock bred | Zebu, dairy, sheep, goats, poultry |
| Land carrying capacity | 0.9 |
| Population working in the livestock sector | 93,552 |
| Main species of fish catch | Tilapia, Nile perch |
| Population of fish farmers | 438 |
| Size of gazetted forests | 56,016 Ha. |
| Size of non-gazetted forest | 1,500 Ha. |

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Main forest products | Timber, Poles, Seedlings, Firewood |
| % of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture etc) | 25% |
| Co-operatives | |
| No. of active co-operatives (i.e. saccos, Agricultural co-operative, Unions, Housing etc) | |
| Saccos | 31 |
| Agriculture | 52 |
| Union | 1 |
| Housing | 1 |
| Consumer | 1 |
| Dairy | 31 |
| Coffee | 6 |
| Produce buying | 5 |
| Hides and Skins | 2 |
| Total registered members by type | |
| Saccos | 17,620 |
| Coffee | 1,945 |
| Dairy | 1,689 |
| Sugarcane | 825 |
| Total turn-over by type | |
| Saccos | Kshs. 31.6 million |
| Coffee | Kshs. 9 million |
| Dairy | Kshs. 6.7 million |
| Sugar cane | Kshs. 93.9 million |
| Water and Sanitation | |
| No. of households with access to piped water | 3,500 |
| No. of households with access to potable water | 30,000 |
| No. of permanent rivers | 7 |
| No. of wells | 5,555 |
| No. of protected springs | 2,770 |
| No. of boreholes | 65 |
| No. of dams | 15 |
| No. of households with roof catchments | 20,000 |
| Average distance to nearest potable water point | 1.0 km |
| No. of VIP latrines | (25% coverage) |
| Education Facilities | |
| Pre-Primary | |
| Number of pre-primary schools | 582 |
| Total enrolment rates | |
| | Boys 42.5% |
| | Girls 47.7% |
| Total drop out rates | |
| | Boys 1.2% |
| | Girls 1% |
| Teacher/pupils ratio | 1:35 |
| Average years of school attendance | 1 year |
| Primary | |
| Number of primary schools | 540 |
| Total enrolment rates by sex | |
| | Boys 49.63% |
| | Girls 50.37% |
| Total drop-out rates by sex | |
| | Boys 16% |
| | Girls 14.5% |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:35 |
| Average years of school attendance by sex | |
| | Boys 6 |
| | Girls 6 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Secondary | | | |
| Number of Secondary schools | 80 | | |
| Total enrolment by sex | | | |
| | Males | 7,559 | 24% |
| | Females | 6,824 | 21% |
| Total drop-out rates by sex | | | |
| | Males | 13% | |
| | Females | 13% | |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:19 | | |
| Average years of school attendance by sex | | | |
| | Males | 3 | |
| | Females | 4 | |
| Tertiary | | | |
| Number of other training institutions e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc) | 17 | | |
| Main type of training institutions | Polytechnics | | |
| Adult Literacy | | | |
| Number of Adult literacy classes | 148 | | |
| Enrolment by sex | | | |
| | Males | 580 | |
| | Females | 1,240 | |
| Drop out rates by sex | | | |
| | Males | 65.7% | |
| | Female | 55.1% | |
| Literacy levels by sex | | | |
| | Males | 82.4% | |
| | Females | 68.4% | |
| Health | | | |
| Most prevalent diseases: | | | |
| Malaria | 38% | | |
| Respiratory tract infections | 23% | | |
| Skin diseases | 6.2% | | |
| Doctor/patient ratio | 1:80,000 | | |
| Number of Health facilities | 106 | | |
| Hospitals | 3 | | |
| Health centres | 15 | | |
| Dispensaries | 60 | | |
| Clinics | 28 | | |
| Average distance to nearest health facility | 6 km | | |
| % of household with access to health facilities | 55% | | |
| Energy | | | |
| Number of households with electricity connections | 2,256 | | |
| Number of trading centres with electricity | 23 | | |
| % Rural households using solar power | 0.1% | | |
| % Households using firewood/charcoal | 95% | | |
| % Households using kerosene, gas or biogas | 1.5% | | |
| Transport Facilities | | | |
| Total km. of roads (by division): | | | |
| Kapsabet | Earth | Murram | Bitumen |
| Aldai | 25.0 | 68.1 | 48.0 |
| Kaptumo | 24.0 | 89.5 | - |
| Nandi Hills | 20.0 | 58.0 | - |
| Tindiret | 24.0 | 34.0 | 39.0 |
| Kilibwoni | 360.0 | 87.1 | 26.1 |
| Kabiyet | 250.0 | 295.7 | 22.0 |
| Kipkaren | 35.7 | 110.0 | - |
| Kosirai | 27.0 | 41.2 | 20 |
| Total | 765.7 | 783.6 | 155.1 |
| Number of public service vehicles | Buses (42) | Matatus (372) | Taxis (25) |
| Communication | | | |
| Number of households with telephone connections | 1,900 | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections | 93 |
| Mobile service coverage | N/A |
| Number of post/sub-post offices | 18 |
| Number of telephone booths | 106 |
| % of households without radios | 40% |
| Number of cyber cafes | 4 |
| Trade and Commerce & Tourism | |
| Number of trading centres | 249 |
| Number of hotels | 183 |
| Number of tourist class hotels | Nil |
| Main tourist attractions | Bonjoge game Reserve Chepkiit Water falls Kingwal Swamp Forest reserves |
| Number of registered hotels | 98 |
| Number of licensed businesses | 2,550 |
| Total number of informal sector enterprises | 671 |
| Banks and Financial Institutions | |
| Number of banks | 2 |
| Volume of credit provided | 850 million Kshs. |
| Number of other financial institutions | 4 |
| Volume of credit provided | 120, million |
| Number of Micro-Finance institutions | 1 |

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last Plan 1997-2001 and examines whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of programmes and projects and shows achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the district plan, the National Plan and other major policy documents. Finally it looks at major development challenges and crosscutting issues, which are likely to affect the development of the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The main thrust of the 1997 – 2001 Plan was “industrialization” and the plan was written with guidance from the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant sectoral policy documents. The focus of the plan was to industrialize so as to join the Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC) status by the year 2020. This, however, was too ambitious for Nandi District in the short run considering that the district had a weak industrial base despite being a rich agricultural district. The District Development Committee was expected to create an enabling environment for industrial take off.

In order to improve major infrastructural facilities, the district proposed to increase power supply to market and urban centres so as to activate these centres for industrialization. Through reduction in installation costs it was anticipated that many people would get connected. However, this has not changed much. Most schemes passed by the DDC are still pending ten years after approval, even for those, which have met the 10 per cent requirement.

On the other hand, water development did not meet the expectation of the plan. Water supply particularly to Kapsabet Town continued to be inefficient making it difficult to meet the demand for industrial development. Roads maintenance and opening of feeder roads did not meet the expectation of the plan due to insufficient funds and the effects of El-Nino rains. The roads, especially, Serem – Kaptumo-Kapsabet remained in disrepair undone making it difficult to transport agricultural products to the market.

Though the PTA, BOG and GOK registered quite an improvement in the construction of schools due to joint efforts, no major change has been noted in the development of human resources in terms of acquisition of appropriate technologies. The more that 17 youth polytechnics have remained under-utilized and the large reservoir of labour force is still unskilled. Traditional skills that have low returns are still practiced by the local entrepreneurs and the development of industrial culture is still lacking. The aim of the 1997-2001 Plan period has not been realised in respect of training. This set-back can be attributed to lack of information and types and quantities of raw materials available and the technology required to exploit them. Despite advocacy for the residents of the district to invest within the district, a number of them continued to invest in other towns mainly Eldoret, which is relatively more, industrialized.

The strategy of the district to attract credit development had some success. A number of micro financing institutions such as WEDCO and Kenya Women Finance Trust started operating in the district. However, Barclays Bank wound up its operations in the district under a restructuring process and moved customers to Eldoret.

Generally, the implementation of the plan was poor with an average implementation rate of 30 per cent. The effects of both the El-Nino and the La-Nina were felt across the sectors. Frost also affected the tea industry, which led to massive lay offs.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan unlike the current Development Plan was written with limited consultation from the stakeholders. This in a way limited its scope in terms of ownership and implementation.

Though not much has been achieved in terms of implementation of the 1997 – 2001 Nandi District Development Plan, a few achievements were noted in the education Sub-sector, where a number of school facilities were built on harambee basis by the PTAs and BOGs. Under these initiative laboratories, dining halls, classrooms and libraries were constructed. Another sector where achievement was made is the public administration, safety, law and order. The planned construction of the District Headquarters was completed save for a few final touches. The Police Headquarters was also completed and occupied. What remains is to complete the staff houses.

The health Sub-sector also registered some achievements, mainly, the construction of health facilities funded by both the government and local community. However, this was less than 20 per cent of the planned activities of the Sub-sector.

Under the infrastructure sector the roads department had proposed to undertake 16 roads projects and complete 3 on going projects on bridges. Due to limited funding, little was achieved. Only half of the road projects were partly completed. Major road works whose non-completion has had adverse effect on the district's economy are the Kaptumo – Serem – Gambogi (D292) and, Kipsigak – Seremi road (D291) roads. The poor condition of these roads has made it almost impassable to transport agricultural products to the market.

Implementation status in the water sub-sector was equally poor with 5 out of the 10 on going projects carried forward from the 1994- 1996 Plan period being completed. All the new projects proposed in the 1997 – 2001 Plan period were not started due to lack of funding. The projects that were not implemented in the last two Plan periods have been proposed to be undertaken in this Plan period.

Ministry of Health completed almost all the 12 projects carried forward from 1994 – 1996 Plan period. However, out of the 12 new projects in the 1997 – 2001 Plan period, only 2 were started due to limited funding. Another problem experienced in the health sub-sector was that large number of projects was implemented though not in the plan.

In the agricultural Sub-sector little was achieved of the planned projects due to poor funding. The withdrawal of donor funding for NEP II, SCIP II and Fertilizer Extension projects in 1997 left the Sub-sector with no resources for implementation. Privatisation of A.I. services in Veterinary Department also resulted in the shifting of these services from the department to the private sector. In general, only about 35 per cent of the planned activities in this sub-sector were implemented. Production in agriculture was

also low, as the planned acreage under crop production was not attained. This trend, however, improved towards the end of the Plan period.

The other departments registered no implementation in their planned programmes during the Plan period. Most affected were Commerce, Trade and Industry, Culture and Social Services, Tourism and Wildlife, Research Technical Training and Technology. These departments will carry forward their major 1997 – 2001 planned activities to 2002 – 2008 plan period.

Major constraints were lack of funding and under funding of planned activities. The El Nino and the La Nina phenomena also compounded the problem during the Plan period. Most facilities including water projects and roads were swept away by floods leaving the facilities completely dilapidated. Transport became difficult thus compounding the problem of marketing. The La-Nina phenomenon of 1999-2000 adversely affected all the sectors and mainly the tea industry and the health Sub-sector.

Due to the low implementation rate of development projects/programmes, the mission of The 1997 – 2001 Plan was not met. The poor implementation did not augur well for the District's desire to industrialize, reduce poverty and unemployment. It must therefore refocus its efforts to revitalize its economy during the 2002 – 2008 Plan period.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH 2002 TO 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The essence of the district development planning is to manage limited resources and ensure equitable allocation among the various competing needs through the prioritisation of activities. More specifically, development planning aims at ensuring efficient resource allocation to augment productivity that allows a sustained rise in per capita income, ensures that benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed and promotes radical changes in attitudes and values and enhance institutional infrastructure. This ultimately leads to realization of rapid economic growth devoid of absolute poverty. Guidance for the preparation of this District Development Plan has been drawn from the National Development Policy Guidelines, Sessional Papers, PRSP District Report, Mid -Term Expenditure Frame Work (MTEF), District Poverty Assessment Reports, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Plan (LVEMP) Local Authority Development Plan, Development oriented Church Organizations and consultative meetings with the private sector and civil society. So as to enhance resource planning, identification and utilization, this plan sought the participation of all stakeholders and endeavoured to harmonize their planning activities on both the short-term and long term.

This District Development Plan is implementing the National Development Plan and the objectives of the plan are translated into medium term strategies and programmes in Chapter 3 of this plan. These strategies and programmes are from the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultations and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework initiatives. The District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process has given the medium term strategies, programmes and projects, which are to be funded through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The PRSP/MTEF planning and budgeting process will continue in three-year periods. The theme of this DDP is "Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction". This calls for a

dynamic multi sectoral analysis hence the current approach of sectoral planning and budgeting as in the PRSP/MTEF.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main development challenges that this district development plan will have to address and which are cross cutting include: population dynamics, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, poverty and environmental degradation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The population of Nandi District was 578,751 people in 1999 and is projected to increase to be 751,351 people at the end of this plan period in 2008 at an annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent. The growth rate has slowed down as compared to the previous plan period.

These projections were taken with little consideration on the impact (negative) of HIV/AIDS. Since the scourge is a threat to the population, it is likely to grow at a rather lower rate than projected. However, the population growth rate may not match the district's economic development rate, which seems to be slower. The challenge during the plan period is to ensure that the district economic growth is high in order to feed the population, create employment and reduce poverty. Table 2.1 shows the district population projection by age and sex.

Table 2.1: Population Projections by Age Cohorts and sex

| Age Group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 - 4 | 49,155 | 48,642 | 53,623 | 53,063 | 56,825 | 56,232 | 60,218 | 59,590 | 63,814 | 63,148 |
| 5 - 9 | 42,637 | 42,105 | 46,513 | 45,932 | 49,290 | 48,675 | 52,233 | 51,582 | 55,353 | 54,662 |
| 10 - 14 | 43,129 | 42,880 | 47,049 | 46,778 | 49,859 | 49,571 | 52,836 | 52,531 | 55,991 | 55,668 |
| 15 - 19 | 34,350 | 34,689 | 37,472 | 37,842 | 39,710 | 40,102 | 42,081 | 42,497 | 44,594 | 45,034 |
| 20 - 24 | 27,283 | 28,952 | 29,763 | 31,584 | 31,540 | 33,470 | 33,424 | 35,468 | 35,420 | 37,586 |
| 25 - 29 | 21,731 | 21,344 | 23,706 | 23,284 | 25,122 | 24,675 | 26,622 | 26,148 | 28,212 | 27,709 |
| 30 - 34 | 15,327 | 15,046 | 16,720 | 16,414 | 17,719 | 17,394 | 18,777 | 18,432 | 19,898 | 19,533 |
| 35 - 39 | 13,264 | 13,598 | 14,470 | 14,834 | 15,334 | 15,720 | 16,249 | 16,659 | 17,220 | 17,653 |
| 40 - 44 | 10,186 | 9,309 | 11,112 | 10,155 | 11,775 | 10,762 | 12,479 | 11,404 | 13,224 | 12,085 |
| 45 - 49 | 8,461 | 7,799 | 9,230 | 8,508 | 9,781 | 9,016 | 10,365 | 9,554 | 10,984 | 10,125 |
| 50 - 54 | 6,476 | 5,874 | 7,065 | 6,408 | 7,487 | 6,791 | 7,934 | 7,196 | 8,407 | 7,626 |
| 55 - 59 | 4,793 | 4,562 | 5,229 | 4,977 | 5,541 | 5,274 | 5,872 | 5,589 | 6,222 | 5,923 |
| 60 - 64 | 3,666 | 3,545 | 3,999 | 3,867 | 4,238 | 4,098 | 4,491 | 4,343 | 4,759 | 4,602 |
| 65 - 69 | 2,713 | 2,924 | 2,960 | 3,190 | 3,136 | 3,380 | 3,324 | 3,582 | 3,522 | 3,796 |
| 70 - 74 | 2,548 | 2,417 | 2,780 | 2,637 | 2,946 | 2,794 | 3,121 | 2,961 | 3,308 | 3,138 |
| 75 - 79 | 2,044 | 2,040 | 2,230 | 2,225 | 2,363 | 2,358 | 2,504 | 2,499 | 2,654 | 2,648 |
| 80 + NS | 2,240 | 3,022 | 2,444 | 3,297 | 2,590 | 3,494 | 2,744 | 3,702 | 2,908 | 3,923 |
| Total | 290,003 | 288,748 | 316,363 | 314,994 | 335,255 | 333,804 | 355,275 | 353,737 | 376,490 | 374,861 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsabet, 2001

* Includes Age not stated

The high population growth rate in the district poses a challenge to the successful implementation of projects and programmes that would improve the people's standards of living. The bulk of the population, 68 per cent is youthful (0-25). The district will be required to provide the necessary socio-economic infrastructure for this youthful population. Table 2.2 shows the population projection for selected age groups.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Selected Age-groups and Sex

| Age Group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | M |
| 6 - 13 (Primary) | 68,326 | 68,022 | 74,537 | 74,205 | 78,987 | 78,636 | 83,704 | 83,332 | 88,703 | 88,308 |
| 14 - 17 (Secondary) | 29,616 | 29,430 | 32,308 | 32,105 | 34,237 | 34,022 | 36,282 | 36,054 | 38,448 | 38,207 |
| 15 - 49 (Female) | | 128,832 | | 140,542 | | 148,935 | | 157,828 | | 167,253 |
| 15 - 64 (Labour Force) | 143,586 | 142,613 | 156,637 | 155,576 | 165,991 | 164,866 | 175,903 | 174,711 | 186,407 | 185,144 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapsabet, 2001

Age Group 6 - 13 (Primary School): This age group 6-13 of primary school population consists of 24 per cent of the total population. This means that the district will have to increase the number of primary schools from the current 521 so as to meet the demand for primary education. Poverty reduction measures have to be implemented to enable parents' education requirements for their children.

Age Group 14 - 17 (Secondary School): The secondary school age group comprises 10.5 per cent of the total population. There are currently 80 secondary schools in the district. These will not be enough for the growing population. There is therefore need to invest more resources in providing more facilities during the plan period. More youth training institutions will have to be started in order to absorb reasonable numbers of those youths who do not make it to the university.

Age Group 15 - 49 (Female): The females of childbearing age (15-49) comprise 22.8 per cent of the total population while there off springs in the 0-4-age cohort constitute 15.5 per cent of the population. These figures are important determinants of the requirement in health care programmes involving maternal and child health. Nandi District's total fertility rate has been declining in the past decade and currently it is estimated to be 6.8. The fertility rate is envisaged to continue declining throughout the Plan period. This will be made possible by the provision of education to the girls as it is proved that TFR declines with the level of education. Nuptial patterns have tremendous impact on fertility and hence an important demographic characteristic. The longer the marriage is delayed, the lower the fertility. In Nandi District, the tradition dictated one is marriageable after initiation/circumcision. This trend though declining due to creation of awareness is still practised in some parts of the district. Boys, especially feel that once circumcised they should get married. During the Plan period, education will be enhanced and this will lead to delayed marriage.

Age Group 15 - 64 (Labour Force): The labour force for the district constitutes 50.8 per cent of the total population. This means that the district will have to increase job opportunities in order to engage the labour force meaningfully. Otherwise, unemployment will continue to be rampant. Appropriate training will be crucial for the labour force to increase productivity.

2.4.2 Poverty

This section analyses the poverty situation in the district and its effects on the overall development of the district. There are several poverty assessment surveys carried out in the district that have shown an increasing trend in poverty incidence. The overall rural poverty increased from 59.05 per cent to 64.15 per cent in 1992 and 1997 respectively. If measures are not put in place to curb this trend, by the end of this Plan period about 75 per cent of the population will be below poverty line.

The district identified the causes of poverty during PRSP consultation forum as under utilization and inequitable distribution of resources; high cost of farm inputs and lack of market for farm produce; poor and inadequate education, unemployment and poor/low business skills; lack of entrepreneurship skills and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

The majority of both the poor and the non-poor are subsistence farmers. Over 78.7 per cent of the poor are in this category and only 12.7 per cent are in both formal and public sector employment. Few poor people are enterprising. This is due partly to inaccessibility to credit facilities and lack of skills to manage business.

Educationally, the poor are still the most disadvantaged as only 5.7 per cent have completed secondary while none proceeded to the higher levels of learning as opposed to non-poor where 19.9 per cent completed secondary, 3.6 per cent post secondary and 0.6 per cent university. This scenario should be improved if poverty is to be reduced during the Plan period. Education is the gateway to several poverty reduction ventures hence it's enhancement.

The district will put in place short-term measures to reduce poverty levels. These will include rehabilitation of the infrastructure to enable subsistence farmers market their produce. The farmers will be encouraged to diversify agricultural activities through promotion of horticultural production.

Other measures include development of raw materials; establishment of agro-based industries; dissemination of market information and improvement of marketing skills. Industries like milk processing plant, animal feed manufacturing and other food processing industries will be encouraged in the district.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Control of HIV/AIDS is paramount to an effective poverty reduction strategy. The Government has declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster. Consistent with this, the Ministry of Health proposes to implement HIV/AIDS control activities to achieve the objectives of preventing transmission of HIV among the population with a focus on the vulnerable groups. Table 2.3 shows the HIV Prevalence since 1988

Table 2.3 Blood Donors HIV Prevalence Since 1988-2000

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Tests | 86 | 389 | 654 | 403 | 331 | 363 | 447 | 118 | 350 | 296 | 794 | 230 |
| Cum. Totals | 86 | 475 | 1129 | 1532 | 1863 | 2226 | 2673 | 2791 | 3141 | 3437 | 4231 | 4461 |
| HIV+VE | 2 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 73 | 31 | 17 | 32 | 41 | 51 | 18 |
| HIV+VE CUM | 2 | 23 | 29 | 38 | 52 | 125 | 156 | 173 | 205 | 246 | 297 | 315 |
| % HIV+VE | 2.3% | 4.8% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 6.5% | 7.2% | 7.0% | 7.1% |
| Grand Total Tests | 8 | 401 | 696 | 463 | 379 | 494 | 564 | 214 | 3320 | 6150 | 965 | 775 |
| Cum. Total | 86 | 487 | 1183 | 1646 | 205 | 2519 | 3083 | 3297 | 3617 | 4227 | 5192 | 5967 |
| HIV Cases | 2 | 25 | 22 | 35 | 23 | 147 | 98 | 55 | 128 | 72 | 113 | 48 |
| Grand HIV Cum. | 2 | 27 | 49 | 84 | 107 | 254 | 352 | 407 | 535 | 607 | 720 | 768 |
| % HIV | 2.3% | 5.5% | 4.1% | 5.1% | 5.3% | 10.1% | 11.4% | 12.3% | 14.8% | 14.4% | 13.9% | 12.9% |

Source: Medical Officer of Health, Kapsabet, 2001

The prevalence of HIV in the district is a worrying factor. The rate has increased from 2.3 per cent in 1988 to 12.9 per cent in 1999. The most affected age group is 22 – 39 years. This is the most active age group and productive in terms of economic activities.

The trend is adversely affecting the labour force. The gains made in education and the agricultural sector is at risk of going down the drain due to increasing numbers of orphans. HIV/AIDs affects the gains made in education sector, by increasing number of dropouts and killing experienced teachers. It has also affected agricultural production because many hours are spent taking care of the sick. There is an increased trend of mortality rate due to HIV/AIDs.

Despite efforts made through prevention and advocacy, the incidence continues to rise. At family level, HIV/AIDs has caused death of parents and infected infants leading to loss of any achievement made in development. This has resulted to increased number of orphans that cause strain to traditional safety nets. Thus the children drop out of school to cater for their other siblings and their sick parents.

At the village level, the number of infected and affected has increased, exerting pressure on the health facilities and diverting resources to health care instead of development. The scenario is the same at community level and this has affected development efforts since most resources are used to care for infected and affected people.

With no cure available the only way to manage the disease is to curb its spread. Advocacy and education remains the strongest weapon. For the infected, the only option is to improve their health condition by providing subsidised drugs. Multi-sectoral approach to solving this problem is anticipated. Already the Nandi District HIV/AIDs Control Committee has brought on board all the major interest groups in the fight against HIV/AIDs who together have developed a strategic plan that will work towards reduction of HIV/AIDs in the district up to the year 2005 and beyond. The strategic plan will broadly involve advocacy and prevention, treatment of STIs, care and support for the infected and affected.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Meaningful and accelerated development growth can better be realized if both men and women are involved in the contribution to production of goods and services. Women contribution is very crucial for poverty reduction. The number of registered women groups by division and membership are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Number of Registered Women Groups by Division

| Division | No. of Women Groups | Membership |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Kapsabet | 443 | 8,860 |
| Kipkaren | 199 | 4,179 |
| Kabiyet | 175 | 4,200 |
| Kosirai | 201 | 3,618 |
| Kilibwoni | 171 | 3,933 |
| Nandi Hills | 177 | 3,540 |
| Tindiret | 150 | 3,000 |
| Aldai | 336 | 6,720 |
| Kaptumo | 237 | 4,740 |
| Total | 2,089 | 42,790 |

Source: District Social Development Office, Kapsabet - 2001

These groups provide a channel for outreach activities as well as providing supportive environment for women awareness. Some of these groups have assisted their members to start income generating activities in an effort to reduce poverty.

Women, who in most cases are home makers in Nandi District should be involved in the ownership and control of properties especially land during the Plan period so that their potential is fully utilized in the district's effort to reduce poverty which affects most of them.

About 23 per cent of households in the district are female-headed and these are the worst affected by poverty. There are disparities in the provision of education to girls. Though the sex ratio is 1:1, this does not reflect in the enrolment in education institutions especially secondary schools where there are only 6,824 girls enrolled in secondary schools against 7,559 for boys (2001).

In this Plan period, efforts will be made for more women to have access and ownership to property, and financial and non-financial banking institutions will also be encouraged to extend credit facilities to women either individually or through groups. Advocacy for removal of socio-cultural barriers that prohibit women from either participating in development activities or owning properties or having freedom to make decisions should be intensified by stakeholders so that women and men can equally contribute to the welfare of the family/community. Partnership in development should be enhanced during the plan period.

Already financial institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust and Wedco have moved into the district with a deliberate bias to empower women financially so as to uplift their social status. It is believed that the only sure way of improving the status of women in the district is to give them equal bargaining power with their men.

counterparts. Secondly, social amenities purposely targeting women such as provision of safe potable drinking water within accessible limits should be provided to minimize the time spent by women fetching water. This saved time can be utilized to improve their economic well-being.

Organizations such as Maendeleo Ya Wanawake and National Council of Women of Kenya have launched vigorous campaigns in the district aimed at making women aggressive for their rights.

Idleness was identified during the PRSP consultations as one cause of poverty especially among the men. To participate fully in economic growth poor men will be educated and encouraged to form self help groups in order to access grants.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Nandi District like other districts is vulnerable to various forms of disasters. These disasters are a major challenge to development because they can adversely affect the gains made in development over the years. The major disasters in the district are floods, landslides and forest fires. Others are disease outbreaks like malaria, typhoid and HIV/AIDS. The district is also prone to hailstorms, armyworms and accidents.

The El-Nino phenomena of 1997 adversely affected the physical infrastructure sector, particularly in the road Sub-sector, where some sections of the district were completely cut off e.g. Kaptumo and Kobujoi. Most bridges and water projects were also damaged during this period.

The agricultural sub-sector has also suffered from hailstorms, which in the recent past has destroyed both the food crop and the cash crops. Areas prone to hail storms are in Kaptumo and Aldai Divisions. The frost of 1999 adversely affected the tea industry. This reversed the gains achieved by the sector and led to redundancy, which economically affected a large number of both casual and permanent employees of the tea sector in Nandi Hills, Kapsabet and Kabiyet Divisions.

Armyworms have threatened maize production in the district. In 2001, 650 ha. of maize in Kobujoi, Kosirai and Kabiyet Divisions suffered from army worms attack. The district however, responded fast. There are currently 16 pumps at hand for fighting armyworms. There are also standby chemicals held by the Ministry of Agriculture in the event of an outbreak.

In Tinderet Division, about fifty families were affected by landslide in year 2000. These families had settled on steep sloppy land prone to landslides. These victims of landslide have since been re-located.

Due to threats posed by the above-mentioned disasters, the district has formed a Disaster Management Committee to help in prevention and management of disasters. The committee, which is expected to report to the National Disaster Management Committee, has widened its scope to include environmental management so as to address the issue of deforestation, which is a looming disaster that can, if not checked, lead to desertification. This committee has identified

Tinderet as an area prone to landslide and has proposed to the Provincial Administration to identify land for re-settlement.

The District Disaster Management Committee is also addressing HIV/AIDS, which has been declared a national disaster. The district HIV/AIDS control committee has put in place programmes to help curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and its adverse effect on the economy.

Another very important area that the District Disaster Management Committee identified for attention is school fire. With recent student misbehaviour where a number of them have set their school dormitories on fire resulting in death of innocent students, there is need to take precautions.

Similarly forest fires are a menace during the dry spell. Though Nandi District cannot be said to be dry at any given time, measures have been put in place to address forest fire outbreaks. Other areas, which the committee addresses, include security and disease outbreaks.

The District Disaster Management Committee draws membership from a cross section of sectors in the district and as such it is able to co-ordinate its activities efficiently. Where the disaster is beyond the district's ability to handle, the National Disaster Management Committee is to mobilize national resources and come to its assistance.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

The problem of environmental degradation has been accentuated because the supply of land is inelastic and with increasing population, pressure will be put on the available land. Already forestland is being encroached by the landless. This is likely to affect both the climate and water sources with obvious result of desertification. The PRSP report identified landlessness as a major cause of poverty and if the plan has to address the issue of poverty resulting from landlessness then it will have to balance between settling the landless and maintaining a perfect balance of the environment. Nandi district has a total forest reserve of 56,019 ha., which need to be protected. The same reserve is threatened by settlement of families translocated from Tindiret site of landslide. Settlement on land with more than 55° slope will have to be discouraged because this creates both land degradation due to erosion and secondly, massive landslides are prone to such areas. There are currently over 400 families that are waiting to be settled in the district. Care will therefore have to be exercised to avoid huge excision of forestland. Re-forestation will have to be stepped up including encouraging private nurseries.

The noble non-residential cultivation system popularly known as the "shamba system" a strategy which the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has adopted to step up re-forestation efforts by ensuring survival of replanted trees has suffered set backs in some places especially the Kimondo area where allottees of such shambas have deliberately thwarted the regeneration efforts purposely to remain on the shambas for a little longer time. Encroachment on swampy areas in some places is adversely affecting biodiversity with obvious threat to the ecosystem. The District Environmental Management Committee has identified these problems and has set up measures to combat environmental degradations.

INTRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1. Sector Vision and Strategy

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the vision and mission of various sectors, the district response to the vision and mission, importance of the sectors and the role of stakeholders in the sectors. It also identifies sectoral priorities, constraints and strategies and indicates the projects and programmes that will be implemented during the plan period.

Nandi District is predominantly an agricultural district where 90 per cent of the activities are agriculturally oriented. The strategies developed in this chapter for poverty reduction put emphasis on agricultural development. Strategies have also been set for other sectors, which have direct linkages with Agriculture and Rural Development. These include Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. Under Tourism, Trade and Industry agro-based industries have been highlighted. The chapter has also underscored the importance of Information Communication Technology in the district in enhancing economic activities.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will, during this plan period, attempt to provide adequate water and to reduce distance to water sources thereby saving time for income generating activities. In order to improve the health status of the population engaged in the sector, the district will strive to increase food production and potable water supplies. This will be achieved by reducing the current average distance to nearest potable water point as well as increasing total area under food crops. Effort will be made to increase the acreage under cash crops and as a result expand rural agricultural employment. The district will also strive to conserve the environment for maximum sustainable development.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is the backbone of the district economy. Over 90 per cent of the district population is engaged in this sector. The sector contributes over 52 per cent of household income. It has the largest work force of 325,000 people and the highest potential for investment, and high-income generation and therefore, poverty reduction. The sector has strong linkage with other sectors. The main food crops cultivated are maize; beans, Irish potatoes, sorghum and millet while the main cash crops are tea, coffee, sugarcane and pyrethrum.

The livestock sub-sector employs over 93,552 people. The main livestock breeds include zebu cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|------------------------|--|
| Agriculture Department | Ensures food security through provision extension services and provision of farm inputs. |
| Water Department | Formulate and implement water policies. Coordination of all the stakeholders. |
| Cooperative Department | Registration and liquidation of societies and enforce of Cooperative Societies Acts. |
| NGOs | Facilitate the implementation of Water, Agriculture, Livestock and Environmental activities. |
| Private Sector | Support to sector through establishment of Agro-Industries and support farmers with raw materials. |
| Civil Society | Provision of market for goods and services. |

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|--|--|
| Crop Development (Food Crop and Cash Crops) | Increase the hecterage under food crop e.g. maize, potatoes, beans; Increase maize yield from 30 to 45 bags/ha; Increase acreage under horticultural crops e.g. kales, cabbages, bananas, tomatoes, pineapples, avocados, passion fruits and paw paws; Expand industrial crops i.e. tea, coffee and pyrethrum. | Poor crop husbandry; High production costs; Poor prices due to market liberalization; Poor quality of inputs; Lack of certified seedlings for fruits and poor consumption by the locals; Unavailability of affordable credit; Scarcity of planting materials; Marketing bottlenecks and adverse weather conditions. | Increase technical advisory services; Expand crop hecterage; Diversify crop enterprise; Improve crop husbandry; Increase yield per acre; Develop green house technology for horticulture; Open new market avenues; Carry out market survey for farm produce; Develop high quality seeds for horticulture; Encourage financial institutions to give affordable credit. |
| Livestock Development | Develop intensive livestock production systems; Develop formal livestock commodity markets; Improve the genetic potential of livestock; Disease surveillance and control; Provision of quality inputs. | Lack of relevant production technologies for small scale farmers; Lack of marketing channels for livestock products; Detronatry genetic potential of livestock; Increase in notifiable and other disease outbreaks; Poor quality livestock inputs. | Provide relevant production technologies for small scale farmers; Encourage the formation of commodity marketing organizations; Encourage the formation of private AI services; encourage innovative farmers in provision of disease control measures; Put in place regulatory aspects of disease control; Encourage the utilization of hoc rations and Put in place measures of quality control. |
| Rural Water Supply | Reduce distance to potable water sources; Conservation of water catchments areas and control of pollution of water resources; Apportionment of water to stop illegal diversions; Offer technical advice to consumers on management of water supplies, feasibility studies, surveys and designs and implementation; Training management committees on how to run | Inadequate funds; Encroachment on catchments areas; Poor management by the water users. | Expand the services of funding; Educate rural communities on the need for participation in projects cycle; Protection of catchments areas; Develop small affordable and easy to maintain water supplies. |

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| | water supplies; Poverty alleviation through funding facilities for small viable projects. | | |
| Co-operative Development | Develop enabling environment for emergence of self sustaining member controlled and commercially viable co-operatives; Provide training for effective financial management of co-operatives; Eradicate poverty through formation of small-scale enterprises and Jua Kali co-operatives for job creation and income generation. | Poor management of co-operatives; Fragile co-operatives; Interference in co-operative management from outside; Low capital input and turnover; Lack of group dynamics necessary for formation of co-operatives; Lack of entrepreneurial skills. | Improve the management of co-operatives through the provision of an enabling environment; Protect co-operatives from external interference; Train the co-operatives in management skills; Mobilize members into strong co-operatives with a broad capital base; Appraise people on benefits of co-operatives to enhance membership. |
| Food Security | Achieve self sufficiency of food in all areas of the district particularly Kaptumo, Aldai & Nandi hills which always have deficit; Improve pasture and disease control management for better livestock production; Intensify land use for higher yields. | High production costs; Unavailability and low quality inputs; Low market prices for agricultural products; Erratic weather conditions; High reliance on maize as food crop; Out break of diseases and pests. | Encourage organic farming; Make available certified seeds and new materials from research stations; Encourage diversification of food crops; Encourage government intervention of maize purchase through NCPB; Assist in army worms control and vaccination through technical information and personnel. |
| Agricultural Research and Development | Develop appropriate technology for small scale farmers; Adapt existing technologies to existing farming systems; Involve farmers in technology development. | Difficulty in co-ordination of stakeholders; Insufficient funds; Inadequate capacity; The technology are not area specific; Farming systems are not well understood. | Strengthen research, extension farmer linkages; Involve all the stakeholders in financing technology transfer; Promote research adaptation; Study the existing farming systems and local technologies; Stakeholders' participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. |
| Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement | Land use policy and physical planning; Carry out surveys and mapping; Adjudicate land for settlement; Carry out registration of land and valuation; Administer state and trust lands; Management of wet land and water catchments areas; Management and co-ordination of physical planning matters; Establishment and operation of land control boards. | Ignorance and illiteracy among various committee members and plot owners; Lack of co-operation of residents/or plot owners; Inadequate land for settlement purposes; Inadequate uneconomic sub division; Poor settlement fund trustees repayment; Limited financial and human resource; Lack of appropriate land use policy; Poor enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the physical planning Act 1996; Lack of development control in most of urban centres in Nandi; Limited or no land for expansion and lack of | Organize education and sensitisation barazas on the land adjudication procedures; Purchase more land from private owners; Enhance collaboration with other stakeholders in wetland and catchments areas management; Step up S.F.T. loan repayment; Complete one scheme before moving to another; Intensify collection of development and land loans from those who benefited earlier i.e. conventional schemes; Improve infrastructure in settlement areas; Undertake physical development studies and prepare physical development plans. |

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| | | planning in private land. | |
| Irrigation Development | Develop up coming schemes; Water management; Mobilize farmers organizations; Technology update. | Investment in equipment is prohibitive; Lack of adequate water management skills; Indiscipline among the farmers; Farmers organizations are weak; Lack of appropriate technology among the farmers. | Encourage donor financing and advances from financial institutions to acquire equipment; Train all farmers in project schemes; Enhance use of model farms; Empower the community committees to deal with errant farmers; Mobilize farmers through frequent meetings; Train farmers in leadership skills i.e. record keeping & financial management; Regulate, update available technology in barazas, field days & training sessions; Liase with manufactures to provide adequate information on irrigation equipment. |
| Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services | Mobilize Agricultural financial services including private sector. | Inefficient and collapsing financial services; Poor loan repayment; Irregular disbursement of finances; Over-reliance on government finances e.g. AFC, ADC etc. | Revamp institutions providing agricultural finance; Step up loan repayment schedules; Regularise disbursement of funds; Carry out farmer's education through barazas and encourage private sectors finance. |
| Agricultural Marketing | Develop formal markets for commodities; Encourage development of local cottage industries to process agricultural produce and encourage the formation of commodity association to lobby for better prices. | Lack of market channels; Lack of credit; Ignorance of relevant technologies for cottage industries; Lack of entrepreneurial skills and lack of trust in associations. | Encourage the formation of commodity market groups; Train farmers on management of co-operative association; Encourage formation of farmers association; Provide the relevant cottage industry technology; Provide linkage between farmers and credit agencies. |
| Environment | Establishment and conservation of indigenous forest; Establishment of industrial plantations; Establishment of farm forestry and agro-forestry; Environmental impact assessment; Environmental management; Environmental economics; Regulation of reforestation. | Poor enforcement of law on the management of sustainable use and protection of environment; Lack of involvement by the community; Lack of management capacities and professional in management; Encroachment on forest reserves. | Enhance the harmonization implementation and enforcement of laws for the environmental management; Provide economic incentives for sustainable use of natural resources; Institutionalise environmental impact assessment process; Involve local communities in the management of forest; Train environment management professionals; Develop land use policy; Establish micro finance institutions & credit facilities for other non forest related activities; Encourage collaboration of all sectors. |
| Fisheries | Increase employment in fisheries to alleviate poverty through the spread of fish farming and development of fish agro processing plant. | Lack of equipment and poor funding; Lack of fingerling; and production centre in the district. | Establish departmental demonstration and nursery ponds; Increase the number of fish ponds; Expand dam fisheries development explore river fisheries. |

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Crop Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|---|
| Extension of Tea Growing Kabiyet and Kipkaren Divisions | Increase tea production. | Increase tea production by 5 million Kg. during the plan period. | Encourage more small-scale farmers to farm tea. |
| Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) South Division | Protect the focal areas of Nyando catchments areas whose rivers flow to Lake Victoria. | Currently the 6 focal areas need to be increased to 9 focal areas by 2003. | Development of tree nursery, spring protection, farm planning, determines the water quality and sustainable use of wetlands of the focal areas. |
| National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide | Improve agricultural production to alleviate poverty. | Focal areas in the 9 divisions of the district covering a total of 8,703 Ha. | Assist farmers to plan their farms, provide extension services, lay terraces, and protect springs and plant trees. |

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|---|--|
| Horticultural Development District wide | 1 | Create employment and increase sources of income. | 2500 Ha. in the next 2 years | Vegetable Flower farming; Fruit farming and market grading. Justification: There is potential market in the neighbouring urban areas of Kisumu, Eldoret and Kakamega. There will be job creation in the horticultural industry. |
| Council of Kapsabet Tea Planting Iruru Forest | 2 | To generate revenue for the Municipality. | Acquire 100 acres during the 2001 year and plant tea by April, 2001 | Acquire about 100 acres to plant tea. Justification: Improve the income base of the council. |

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Layer and Broiler Hatchery Kapsabet Division | 1 | To ensure that farmers are adequately catered for. | To produce at least 400,000 birds per year. | Construct a local hatchery. Justification: There are many farmers in the district yet all layers and broilers are imported from elsewhere; Local hatcheries will reduce the cost significantly. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| Honey and Wax Refinery Kaptumo Division | Obtain high value refined honey for better price. | All honey farmers in the district; Increase the number of | Construction of factory and procurement of equipment. |

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| | | beehives. | |
| Sheep and Goats Multiplication Project FTC Kiamosi | To improve the quality of sheep and goats for higher value. | Improve at least half of sheep and goat population by 2008. | Raise high-grade goats and sheep to improve the local breed. |
| Rabies Control District wide | Rid the district of rabies. | Cover the entire dog population in the district. | Regular vaccination of dogs against rabies and baiting stray dogs. |
| Hides and Skin Improvement District wide | Increase income from hides and skins to alleviate poverty. | Every farmer producing hides and skins to be reached. | Advise and carry out extension work on improvement of hides and skins. |
| Disease and Pests Control District wide | High quality livestock breed. | All animals over 36 months old. | Vaccinate animals against anthrax/black water, lumpy skin. |
| Foot and Mouth Disease Control District wide | Ensure high quality and disease free cattle. | All cattle over two weeks of age. | Carry out bi annual vaccination. |
| Tick Control District wide | To rid the district of tick borne diseases. | All dip committees within the district. | Provide technical advise on management of dips. |
| Veterinary Clinical Services District wide | To provide limited clinical services to farmers while private vets are encouraged to take over. | Provide limited clinical services especially dairy emergencies in the entire district. | Treatment of animals. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Land Adjudication and Settlement District wide | To give land rights to owners to promote land development. | Cover 9 schemes and company farms between 2003 – 2006. | Land adjudication, identification of suitable land, planning and demarcation, land alienation, recovery of settlement fund trustees (SFT). |

B: New Project Proposal: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|--|--|
| Mapping and Adjudication District wide | 1 | To adjudicate for settlement of the landless. | Adjudicate Kapsengere, Koibarak B, Koibarak A, Kaimosi, Bonjoge, Chemursoi, Kamwega, Legemet and Chepkiep farms between year 2002 to 2006. | Map out and adjudicate schemes and company farms and to collect development loans amounting to Kshs.7 million during the plan period. Justification: Landlessness is a contributing factor to poverty hence there is need to identify and settle the landless. |

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|--|
| Kapsabet Water Supply Kapsabet Division | Increase water supply to the town and its environs. | To serve the entire municipality and its environs with a population of over 52,000 people. | Rehabilitate the existing plant and construct Greater Kapsabet Water Supply to cover the increasing population of over 100,000 |

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| | | | people. |
| Nandi Hills Water Project Nandi Hills Division | To increase water supply to satisfy the demand of the town. | Cover the entire town and its environs. | Rehabilitate treatment works, and construct booster station. |
| Lelmokwo/Kosirai Water Project Kosirai Division | To increase water supply to rural areas and town of Mosoriot. | Supply water to Mosoriot town, TTC, and all surrounding rural community of about 3,000 families. | Connect dam to Lelmokwo water treatment works through 8" pipeline augment works and install parallel line to Mosoriot. |
| Kemeloi/Kobujoi Water Project Aldai Division | Increase water supply to the rural area of Kobujoi and public institutions. | Cover Kobujoi and all public institutions within the town. | Rehabilitate treatment works, implement phase 2 and grade the access road to the intake. |
| Kaptumo/Mosombor Water Project Kaptumo Division | Improve the quality of water and increase its volume. | Supply water to entire rural population of Kaptumo. | Construct treatment works i.e. coagulation basis, silter. |
| Lessos Water Project Kilibwoni Division | Improve storage hence extends the supply area beyond Lessos. | Supply water to Lessos and the farming families around. | Desilting of reservoir and augmenting the current water supply. |
| Chepterwai Water Project Kipkaren Division | To increase storage and improve the cost and reliability of power supply. | The rural population and all the institutions within. | Desilt reservoir and change power from diesel to electricity. |
| Cheptil Water Project Kabiyet Division | Improve reservoir capacity and power reliability; Improve water availability in more rural areas. | Supply water to the entire community of Cheptil. | Remove reeds from the reservoir supply electricity to the intake and install the distribution lines. |
| Sarora Water Project Kipkaren Division | Improve power to the intake; Improve reservoir capacity to boost water intake. | To construct the power line and desilt the reservoir. | Construct power line to intake, desilt the reservoir and construct & install booster station. |
| Chepkongony/ Kipletito Water Project Kaptumo Division | Supply water to the community of Chepkongony/ Kipletito | Complete the rising main and power supply and provide water to the entire community within the project area. | Complete the rising main and supply power. |
| Koilot/Lessos Dam Kilibwoni Division | To have a reservoir to supply water to the residents of Koilot. | To complete the dam and intake works & install power lines. | Complete dam, intake works and intake power line to the intake. |
| Kamarich/ Kaptumo Kaptumo Division | Get water to Kamarich community. | Complete rising main to Kamarich and supply power to the intake. | Desilt the rising main, lay distribution networks and construct a weir and pump house. |

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Water Supply District wide | 1 | To ensure that the population of the district has access to clean drinking water. | All designed projects. | Implement designed projects. Justification: Bring water closer to the people so as to save time for other economic endeavours. |
| Springs Protection District wide | 2 | Ensure that good quality water is supplied to consumers. | To ensure that at least five springs are protected in every division within the plan period. | To test water & protect its springs. Justification: There are many good sources of water, which |

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| | | | | are exposed to pollution by protecting them, this will ensure safe drinking water for the population. |
| Shallow Wells District wide | 3 | To make sure that abundant water is brought closer to consumers. | To provide at least four shallow wells per division during the plan period. | To sink and develop a shallow wells. Justification: The district is endowed with massive sub-surface water, which is not adequately tapped. |
| Roof Catchment District wide | 4 | To ensure that rain water of good quality is supplied to tapped institutions. | Implement roof catchments project in every institution in the district. | To construct roof catchments. Justification: There is abundant rainwater to harvest. |
| Water Rehabilitation and Expansion Kapsabet Division | 5 | To improve the health conditions of the residents of the town through provision of clean water. | To do the rehabilitation and expansion between 2005-2007. | To rehabilitate the old water scheme and expand it to the environs of the town. Justification: There is need for reliable water supply to satisfy domestic and industrial demand. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|--|
| Indigenous Forest Conservation District wide | To conserve the current plantation and protect it from encroachment. | Total gazetted forest areas of 56,016 Ha. | Survey gazetted areas cadastral standards; Train forest guards on use of firearms and provide necessary tools and equipment. |
| Establishment of Industrial Plantations District wide | To be self-sufficient in industrial plantation. | To plant 500 Ha. of industrial forest during the plan period. | Raise 2 million seedlings annually. |
| Farm Forestry District wide | Self-sufficiency in wood fuel and timber needs by rural communities. | All rural farm families to be supplied with 1.8 million seedlings annually. | Encourage rural people through barazas, farm visits and awareness creation, provision of tree seedlings labour and material support. |
| Environmental Assessment District wide | To include environment assessment in the planning process. | Cover the entire district in 5 years. | Assess environmental impact and alternative sources of energy. |
| Environmental Management District wide | Improve the environment for posterity; To maintain a balance between harvesting of forests and reforestation and also check on pollution. | To cover the entire district; | Approve programmes to combat desertification and persuade communities to stop use of non renewable natural resources; Carry out re-afforestation targets, prepare a plan to combat pollution from land based sources and dumping of hazardous wastes. |

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|--|---|--|--|
| Environmental Economics District wide | To maintain biodiversity and the environment | Cover at least three divisions every year | Estimate the cost of fencing to deal with climatic change and loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation. |
| Botanical Garden Development Kapsabet Municipality | To create a beautiful environment conducive for picnic in goers Kapsabet. | To be developed by 2005. | Identify and develop a botanical garden within the municipality. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|--|
| District Co-operative Office Block Kapsabet Town | To provide office accommodation to co- operative staff. | To complete the remaining 10% works and furnish the office during the year 2002-2003. | Fix doors, windows; Paint; Purchase furniture; Provide electricity. |
| Training and Management District wide | To ensure smooth management in all the district co-operatives | Cover at least 50 societies per year. | Training; Seminars; field visits. |

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Departmental Demonstrational and Nursery Ponds | 1 | To increase the number of fish farmers and an informed fish farming community. | Attain a capacity that supply 80% of entire district with fingerlings. | Construct demonstration and nursery ponds and stock them with fingerlings. Justification: The ponds will enable the department to teach farmers and students on various aspects of agriculture. |
| Fish Ponds Development District wide | 2 | To have more fish farmers in the district & increase fish stock. | Cover over 7 ha. of water mass. | Construct and stock fishponds. Justification: There is need for more fishponds judging from the demand by farmers. |
| Dam Fisheries District wide | 3 | Increase fish production. | Establish a fish processing industry | Identify new stockable dams; Develop dam sport fisheries; Develop dam inventory. Justification: To exploit the potential of the dams for fisheries tourism and fish production. |

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| Riverine Fisheries District wide | 4 | To increase fish production. | All major rivers to be stocked. | Stock rivers with fish. Justification: The district has many streams and rivers, which provide a wide surface area of water mass that should be utilized to produce more fish. |
| Fish Farmers Inventory District wide | 5 | Know the statistics of fish farmers so as to solve their problems. | To cover 100% of the district fish farmers in two years. | To take statistics of fish farmers and make an inventory. Justification: Establish the actual statistics on fish farming, fish ponds, both active and inactive. |
| Purchase Fish Nets (Seine and Gill Nets) | 6 | Increase fishing in the dams. | Increase the current harvesting by 90% in the next five years. | Buy new nets. Justification: The over 20 dams in the district have not been exploited to any commercial significance in terms of fisheries. |
| Motor Bikes and a Motor Vehicle | 7 | To increase the exploitation of fish. | Double the current production in the plan period. | Buy 2 motorbikes, a vehicle and motorcycles. Justification: The potential for fish farming has not been exploited fully due to immobility. |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Performance of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector will depend to a great extent on the status of roads, telecommunication facilities, water provision, marketing, good health of the population, provision of both skilled and unskilled labour, technical extension services, security, law and order for peace and tranquillity without, which, development cannot take place. The agricultural sector needs linkage with other sectors to thrive.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.2.1 Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission through provision of roads and telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas. Infrastructural facilities will need to be increased during the plan period in order to facilitate production, trade, job creation and poverty reduction.

Priority in road department will be on routine maintenance of the classified network. In the district, labour intensive technology will be employed to maintain rural and minor feeder roads so as to attract investment in agriculture and other related sectors. The use of local labour will boost the district's economy.

The establishment of the Constituency Roads Committees has the noble intension of giving closer attention to all roads within the constituency. All priority roads under this committee will be closely implemented and monitored.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction; production costs, competitiveness and access to markets depend upon the quality of infrastructure. Nandi is an agricultural district hence roads play an important role in transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs to the market. This sector has the potential ability to facilitate the agriculture sector and all the other sectors in general.

There are currently 765.7 km of earth roads, 783.6 km of murrum roads and 155.1 km of bitumen roads in the district. These roads will have to be maintained and made passable even during the rainy seasons to facilitate transportation of agricultural products to the markets and inputs to the farms. There are quite a number of vehicles plying the roads in the district.

There are over 2,256 households with electricity connection and more than 23 out of the 249 trading centres have electricity and at the same time rural electrification programme is going on. Provision of water is on going with currently 3,500 households connected to piped water. The spread of telephone services is rather slow with only 1,900 households connected and 93 private and public organizations connections. There are also 106 telephone booths all over the district making communication easier. More than 60 per cent of the district's population own radios and can therefore receive current information.

There are 2 large urban centres in the district, Kapsabet and Nandi Hills. However the total number of urban population is 128,765. Other centres like Mosoriot, Chepterit (Baraton) and Kabiyeet are coming up very fast.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Public Works Department | Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction work. |
| Kenya Power and Lighting Company | Monitoring the existing power lines and implementation of the rural electrification programme. |
| National Water Cooperation | Maintain and operate major water project and extend water to new consumers. |
| Telkom Kenya | Provision of telecommunication facilities. |
| Postal Kenya | Provision of postal services. |

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transport | Open up commercial services. | Lack of adequate capital; Lack of adequate personnel. | Source for funds; Provide adequate training for effective management of pool equipment. |
| Communication | Expand existing communication facilities and open up new ones. | Lack of adequate funds; Low levels of training; Time lag in technological adoption. | Access funds for communication facilities; Train manpower in modern communication; Be technologically compliant; Invest in modern communication. |
| Energy (Including Hydro-Electric Power Generation) | Extend the supply of electricity to cover the entire district; Generate hydro electric power within the district. | Electricity supply is expensive; Poverty; Limited technical know-how. | Encourage group formation to afford the cost of power supply; Source for donor funding; Carry out survey on rivers with potential for power generation with support from NGOs and other donors. |
| Major Water Works and Sanitation | Avail safe water supply and sanitation so as to raise the standards of living of the poor. | Financial constraints and Poverty | Co-ordinate main water actors in the district to pull up resources; Mobilize the communities to develop alternative financing; Capacity building programme by community, donors, private sector and NGOs |
| Roads | Maintain the existing designed road network to motorable conditions; Construct bridges to open up drainage. | Insufficient funds; El-Nino damages; Poor flow of funds. | Routine maintenance; Periodic maintenance i.e. after every 10 years; Upgrading the roads to a higher standard i.e. bituminisation. |
| Buildings | Render technical services on housing & building to other departments. | Insufficient funds. | Designing and supervision of projects. |
| Urbanization | Increase the No. of houses; Install street lighting; Establish modern markets. Provide adequate water; Provide recreational facilities. | Insufficient funds. | Mobilize, resources from donors and LATF; Introduce participatory approaches to planning and provision of urban services. |

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project Programmes: Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Awasi-Meteitei-Timboroa (Various) | Improve road communication in the area to boost agriculture produce from sugar-cane areas. | To upgrade the road to bituminous standard by the year 2003. | Rehabilitation to bituminous standard. |
| Tereno Bridge Tinderet Division | Provide access to the residents of Tinderet so as to improve road communication and accessibility. | To complete the bridge by 2002 | Complete the construction of a bridge to link sections of the roads cut off by the absence of a bridge |
| Road Maintenance District wide | To improve the condition of roads in town and make them motorable. | To do approximately 1.2 km of town roads, lay culverts covering 140 metres, construct a bridge at Kingwal and do road works and bush clearing within the municipality. | Shaping and patching town roads. |

B: New project Proposals: Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Kipsigak Serem | 1 | Ease communication and boost agricultural production. | Ensure the road is completed within the plan period. | Design and construct to a bitumen standard. Justification: The road is in a high potential area. |
| Nabkoi-Lessos-Kapsabet Road (C35) and Kibiok - Nandi Hills Road (D294) | 2 | To ease communication by road. | Complete the upgrading by the year 2003. | To design and construct to bituminous standard. Justification: The road is in a high potential area. |
| Kapsabet-Kapmgetich (C39) | 3 | To make the road motorable so as to ease communication. | The periodic maintenance to be completed by 2002. | Carry out periodic maintenance. Justification: The road is in a high potential area. |
| Chebarbar Bridge | 4 | Maintain the road link between Kapsabet and Eldoret and Nabkoi. | Replace the sinking bridge by 2002. | To replace the existing armcore culvert with a concrete box culvert Justification: To replace a sinking bridge. |
| Constituency Roads Maintenance District wide | 5 | To make the roads motorable all the year round so as to boost agricultural production. | Routine maintenance of all the roads. | Carry out routine road maintenance on priority roads in the 4 constituencies of the district. Justification: To improve |

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|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Road Tarmacking Municipality | 6 | Make the town roads motorable. | Tarmac 8 kms under R.M.F. (Road maintenance fund). | communication. Tarmacking town roads. Justification: To improve communication in town. |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Energy

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|---|--|
| Rural Electrification District wide | To alleviate poverty through generation of employment in satellite rural market centres. | Hook all divisional, locational centre and institutions to the national grid by 2008. | Connect priority rural areas to the national grid. |
| Other Forms of Energy Development District wide | Increase and diversify affordable sources of energy. | Increase the use of solar energy by 20%; Increase the use of biogas by 20%; Enhance woodlot development on every farm; Promote the development of energy saving devices. | Carry out technical extension and field demonstrations to sensitise people on alternative forms of energy. |

A: On-going Project and Programme: Major water works and Sanitation

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Kapsabet Sewerage Project | To facilitate sewerage waste disposal for a clean environment. | Complete the remaining 20% of the undone work by 2002. | Complete the sewerage disposal project already underway. |

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Buildings

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Building Office (LATF) Kapsabet | To provide conducive working atmosphere | Construct and finish by April 2002. | Construct office and furnish it. |
| Market Renovation Kapsabet | To improve the trading environment and enhance revenue collection. | Completed by February 2002. | Renovation works. |
| New Slaughter House Kapsabet | To provide a hygienic slaughterhouse and enhance revenue sources for the council. | Sourcing for funds to revive the project and complete it by 2002. | Complete the construction of the stalled slaughterhouse. |

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Sewerage System District wide | 1 | Most urban centres do not have good sanitation. | To construct full sewerage system in all the town/urban areas between 2002-2008. | To develop and construct standard sewerage system. Justification: Most urban centres do not have good sanitation. |
| Kapsabet Sewerage Project Kapsabet Division | 2 | Complete second phase of sewerage disposal for proper sanitation in town. | Cover the remaining half of town residential areas. | Connect the rest of the town to the main sewer. Justification: Most parts of the town are without proper sanitation. |

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure is a prerequisite for economic growth. Production costs, competitiveness and access to the markets depend on the quality of road network. Poor infrastructure acts as a major constraint on economic performance and is a major factor in raising levels of poverty. For poverty to be alleviated in the district, there is need for improvement of the roads, which provides an enabling environment for the development of all the other sectors. Roads conditions contribute to the growth in Agriculture Industry, Education and even the Security.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of the sector are contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector hopes to achieve the above vision by imparting business and industrial management skills, providing trade information, counselling and consultancy, export promotion, trade financing, economic research and promotion of uniform standards, weights and measures. It will also identify new tourism products, market the tourism industry and maintain high standards in the tourism industry. The sector will strive to encourage cottage industries and agro based industries.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District:

Tourism, trade and industry sector is important because of its contribution to the creation of employment and generation of income, which improves the well being of the people. The sector further facilitates the movement of goods and services, exploitation of resources, development of infrastructure, contribution to foreign exchange and substantial contribution to tax revenue, which is used to finance other sectors.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Department of Trade and Industry | Training of entrepreneurs on business skills and provision of loans. |
| Kenya Industrial Estates | Provision of credit and training to medium scale industrial ventures. |
| Local Authority | Collection of revenue; Planning of urban Centres and provision of the necessary infrastructure. |
| Banks | Provision of Banking sources and credit. |
| Private sectors | Supplement government efforts in promoting tourism, trade and industry. |

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraint | Strategies |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Industries | Access industrial credit; Industrial management skills; Dissemination of industrial research. | Poor physical infrastructure; Costly and limited access to credit; Lack of raw materials for some industries; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; Weak link between Kenyan industries and research institutions; Bureaucracy and corruption. | Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, Cotonou agreement and charges in WTO; Encouraging production of some raw materials; Activating District Industrial Committees; Strong link between industries and research institutions. |
| Trade | Improvement of business management skills; Exploitation of the local resources for development. | Inadequate/Inaccessible credit facilities; Lack of adequate resources to make follow up on loanes; Low finance base of the JLB; Poor management information systems; Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of other factor inputs | Identify training needs; Develop training programmes; Cost share with the training beneficiaries/solicit for funds; Monitoring & evaluation of the training programmes; Identify and select those to benefit; Training; Provide credit/information on alternative finance providers; Follow up with counselling; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCO's and associations; Identify the problem areas affecting the development of Tourism, Trade and Industry sector; Carry out an in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions. |
| | Trade information | Lack of modern management information system; Uncoordinated sharing of information. | Analyse the information needs of the sector; Harmonize the way information is shared; Develop a modern M.I.S; Disseminate the information. |
| | Export Promotion | Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products uncompetitive; Poor packing of products. | Link up E.P.C to provide latest information on export markets; Address the issue of duties with relevant authorities; Sensitization on appropriate export packaging; Seminars and workshops on export opportunities documentation and procedures. |

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|---------|--|--|---|
| | Business Premises Rent Tribunal | Inadequate funds to sensitise tenants and landlords on the act; Ignorance about the act Rent cards are not issued by the landlords; No formal agreements Single chairman - this delay disposal of cases. | Sensitise tenants and landlords on the act. |
| | Weights and Measures Valid scales, weights and measures. | Inadequate funds to sensitise and enforce the act. | Sensitise the business community; Assize all weights, weighing and measuring equipment; Calibration and stamping of weigh bridges, petrol pumps and tankers; Carry out regular inspection; Take legal action against those flouting the act. |
| Tourism | Publicity of tourism products; Compile an inventory of tourism attraction; Diversifying tourism. | Lack of funds; Under-development of tourist sites; Poor infrastructure; Lack of local initiative; Insecurity in some tourist attraction areas. | Raising awareness on existing tourism; Involving the local community in conservation; Marketing and exploring new tourism products; Opening up of western circuit; Initiate joint public/private sector security operations to protect tourism; Capacity building of stakeholders in the tourism industry. |

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Business Management Skills Development District wide | Equip traders with modern business Management skills; Provide traders with an opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks. | Train 100 traders annually i.e 700 by the end of the plan period. | Identify training needs; Develop training programmes; Train traders; Evaluate training work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing. |
| Business Counselling District wide | Help the counselee learn how to tackle and address current and future problems. | To counsel 50 traders annually i.e. 350 during the plan period. | Offer counselling service to micro and small scale entrepreneurs. |
| Joint Loans Board District wide | Promote the growth of business in the district; Create employment opportunities; Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI loans. | To finance 30 traders annually to the tune of Khs.1.05 m. i.e. Kshs.7.35 m. to 210 traders during the plan period. | Finance micro and small scale enterprises. |
| Export Promotion | Increase the market for | Expand the current | To promote exports |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| District wide | domestic products; Increase foreign exchange earnings; Enhance the competitiveness of export products. | market by 30% during the plan period and seek to penetrate the external market. | through: Provision of information; Identifying products with export potential; Assisting in product development and marketing. |
| Marketing of Tourism | Avail information to potential investors; Publicize new tourist attractions; Diversify economic activities in the area; Planning and resource allocation to priority areas; | Open up 3 more tourist attractions during the plan period. | Identification and documentation of tourism products. |
| Bonjoge Game Reserve | Enhance the attraction of the reserve to attract more tourists. | Expand tourism facilities in the game reserve. | Complete game rangers houses; Complete gate; Dunded fence round the reserve; Plant trees; Repair the road. |
| Classification of Hotels and Restaurants | To enhance standards of facilities and services to assist them in marketing their products. | All licensed hotels in the district. | Inspection of facilities and services; Award of Star-rating. |
| Verification of Weights and Measures and Weighing Instruments District wide | Set and maintain standards. | 489 weights & measures instruments. | Verify and stamp all weights, measures and measuring instruments. |
| Sensitisation District wide | To make traders appreciate proper weights and measures. | Reach at least 100 traders per year | Education through field visits barazas and seminars. |
| Inspection District wide | To determine conformity to standards and encourage fair trade practices. | Carry out random inspection at least twice a year. | Physically checking the weights, measures and measuring instruments. |
| Enforcement District wide | To protect consumers from unscrupulous businesspersons. | Cover the 9 divisions on random basis. | Investigate and take proper remedial action through random visits, randomly sample products etc. |
| Industrial Promotion District wide | Attract both local and foreign investors. | Establish at least 40 acres of land for EPZ. | Identification of potential projects; Evaluating the projects and sensitising the local community. |
| Export Marketing of Industrial Products District wide | Take advantage of the opportunities; Expand the market for local products and Add value to the export products. | Expand the export for local produce by 25%. | Sensitisation of the business community on opportunities provided by AGOA, Cotonou Agreement and COMESA. |
| Management Skills Development District wide | To equip industrialists with skills Increase their capacity to take risks. | 4 training sessions annually i.e. 28 during the plan period targeting 2800 participants. | Conduct seminars and workshops on areas related to industrial management. |
| Industrial Registration District wide | To build up a comprehensive data bank and provide timely information; To provide efficient library services to the businesses and researchers. | Compile one register during the plan period. | Visit and sensitise factories on industrial registration; Dispatch industrial registration forms. |

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Kingwal Swamp Kapsabet Division | 1 | To develop tourist attraction and increase revenue from tourism. | Increase the number of statungas as in the swamp and protect them. | Fence off the swamps to provide security to the statunga and avoid encroachment. Justification: The swamp is a home for the rare statunga, which is a tourist attraction in the district. |
| Chepkiiit Falls Kosirai Division | 2 | To attract tourists and fetch foreign exchange and revenue. | Increase the number of tourists by 10 %. | Develop and construct a camp site using local materials. Justification: The water falls provide a unique panoramic view; There can be tourist attraction which if developed can fetch a lot of foreign exchange and revenue. |
| Promotion of Investment and Tourism District Wide | 3 | Increase revenue from tourism. | Enhance investment in tourism related products by 20%. | Acquire land for EPC development. Justification: To promote tourism, there is need to invest in tourism product development. |

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Coffee Factories at Aldai, Kobujoi, Nandi Hills and Tindiret Divisions | 1 | Build coffee factories close to the producers to increase processing and add value. | To build at least 1 factory every year starting 2003. | Build and equip the facilities. Justification: To raise incomes from coffee by improving quality and marketing parchment rather than mbuni. |
| Sugar Factory Aldai Division | 2 | To help alleviate poverty and raise living standards of the people. | To complete the factory and commission it by the year 2005. | Plan, construct equip and commission Justification: Will utilize the available land to offer crop diversification thus creating job opportunities for youths. The factory will also ease congestion at Miwani, raise farm incomes & living standard. |
| Tomato Processing Tindiret and Aldai Divisions | 3 | To increase income for tomato farmers through processing of surplus tomatoes. | Ensure that the factory is completed by the year 2004. | Construct a factory with a capacity to process the entire surplus production of the district. Justification: Will utilize the excess tomato production during the peak periods; There is ready market in big towns; Will create employment and increase incomes. |
| Milk Processing and | 4 | To ensure that farmers | Ensure that the | Expand the existing KCC |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| packaging Plant Kapsabet Division | | get value for their milk production. | surplus milk is being processed locally in the next three years. | plant in Kapsabet. Justification: Process the bulk of the milk produced in the district, which currently is taken to Eldoret for processing. |
| Livestock Feed Mill Kapsabet Division | 5 | To ensure that livestock feeds are readily available in the district. | Achieve self sufficiency in livestock feeds of all types by the end of the plan period. | Build a new factor with production lines for all types of animal feeds. Justification: All commercial livestock feeds are currently processed and imported from outside yet the district is endowed with raw materials. |

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry will thrive where there is good physical infrastructure, which includes transport and communication network, availability of power, building etc. The sector will also boost entrepreneurial drive where there is peace and security. Most industries will source raw materials from the agricultural sector while others will benefit from forward and backward linkages. Tourism, Trade and Industry growth will take place when people are healthy in an environment that has adequate water and sanitation.

To have skilled manpower, the relevant learning institutions must work closely with the sector to produce manpower relevant to the needs of the sector. Peace and security will boost both local and foreign investment. Marketing will touch on agriculture and co-operatives.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission by endeavouring to improve the quality of life-through the provision of and access to basic social services particularly education and health that are most needed by the poor. The district will seek this through having closer relationship with development partners such as Private investors, Missions, NGOs and Local authorities. In education, the district has purposed to reduce drop out rate from 15 per cent on average for primary schools to 8 per cent by end of the plan period and from 12.5 per cent on average in secondary schools to 7 per cent by end of the plan period. Access to education will be made available to bright poor students through bursaries.

The district will improve access by the poor to health facilities by making them affordable and closer to the people. There are currently 106 health facilities and the distance to the nearest health facility is 6 km. However, the doctor/patient ratio remains low at one doctor to 80,000 patients. The district wishes through central government to improve on this ratio.

The district is also strengthening the traditional systems so as to provide safety net for the old and the unemployed, the sick and the orphans particularly the HIV/AIDS orphans. Through Intersectoral Aids Committees the orphans are being identified for possible assistance in terms of school fees and other basic necessities. The district response to population dynamics is to reduce the growth rate to below 2.9 per cent while reducing the infant mortality rate to 66/1000 and under 5 mortality, rate to below 50/1000.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resource is key to development of all other sectors in the district. It has the potential to accelerate production of quality goods and services in other sectors. Whatever happens in the district depends on quality and quantity and the mobilizing of human resource and how well they are employed to apply their acquired knowledge and skills. Human Resource Development sector is concerned with the population, their health, education, skill development, the way they are sheltered in terms of housing and how best they are employed in the production process and finally how secure they are either as orphans or old people. High level of human development is a sure recipe for development in all other sectors hence it will be given prominence.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Education | Formulation and implementation of policy guidelines; Provision of staff and inspecting education Institutions. |
| Ministry of Health | Provision of policy guidelines; Health facilities; Personal; Drugs and equipment; |
| Ministry of Finance and Planning | Als regulation of other stakeholders in the sub-sector. Provision of guidelines on population development and dynamics |
| Non Government Organisations Private/NGOs Culture and Social Services | Mobilization and registration of groups. Participate in education, health and water projects. Coordinate sporting activities,; Provide advice on sports related matters. |

3.4.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub -sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| HIV/AIDS | Train community workers to provide social support to the infected; Establish voluntary counselling And testing centres, Sensitisation to discourage harmful practices; Provide for parenting needs for HIV/AIDS orphans; Continue with awareness creation and promotion by training peer education; Develop and disseminate condom message. | Shortage of trained community social workers; Scarcity of voluntary counselling and testing centres; Lack of or slow change from harmful cultural practices; Disintegrating traditional family system; There are few trained peer education; Resistance to condom use by a section of the population. | Make operational the DACC; Reduce infection rate from 12.9 per cent; Teach about HIV/AIDS in schools; Carry out advocacy and social mobilization; Capacity building; Integrate HIV/AIDS message into every service delivery point; Provide guiding frame-work on implementation of youth-friendly treatment care and support; Provide social support through NGOs, CBOs and families; Reduce social stigma and discrimination; Strengthen condom programmes. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Education and Training | Enhance access to primary and secondary education; Arrest the high rate of school drop out; Mobilize resources for education; Offer training especially in technical field; Distribute teachers equitably; Develop need oriented training. | High cost of education makes it out of reach for most poverty stricken families; High number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS; Poor resource base; Poor enrolment in technical oriented courses; Imbalance in the distribution of teachers by subject and numbers; Over production of some categories of trainees. | Mobilize resources for school fees bursaries for students from poor families; Expand provision of text books and other learning & teaching materials; Check on exploitation of parents on user charges and other levies; Subsidize examination and certification targeting the poor; Carry out training needs assessment. |
| Health and Nutrition | Improve on the curative, promotive and preventive health care services; Promote primary health care services in the entire district; Promote good nutrition for improved health and physical fitness. | High levels of disease incidence (e.g. malaria); High poverty levels; High cost of drugs/cost sharing; Low level of doctor patient ratio (1:80,000); HIV/AIDS pandemic; Logistics problems; Poor geographical distribution of health facilities; Poor feeding habits; Food deficiency and malnutrition. | Effective control of malaria; Increase the geographical distribution of health facilities; Equip the health facilities with relevant drugs for diseases prevalent in the district; Make health services affordable by the poor; Improve the doctor/patient ratio; Carry out nutritional campaigns; Increase the fight against HIV/AIDS; Promote & sensitise the communities on food sufficiency measures and encourage them to eat proper diet; Expand the programme on immunization. |
| Shelter and Housing | Improve the status of shelter by promoting low cost housing; Sanitation improvement in both rural and urban | High cost of building materials; Poverty; Lack of finances and resources. | Encourage use of locally available building materials e.g. bricks; Sourcing for funds; Encouraging community participation in sanitation activities; use barazas to teach on the importance of sanitation. |
| Population | Reduce population growth rate from 2.9 to 2.4 | Cultural values of preference for large families | Sourcing for funds from development partners; Creation of awareness among the communities on Family Planning; Improvement/encouragement of education especially for girls. |
| Culture, Recreation and Sports | Provide recreation facilities; reach out to sportsmen and sportswomen; Guidance to sports associations concerning disciplines. | Lack of finance, transport and manpower at the grass root levels; Inadequate equipment. | Solicit for finance from the Government and donors construct a stadium in Kapsabet town by 2002; Upgrade other sports fields in the district to have at least one per division; Conduct coaching and efficiency seminars all-over the district between 2002 – 2008. |

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| V.S.C.U (Non-Residential) Kapsabet District Hospital | To provide voluntary services in order to improve health of all the people. | To increase the number of volunteer for surgical F.P. by 20%. | Construct theatre and equip it. |
| Mortuary Kapsabet District Hospital | To preserve bodies before collection. | To increase the current capacity of bodies at the mortuary by 100%. | To provide a 16 body mortuary facility. |
| Kibwareng Kipsamoite and Chepkemel Dispensaries | Bring health facilities closer to the people. | To reduce the distance covered by patients to the nearest health facility from 7 km to 5 km on average. | Complete the construction of the facility. |

A: On-going Projects: Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---|
| Stephen Kositany Girls Secondary School | To provide conducive living conditions for teachers and enhance the learning of science subjects. | Complete the teachers' houses by 2002 and a laboratory by 2003. | Construction of teachers' houses and a dinning hall. |
| Eisero Girls Secondary School | To provide conducive working conditions for teachers and enhance the learning of science subject. | Complete administration block by 2003 and laboratory by 2002. | Construction of an administration block and a laboratory. |
| Serem Secondary School | provide a clean and spacious dinning hall for students. | To complete by 2002. | Construction of a dinning hall. |

B: New project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Kapsabet District Hospital Kapsabet Division | 1 | Improve service delivery at the hospital. | Increase the reliability of water supply the increase the capacity of maternity wing and the in-patient department. | Sink a borehole, construct a maternity wing and renovate an in-patient department and kitchen. Justification: There is acute water shortage which interferes with the operation of the hospital |
| Chepterwai Sub- District Hospital Kipkaren Division | 2 | To provide improved and expanded service to the people. | To reduce congestion at the district hospital by 30%. | Construct a theatre and expand hospital facilities. Justification: Construction of the theatre will ease pressure on the district hospital. |
| Nandi Hills Sub District Hospital Nandi Hills Division | 3 | Improve service delivery to the people. | Reduce number of maternity cases at the district hospital by 20% and other patients by 30%. | Construction of maternity wing, sinking of a borehole, installation of a stand by generator and renovation of in-patient units. Justification: There is currently no maternity wing and reliable water supply at the hospital |

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| | | | | this will improve the facility. |
| Kaptumo, Kabiye, Chemase, Kapkangani, Kemeloi Health centres Various Divisions | 4 | To bring health facilities and services closer to the people. | To reduce morbidity by at least 50%. | Renovate the health centres and provide water and electricity. Justification: The centers are currently in poor conditions. |
| Chemursoi, Chepkumia, Tabolwa, Kamelilo, Potopoto, Kimon and Kaptel District wide | 5 | Bring health services close to the people. | Provide health facility within at least 5 km of reach | Construction of Dispensary and provision of facilities. Justification: Residents of the area walk long distance to health facilities. This will bring health facilities closer to the people. |

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|--|
| Kaptildi and Maraba Secondary Schools | 1 | Improve the learning of science subjects. | Improve the performance of science subject by 60%. | Construction of a laboratory. Justification: There is no laboratory hence it is difficult to do science subject. |
| Kimaren/Father Maire Girls, and Bonjoge Secondary | 2 | Provide adequate learning facilities. | Increase intake by 50%. | Construction of Classrooms. Justification: There is lack of adequate classroom and laboratory hence low intake. |
| St. Clement (Nyigon) and St. Francis Secondary Schools | 3 | Provide adequate learning facilities. | Increase intake by 50%. | Construction of Classrooms. Justification: There is lack of adequate classroom and laboratory hence low intake. |
| Chepkunyuk, Kombe Kapsisiywa Tulon and Sochoi Secondary School | 4 | Improve the learning of science subjects | Improve learning of science subjects by 60% | Construction of laboratories and classrooms. Justification: These are not enough classrooms and complete lack of a laboratory make learning science subjects difficult. |

B: New Project Proposal: Education and Training

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Equip the Resource Centre Kapsabet Division | 1 | Improve access to information and the planning process. | Equip the DIDC by 2002. | Purchase audio-visual equipment for the DIDC and the necessary documents to make it a model |

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|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | resource centre. Justification: The DIDC is currently ill equipped making it difficult to discharge its duties. |
| Training (Capacity Building) Kapsabet Division | 2 | Make the district compliant in ICT. | Attain at least six training institutions training at least 200 people annually. | Train the personnel to man the DIDC and other areas of information technology. Justification: Personnel training will increase their efficiency and productivity. |

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|
| Constructing of a National Stadium Kasabet Division | 1 | Promote sports and other recreation activities in the district. | Raise money between 2001-2002 and start construction by mid 2002. | Involve stakeholders through an harambee to raise funds for a national status stadium. Justification: There is no stadium of national status in the district and yet Nandi is a district with major sportsmen. |
| Cultural Centre Kapsabet Division | 2 | To save the rich Nandi cultural heritage. | Start by 2004. | Build the centre. |

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development Sector has strong linkages within and across the sectors. Education and training institutions provide the required manpower for the rest of the sectors. Health ensures that the personnel are healthy to undertake their responsibilities while culture, sports and social services ensure that the personnel are physically fit. For effective discharge of their responsibilities, the personnel need good shelter and favourable living conditions.

Information and communication technology plays a pivotal role in the sector just as the infrastructure sector does. Other sectors with strong linkages include Agriculture and Rural Development, which provides food and employment to the human resource.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology (I.C.T) to improve the quality of life and competencies”. Its mission is “to promote and enable to society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (N.I.I) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission of this sector, the district will encourage the establishment of colleges offering Information & Telecommunication Technology skills. Schools will also be encouraged to include it in their curriculum ICT. The main town of Kapsabet and Nandi Hills already have both private and public institutions offering ICT courses.

Telkom (K) Ltd has proposed to spread telephone services to all corners of the district at least to cover every divisional headquarters. Other telephone service providers e.g. Safaricom, Kencell etc. will also cover the district. A number of cyber cafes in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills will have to come up.

Main computer colleges will be encouraged to provide Internet services. This will predominantly be done by the private sector. The public has realised the importance of radios and televisions and are now purchasing them. There are about 112,000 radios in the district. The cost will have to be made even more affordable by the presence of hire purchase facilities offered by African Retail Traders (ART) and Kenya Credit Traders. (KCT) Mobile cinemas by Kenya Film Corporation (K.F.C) also update the residents on the current happenings. There are also local newspapers and vernacular radio stations which are attending to local needs and more will be encouraged to come up in the district.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All avenues of communication including electronic media, telephone, fixed or mobile, print media and computers are important to the district because of the changing world situation where there is need for quick transmission of information. The Internet has accelerated access to information and Nandi being an agricultural district will be able to focus on external market through the Internet. Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has made it possible for the residents of the district to be acquainted with the current happenings. Desegregations of data and dissemination of the same is done and compiled for easy consumption by the public.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Finance and Planning | Establishment of operationalising District Information and Documentation Centres; |
| Telkom Kenya | Operationalise the District Management Information System. Offers telecommunication Services |
| Private Sector | Provides training and IT facilities |

3.5.5 Sub-sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| ICT Policy | Provide an elaborate ICT policy; Remove tax on ICT facilities; Encourage establishment at ICT facilities. | Lack of elaborate ICT policy; High tax on ICT facilities. | Support enactment of act of parliament on ICT; Lobby for donor support on ICT. |
| Communication | Enhance the coverage of | Heavy capital | Mobilize investment in ICT from |

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|-----------------|---|--|---|
| | telecommunication services; Modernize communication services to reflect advancement in ICT; Encourage competition in the provision of ICT; Expand e-mail coverage. | requirement; Technological lag; Lack of entrepreneurship; Inadequate of capital; | both the public sector and private sector; Provide and keep pace with modern technologies; Open up training institution in ICT; Access funds for investment. |
| Adoption of ICT | Enhance affordability of ICT facilities; Training of manpower; Rural electrification to be expanded Improve communication facilities; Poverty reduction; Develop resource inventory and offer training; Source for funds and Materials. | High cost of ICT facilities; Lack of trained manpower; Low level of electricity coverage; Poor communication; High poverty levels; Inadequate ICT facilities, trained manpower, funds and materials. | Make ICT affordable; Encourage more technology providers to come to the district; Increase the number of trained personnel; Expand the coverage of electricity, telephone to rural centres within the plan period; To provide computers, telefax projectors, TV sets, photocopiers to DIDC; Train librarians manning DIDC in new technologies; Provide funds to buy new literature and the dailies. |

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---|
| Telecommunication Services District wide | To enhance the coverage of telecommunication services to the interior; To educate the public with a view of bringing them to appreciate the importance of ICT and widen the coverage of ICT through use of telefax, TVs, E-mail. | Install a new switchboard with a capacity of 2,500 lines to provide 1,4000 additional lines by the year 2002; Enhance the coverage of ICT to include even the remote areas of the district by 2005; Widen Rural Electrification coverage to reach all trading centres within the plan period. | Install a switchboard and increase the number of connections and also change from the old magnets facilities to modern facilities; Install E. mail, Internet facilities in strategic places; Provide electricity to rural areas to enable them to tap the potential of ICT. |
| District Information and Documentation Centre District wide | Improve planning mechanism and promote access to information | Provide logistical support to the DIDC e.g. through procurement of equipment. | Equip the DIDC, with the necessary facilities for better functioning as a resource centre for the district. |

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For efficient functioning of this sector there is need to improve infrastructure especially roads, telephone services, power supply and manpower development. The inter-play between the public and the private sector especially the technology providers of the computers, the cell phones and the public are vital. There is also sectional linkage with the human resource sector in training of manpower.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision

As a response to the sector vision, the district will strengthen the structure of administration right from the district level. The district already has nine (9) divisions, ninety-one locations (91) and two hundred eighty four (284) sub-locations. This ensures that security matters are easily dealt with at the grass-root level, thus minimizing crime rates and insecurity to enable people have time to engage in meaningful economic activities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Apart from co-ordinating all security matters in the district in a bid to ensure there is maintenance of law and order, the Provincial Administration ensures that there is proper co-ordination and implementations of development projects. This will ensure that the national objectives of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction are achieved.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---------------------------|--|
| Provincial Administration | Provision of law and order. |
| Police Department | Law enforcement |
| Judiciary | Administration of justice. |
| Registration of persons | Registration of all citizens who have attained 18 years. |
| Prisons Department | Safe custody of convicts and remand prisoners. |
| Community | Participate in community policing. |

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|--|--|
| Administration and Development Policies | Improve administration at all levels; End corruption; Increase efficiency in the delivery of goods and services | Poor administration due to lack of training; Corruption. | Carry out induction courses for serving administrators; Develop code of conduct; Create incentives for serving officers. |
| Financial Management | To enhance accountability, transparency and integrity. | Corruption and absence of code of ethics. | Train in prudent financial management; Impose harsh penalties on corruption; Receive and adhere to the code of ethics. |
| Development Planning | Improve use of local resources to increase and improve goods and service delivery, infrastructure development; Increase | Inefficient use and allocation of local resources; Lack of participatory planning. | Carry out participatory Rural planning and implementation; Mobilize both private and public resources and direct |

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| | participation by all citizens and stakeholders in the planning process. | | resources to priority areas according to MTEF policy. |
| Legal Services | Supervise community service orders; Expeditious disposal of cases; Increase legal personnel; Improve on prosecution; Re-examine the law on family. | High poverty and the raising of bond may cause unnecessary suffering to the offenders; Prosecution is too slow, laxity of the police officers and flimsy prosecutions. | Train police officers, prosecutors and paralegal officers adequately; Develop competence in investigators; Relax the conditions on bond depending on circumstances. |
| Provincial Administration | Improvement of public service delivery; Capacity building especially the administrative cadre; Harmonize Local Authority functioning; Improve District Focus Strategy Institutional arrangement and strengthen them. | Poor and inefficient service delivery; Financial constraints Uncoordinated local authority planning; Lack of legal backing for DDC and DFRD. | Conduct induction courses for serving officers; Carry out needs assessment surveys, develop a training manual and source for funds; Produce local authority development plan; Push for an act of parliament giving the DDC and DFRD a legal backing. |
| Penal Institutions | Enhance the control on the increase in crime; Improve environmental conditions; Provide rehabilitative trades that can improve the conditions of the offenders on release. | Increase in crime due to economic hardships; Provision of trades that are not helpful to the offenders on release | Make penal institutions corrective and not a places to mete out punishment; Provide enough resources to the penal institutions; Devise economically viable trades that are beneficial to the prisoners. |
| Local Government | Improve local infrastructure services to stimulate growth and investment in the district; Enhance greater economic governance, accountability & transparency; Improve use of scarce local resources to increase resources available service delivery and infrastructure maintenance; To improve the efficiency in the delivery of local services through increased participation by all stakeholders to identify, design, implement and monitor local service and infrastructure needs. Increase access by the poor to improved local services. | Inadequate financial resources; Poor governance and mis-allocation of resources to less priority areas; Lack of involvement of beneficiaries in the planning process; Apathy towards the poor. | Ensure that LATF allocations are applied to priority services; Develop procedures for use of LATF funds jointly with stakeholders; Implement comprehensive LATF monitoring system; Formation of LATF technical secretariat at the district. |
| Probation Services | Rehabilitation of offenders; Reduce congestion in prisons; Crime prevention. | Lack of logistical supports; Inadequate personnel Increasing rate of crime. | Enhance home visits, Counselling of offenders, Economic empowerment of the offenders. |
| Prosecution | Enhancement of personnel skills to handle prosecution duties and logistics. | Personnel shortage, Lack of training to handle different kinds of cases, Lack of logistical support, Lack of defined line of duty and responsibility. | Develop training needs assessment and have the prosecutors trained in their line of duty; Separate the prosecution, the police and train them appropriately; Define the line of duty for the prosecutors. |
| Administration of Justice | Employ more magistrates; | Few magistrates; | Train more magistrates; |

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|--|--|---|--|
| | Increase the number of courts; Give the courts more jurisdiction Post a resident judge to handle official cases. | Delays in determining cases; Limited jurisdiction; Appeal cases cannot be handled in Kapsabet but have to be taken to Eldoret.; Economic hardships and Ignorance of the law. | Built two more courts; Handle appeal cases of local offenders; Commit offenders to probation; Community service orders; Create awareness about the law and mainly about probation and community service. |
|--|--|---|--|

3.6.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|---|--|
| District Headquarters Kapsabet Division | To provide conducive working atmosphere. | The project is 95 per cent complete. Requires extra funds to complete by 2002. | Construction of office blocks to provide accommodation for district staff. |
| Divisional Police Lines Kapsabet Division | To provide offices and conducive living conditions for police staff so as to improve service delivery. | To complete the remaining 5% work within the year 2002. | Construct police lines and staff quarters. |

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| Maraba Divisional Headquarters | 1 | Improve efficiency in service delivery. | Mobilize resources through harambee and start the project in 2002 | Construct an administration block to accommodate all divisional departments Justification: The divisional staffs are currently accommodated in inadequate offices. |
| Owiro Police Patrol Base Tindiret Division | 2 | Enhance security in the division. | Establish the unit by end of plan period. | Establish a patrol unit. Justification: The police pool will bring security closer to the people. |
| Kabiyet Police Station Kabiyet Division | 3 | Enhance security. | Start and complete by 2003. | Establish a police station Justification: The police pool will bring security closer to the people. |
| Kobujoi Police Station Aldai Division | 4 | Enhance security. | Start and complete in 2003. | Establish a police station. Justification: The police pool will bring security closer to the people. |
| Kamasai Police Station | 5 | Bring security closer to the people. | Provide office space for all divisional staff. | Elevation from patrol base to a police station. Justification: Evaluation of the patrol stations to a public stations will improve facilities. |
| Kipkaren Police Station Kipkaren Division | 6 | Bring administration closer to people. | Start and complete by 2005. | Construct district officers house and administration police lines. Justification: Provision of offices and houses will boost the morale of the officers. |
| Divisional Headquarters | 7 | To bring administration | Start and complete by 2005. | Construct administration block, district officers house |

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|------------------|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Kaptumo Division | | closer to the peoples. | | and AP lines. Justification: Provision of offices and houses will boost the morale of the officers |
|------------------|--|------------------------|--|---|

B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services, Law and Order

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Construct Two More Courts Kapsabet Division | 1 | To enable the courts to expeditiously dispose of cases. | Built at least two courts during in the plan period. | Construct two more courts to handle increasing number of cases. Justification: Will ease congestion in the only court and enhance delivery of service. |
| Resident Judges House Kapsabet Division | 2 | To deal with appeal cases locally. | Built the house by 2003. | Construct a resident judges house. Justification: There is no house for a judge forcing him to reside in Eldoret. |

B: New Project Proposals: Local Government

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| Street lighting Kapsabet town | 1 | To provide security at night and increase the security of the town | Provide lights for town centre and all estates including the gateway to the Municipality. | Install streetlights. Justification: There are no streetlights currently. |
| Development of Freehold land Kapsabet Division | 2 | Provide trading space for jua kali business in town. | Provide space for at least 500 traders. | Purchase land and plan for sub division. Justification: Current trading centre is too small. |
| Jua Kali site Kapsabet Town Kapsabet Division | 3 | Develop site for jua kali activities in the town and increase revenue collection. | Provide space for at least 400 jua kali artisans. | Identify site, develop it and allocate to jua kali artisans. Justification: There is no jua kali site in Kapsabet. |
| Slaughter House Kapsabet Town | 4 | Provide a hygienic slaughterhouse. | Serve the entire town population. | Identify a site away from town and develop it. Justification: The present slaughterhouse is too small. |
| Gabbage Dumping Site Kapsabet Town | 5 | Keep the town clean and avoid disease out break. | Cater for 20 tons of gabbage disposals daily. | Identify a site away from town and develop it. Justification: This will keep the town clean. |
| Expansion and Extension of Municipal Markets | 6 | Create conducive trading environment for business community. | Main market of Kapsabet, Namboi, Chepterit and Baraton. | Extend and expand existing markets. Justification: Current markets are too congested. |

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The maintenance of law and order is a multi-sectoral responsibility. It provides a conducive and enabling environment where other sectors thrive. The sector mobilizes the

input of Kenya Police, the Judiciary, Prisons department, Probation, Children department, Public Works (for ease of communication for security reasons), Water department, Local Councils and many others in the maintenance of law and order as well as in development and sustainability of economic growth and poverty reduction. The sector is also dependant on good performance of the other sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development and ICT.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of projects and programmes set out in chapter three. The purpose of M and E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that the original objectives of the projects are realized. The chapter further presents an institutional framework that will be adapted to carry out the M and E thus ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise.

An Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix is provided presenting the performance indicators to be used in evaluating the achievements of the implementation works.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM, IN THE DISTRICT

To increase the spectrum of participation in the implementation of this plan, the implementation framework will bring on board all the stakeholders in development. There will be consultations and networking to maximize and ensure maximum returns to the beneficiaries.

At the community (village, locational, sub locational) level, the beneficiaries will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process through the project committees and the local Community Based Organizations (CBOs). These local level structures will be strengthened to take up this responsibility effectively. For projects/programme sustainability each project will be required to have an implementation and M & E committee.

At the divisional level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. M. & EC) composed of the Divisional Departmental Heads, the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) the divisional level CBOs and the District Office will play a leading role in the M & E process. Involvement of all stakeholders at this level will be ensured.

At the District level, M & E participants will be the District Commissioner, NGOs representatives, Local authorities, churches, parastatals and other stakeholders. District Monitoring and Evaluation committee (DMEC) will be involved in the M & E of projects. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will process data and reports into the form that can be easily understood. This calls for revamping of the DIDCs to be able to take up this role effectively and efficiently.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The following is an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix by sectors indicating the roles and responsibility of stakeholders and implementing agencies in every project including the monitoring indicators to be used.

4.2.1 Agriculture & Rural Development

| Project Name | Costs Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholder Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Tea Production | To be determined | 2002-2005 | Increase tea production (Tons) and hectares. | Annual reports; Tea cess remittance. | KTGA; KTDA. | Supervision and Extension services by the GOK, KTCA and KTDA. |
| Lake Basin Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) | To be determined | 2002-2005 | Improved agricultural production in the focus areas; Proper land use. | Farm management reports; DMEC reports. | DALEO. | GOK to provide supervisory and extension services. |
| Horticultural Development | To be determined | 2002-2004 | Increased production of horticultural products. | Production reports; DMEC reports. | DALEO Farmers. | Transfer of technology To be done by Research Institutions; Adoption by farmers and private Sector to facilitate in marketing. |
| Tea Factory | 50 M. | 2003-2005 | Tea factory constructed. | Field visits; DMEC reports. | KTGA; KTDA. | Funding, construction., by KTDA. |
| New Coffee Factories in Aldai, Kobujoi, Nandi Hills and Tindiret | 40 M. | 2003-2008 | Coffee factories constructed in the 4 divisions Total tonnage of coffee processed daily. | Field visits; DMEC reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DALEO; CBK. | Factory Construction by farmers and CBK. |
| Sugar Factory | 15 M. | 2004-2006 | Sugar factory constructed. | Site inspection. Reports to DEC/DDC; DDC/DEC minutes. | MOARD; KSA; Private sector. | Construction of factory by farmers and GOK; Growing cane by farmers.. |
| Tomato Processing Factory | 5 M. | 2004-2005 | Factory built, total kgs of tomatoes processed daily. | Field reports; DC/DIC reports; Site inspection. | Farmers Private sector. | Construction of factory by farmers or private sector. |
| Acquisition of Land for Tea Planting | To be determined | 2003 | Total acreage of land acquired; Total acreage of tea | Field visits; Council reports; DDC reports/minute s. | KMC; GOK; Community. | KMC/GOK to provide; LATF. |
| National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) | To be determined | 2002-2005 | Improved agricultural production in the focus areas; Proper land use. | Annual reports; DMEC reports; Monthly reports to DEC/DDC. | DALEO. | GOK to provide supervisory and extension services; NGOs, Donors and other partners to supplement in funding and capacity building. |

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|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Sheep and Goat Multiplication | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | Improved local stock; Number of farmers with high breed stock. | Field reports; Field inspection reports; Interviews to farmers. | DLPO | Extension services to be provided by GOK; Private sector and farmers to provide market and facilitate in technology transfer. |
| Milk Processing and Packaging Plant | 15 M. | 2003-2006 | Processor constructed; No. of farmers selling their milk; Quantity of milk sold. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DLPO; Private sector. | Technical service by GOK; Funding by farmers, donors and private sector. |
| Livestock Feed Mill | 10 M. | 2004-2008 | Livestock feed mill constructed. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | Private sector. | Purchase and installation of feed mill by private sector. |
| Layer and Broiler Production | 10 M. | 2002-2008 | Hatchery built; No. of farmers being served. | Site inspection reports; Interview with farmers; Field reports. | Private sector; DLPO; NGO. | Establishment of hatchery by private sector, NGOs and farmers. |
| Rabies Control | 3 M. | 2002-2008 | Percentage of rabies infection cases reduced; No. of dogs vaccinated against rabies. | Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from the Vet. Officer; Interviews with dog owners. | DVO and ; Private sector. | Extension services by GOK; Private sector to participate in service delivery. |
| Hides & Skins Improvement Project | 3 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of hides and skins treated; Treatment facility in place. | Site inspection reports; Field reports from vet. Offices; DDC/DEC minutes | DVO and Private Sector. | Extension services by GOK; Private sector to participate in service delivery. |
| Disease and Pest Control | 4 M. | 2002-2008 | Livestock disease incidences reduced; No. of animals treated; No. of farmers who benefited. | Field reports; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes. | DVO and Private Sector. | Extension services by GOK; Private sector to participate in service delivery. |
| Foot and Mouth Disease Control | 4 M. | 2002-2008 | No of reduction of foot and mouth disease; No. of animals vaccinated; No increased of tick free livestock increased. | Interviews with beneficiary farmers; Reports from vet. officer to DDC/DEC. | DVO and Private Sector. | Extension services by GOK; Private sector to participate in service delivery. |

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|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Tick Control | 4 M. | 2002-2008 | Percentage of tick free livestock increased; Number of dips in the district; No. of farmers who will benefit. | Reports from the veterinary office; Interviews with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes. | DVO and Private Sector | Extension services by GOK and Private sector to participate in service delivery. |
| Veterinary Clinical Services | 4 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of animals treated Clinical Service centres in place; No. of farmers who will benefit. | Veterinary office reports; Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DVO and Private sector. | Extension services by GOK; Private sector to participate in service delivery. |
| Honey and Wax Refinery | 5 M. | 2004-2006 | Factory constructed; Increased revenue to farmers. | Field reports; DDC/DIC reports; Site inspection. | DLPO | Technical services to be provided by GOK; NGOs, Donors to supplement in funding. |
| Land Adjudication and Settlement | 2 M. | 2003-2006 | No. of title deeds issued; Acreage of land demarcated. | Lands reports; Survey Maps drawn; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Lands and Settlement. | Technical services by GOK; Private sector. |
| Mapping and Adjudication | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of Demarcated farms; No. of title deeds issued; Amount of revenue collected | Lands reports; Field tour reports; DEC/DDC reports; Site inspection report; Survey maps drawn. | Ministry of Lands & Settlement | Technical services by GOK and Private sector. |
| Kapsabet Water Supply | 20 M. | 2002-2008 | Number of HH covered by - Municipal Water Supply; No. of water connections increased; Revenue from water. | Water Board Committee reports; Departmental reports; Reports from Municipal residents; Site inspection reports. | DWO | Funding, Operation, Maintenance, and Labour by the community. |
| Nandi Hills Water Project | 6 M. | 2002-2005 | Sufficient water supply; Number covered by town water supply; No. of new connections. | Water Board reports; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection reports. | DWO | Funding, Operation, Maintenance, and Labour by the community. |
| Lessos Water Project | 8.0 M. | 2002-2008 | Electricity connected to the intake; Distribution network installed. | Site inspection reports; Field reports; Departmental reports to DEC/DDC; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGO. | Design and supervision by DWO; Community to provide some funds and labour; Donors and NGOs to provide funds. |

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|---|--------|---------------|--|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Lelmokwo/ Kosirai Water Project | 10 M. | 2001- 2005 | No. of HH with new water site connections; Km of pipes laid. | Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection reports. | DWO; Community; NGOs. | Design and supervision by DWO; Community to provide some funds and labour; Donors and NGOs to provide funds. |
| Chemase Water Project | 20 M. | 2002- 2008 | Gravity line built; Weir constructed; Tanks and distribution lines constructed. | Site inspection reports; Field reports; Departmental reports to DEC/DDC; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGOs. | Design and supervision by DWO; Community to provide some funds and labour; Donors and NGOs to provide some funds. |
| Spring Protection | 5 M. | 2002- 2008 | 100 springs protected and constructed No. of HH which will benefit. Distance to the nearest water point reduced. | Site inspections reports; Field Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Interview with beneficiaries. | DWO; DPHO; Community. | Design and construction by DWO; Water quality testing; Supervision by DWO and community to provide labour and materials. |
| Roof Catchments Programme | 5 M. | 2002- 2008 | No. of roof catchments systems installed. | Site inspections; Field Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Interview with beneficiaries. | DWO; DPHO; Community. | Technical services and supervision by DWO; Installation and labour by Community. |
| Shallow Wells | 2 M. | 2002- 2008 | No. of wells sunk. | Site inspections; Field Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Interview with beneficiaries. | DWO; Community; NGO. | Technical services and supervision by DWO; Labour and funding by Community, NGOs and GOK. |
| Investigation, Planning and Design | 2.5 M. | 2002- 2007 | No. of non-fuel powered water supplies identified. | Designs and drawings from DWO; Departmental reports to DEC/DDC; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; NGO; Community. | Technical services by DWO; Funding by Community, NGOs and Donors. |
| Rehabilitation of Existing Water Supply Projects | 20 M. | 2002- 2008 | No. of existing water supplies rehabilitated; No. of HH with new connections; Distance to the nearest water point reduced. | Departmental quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community. | Provision of technical service; Funding (GOK/Donor); Unskilled labour (community). |

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|---|------|-------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Cheptil Water Project | 5 M. | 2002 - 2003 | Reeds removed; Power installed. | Site inspection reports; Water Dep. Reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Local Community; NGOs. | Technical service by DWO; Funding by NGOs; Donors and GOK; Community to provide unskilled labour and materials. |
| Sarora Water Project | 8 M. | 2003 - 2004 | Water supply increased; No. of HH with new water connection; Distance to nearest water point reduced. | Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Local community; NGOs. | Technical service; Construction and; Funding by DWO. |
| Chepkongony/ Kipletito Water Project | 5 M. | 2002 - 2004 | Power connected to the facility; Total population served. | Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Local community; NGOs. | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Koilot/Lessos Dam | 3 M. | 2002 - 2003 | Power connected to the facility; Total HH benefiting. | Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO Lands & Settlement | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Kimarach/ Kaptumo Water Project | 5 M. | 2002 | Power connected to the facility; Total HH benefiting. | Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Kemeloi/ Kobujoi Water Project | 8 M. | 2002 - 2004 | Functional treatment works; Graded road. | Water Department Reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGOs and Donors. | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Kaptumo/ Mosombor Water Project | 6 M. | 2002 - 2004 | Treated water. | Water Department Reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGOs and Donors. | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Lessos Water Project | 8 M. | 2003 - 2005 | No. of HH with new water connection; Reservoir constructed; Augmented water supply. | Water Department Reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGOs and Donors. | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |
| Chepterwai Water Project | 6 M. | 2003 - 2005 | No. of HH with new water connection; Power connected to the facility. | Water Department Report; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DWO; Community; NGOs and Donors. | DWO; Technical service; Construction; Funding. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|---|--|--|---|
| Indigenous Forest Conservation | To be determined | 2002-2008 | Hectares of conserved forest; No. of seedlings raised. | Forest reports; Site inspection reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | Forestry department (DFO); ICRAF; NALEP. | DWO; Raising of seedlings by farmers and DFO; DFO to sensitise community and; Technical services by DFO. |
| Establishment of Industrial Plantations | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of Ha. under industrial forests; No. of seedlings raised annually. | DECO reports; Forest reports; Barazas. | Forestry department (DFO); ICRAF; NALEP. | Raising of seedlings by farmers and DFO; Sensitising community; Technical services by DFO. |
| Farm Forestry | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of families with forests; No. of tree seedlings produced. | Forest reports; Chief's barazas. | Forestry department (DFO); ICRAF; NALEP. | Raising of seedlings by farmers and DFO; Sensitising community and Technical services by DFO. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment | To be determined | 2002-2007 | EIA study carried out and in place. | EIA reports. | DECO; NGOs. | Assessing destruction caused to environment by pollution and encroachment (to be done by GOK and Private sector). |
| Environmental Management | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of Training sessions on environment management; No. of awareness creation campaign sessions held. | Reports on environmental management; DDC/DEC minutes. | DECO; DFO. | Sensitisation by DFO; Protection of environment by Community and Private Sector. |
| Regulation of Environmental Management | To be determined | 2002-008 | Area under afforestation; Plans produced on environmental management; Balance between harvesting and re-afforestation attained. | DECO reports; Forest reports; Forest newsletter. | MOENR; NGO; Community. | Involvement of community in utilization of resources and their management. |
| Demonstration Pond and Nursery | 0.5 M. | 2002-2003 | No. of demonstration ponds constructed; Fingerlings produced. | Field reports; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection reports. | District Fisheries; Office (DFO) Fish farmers. | Establishing a pond to train farmers on fish farming (by GOK). |

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|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| Fish Pond Development | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of fish ponds constructed; No. of fish farmers trained. | Field reports; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection reports. | District Fisheries; Office (DFO) Fish farmers. | DFO to provide technical services. |
| Dam Fisheries Development | To be determined | 2002-2008 | Number of dams constructed; Quantity of fish harvested; No. of farmers introduced to fish farming. | Field reports; Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DEC/DDC minutes; Interviews. | District Fisheries; Office (DFO); Fish farmers. | Fisheries Department to give technical advice and provide fingerlings; Fish farmers to adopt the technology. |
| Riverine Fisheries | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of rivers stocked with fish. | Field reports; Departmental reports; Site inspection reports; DEC/DDC minutes; Interviews. | District Fisheries; Office (DFO); Fish farmers. | Fisheries Department to give technical advice and provide fingerlings; Fish farmers to-adopt the technology. |
| Fish Farmers Inventory | To be determined | 2002-2004 | No. of fish farmers. | Field reports; Interviews. | District Fisheries; Office (DFO); Fish farmers. | Fisheries Department to carry out head count of fish farmers and the number of fishponds, dams and rivers with fish. |
| Purchase of Fishing Nets | To be determined | 2002 | No. of fishing nets bought; No. of farmers provided with the fishing nets. | Field reports; Interviews. | GOK; Donors; NGOs. | Fisheries Department to provide the equipment for fish harvesting and demonstration; GOK to provide funding. |
| Co-operative Office Block | To be determined | 2002-2003 | Building completed. | Field reports; Site visits; Contract award documents. | District Co-operative Office. | District Works Office provide technical advice. |

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Awasi-Kimwani-Timboroa Road | Cost to be determined | 2002 | Road bituminised to completion; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Site inspection reports; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donor to fund. |
| Tereno and Keburo Bridge | Cost to be determined | 2002-2003 | Bridge completed; Volume on the road. | Site inspection reports; Departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors to fund. |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Serem-Kipsigak Road D291 | Cost to be determined | 2002 - 2008 | Road bituminised to completion; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Site inspection reports; Field reports; DEC/DDC minutes. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors to fund. |
| Mosoriot-Chepterwai D289/D297, D300 | Cost to be determined | Completion date 2006 | Road constructed to completion; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors to fund. |
| Simat-Chepterwai Road D288 | Cost to be determined | Completion date 2006 | Road constructed to completion; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads & Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors to fund. |
| Chepterit-Baraton Road C37 | Cost to be determined | 2002-2007 | Road constructed to completion; No. of vehicles using road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Chebarbar-Nabkoi Road C36 | Cost to be determined | 2002 | Road constructed to completion; No of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads & Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Kibiok-Nandi Hills Road D294 | Cost to be determined | 2002-2004 | Road constructed to completion; No of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Arwos-Nandi Hills Road E284 | Cost to be determined | 2002-2006 | Road constructed to completion; No of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads and Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |

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|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| Mlango-Shiru Road C39 | Cost to be determined | 2002-2008 | Road constructed to completion; No of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | Ministry of Roads & Public Works | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Nabkoi-Lessos-Kapsabet Road and Kibiok - Nandi Hills Road (D294) | Cost to be determined | 2002-2004 | Road bituminised to completion; Volume of vehicles using the road; | Field reports; Site inspection reports; Departmental quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC reports. | DWO; Private Sector; Farmers; Industrialist. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Kapsabet-Kapngetich (039) Road | Cost to be determined | 2002-2004 | Number of km. maintained and in good condition; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Field visits; Field reports; DEC/DDC minutes. | DWO; Private Sector; Farmers; Industrialist. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Chebarbar Bridge Road | 2.3 M. | 2002 | Bridge repaired; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; DEC/DDC minutes. | DWO; Private Sector; Farmers; Industrialist. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Constituency Roads | 20 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of roads maintained; Maintenance funds used. | | DWO; Private Sector; Farmers; Industrialist. | Provision of funds and supervision by GOK; NGOs and Donors. |
| Road Tarmac King | 1.44 Million | 2003 | No. of km. tarmacked; Volume of vehicles using the road. | Field reports; Site inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC minutes. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |
| Purchase of Motor Bikes and Motor Vehicles | To be determined. | 2003-2004 | No. of Motor bikes bought; No. of Motor vehicles bought. | Field reports; Interviews. | GOK; Donor; NGOs. | Fisheries Department to provide extension services. |
| Local Authority Kapsabet Sewerage Project | 32.6 M. | 2002-2008 | Sewerage works completed. | Field visits; DEC/DDC minutes; Field reports. | Kapsabet Municipal Council. | Provide funds and technical services by KMC. |
| L.A.T.F. Building | 0.564 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of new offices built and furnished; No. of staff accommodated. | Field reports; DEC/DDC minutes; Council minutes. | KMC; GOK; Community. | KMC/GOK to provide funds; LATF. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Completion of Residential Houses | To be determined. | 2003-2006 | Houses completed; No. of staff accommodated. | KMC Council reports; DEC/DDC reports; Site visits; Field reports. | KMC and Community. | KMC/GOK to provide LATF |
| Purchase of Freehold Land | To be determined. | 2003 | Total acreage of land purchased; No. of plans presented for development. | KMC minutes; Reports to DEC/DDC; Survey maps; Site inspection. | KMC and; Community. | Identification and purchase of land by KMC; Approval of maps for development by GOK. |
| Street Lighting | To be determined. | 2003 | Street lights installed; Frequency of thuggery cases on the streets. | Contracts award document; Council reports; DEC/DDC reports. | KMC | KMC to provide funding. |
| Rural Electrification | To be determined. | 2002 – 2008 | 20 major schemes connected No. of HH with new electricity connections; Total area covered by the programme. | DDC/DEC reports; KP&L reports; Site inspection; Interviews with beneficiaries. | Ministry of Energy; Donor; KPLC. | KPLC to provide technical services; Community, NGOs and Donors to provide funds. |
| Hydro Power Generation | To be determined. | 200-2008 | At least-one hydro power plant site identified; Plans in place to exploit potential. | Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits. | Ministry of Energy Donor; KPLC | KPLC to provide technical services; Community, NGOs and Donors to provide funds. |

4.2.3 Tourism Trade and Industry

| Project Name | Costs Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| Business and Industrial Skills Development | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of training sessions; Amount of loans held; No. of new businesses started. No. of promotional institutions in place. | Business reports by DTDO; Joint Loans Board reports. | GOK/CBS/BDS | NGOs and Donors to complement the efforts of GOK. |
| Business Counselling | To be determined | 2002-2008 | Business skills improved; No. of new businesses started. | Business reports; DTDO reports. | GOK/BDS | DTDO to help in the training of more counsellors. |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Trade, Finance and Joint Loan Board | 11,287,000 | 2002-2008 | No. of businesses financed; No. of new businesses started; Total loans advanced. | Business reports; DTDO reports; DDC/DEC reports; Interviews with beneficiaries. | GOK/NGOs MFI and Commercial Banks. | NGOs and Donors to complement the efforts of GOK through financing and assisting the community to develop their capacities. |
| Export Promotion | To be determined | 2002 - 2008 | Volume of export; Amount of More export oriented goods produced; No. of new products developed; No. of new market destinations identified. | Business reports; Export figures. | DTDO; DIDO, Farmers and Private sector. | DDS to disseminate the information to the relevant people and create forums where government can reach the business community; Farmers to take advantage. |
| Extension and expansion of Markets | 0.313 M. | 2002 2008 | No. of markets extended; No. of traders occupying the markets. | KMC Council reports; DEC/DDC reports; DMEC tours. | KMC Community. | KMC/GOK to provide LATF. |
| Industrial Promotion | To be determined | 2002 - 2008 | No. of sensitisation campaigns held; No. of people in the manufacturing sector; No. of new businesses started. | Seminar reports; Industrial registration reports. | DIDO; Private Sector. | DIDO to provide technical Services; Private sector to facilitate in marketing and funding. |
| Industrial Registration | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of industries registered. | Industrial registration reports. | GOK | Government to provide the services. |
| Business Premises Tribunal | To be determined | 2002-2008 | Number of tribunal cases sorted out. | District Trade Development reports; Business reports. | DTDO; DIDO; Business community; Industrialists. | Technical services to be provided by DTDO, DIDO; Private sector to contribute funding. |
| Weight, Measures & Standards | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of weights and measures inspected. | Departmental reports. | GOK | GOK to sensitise, establish; Value Standards, and enforce standards. |
| Marketing Tourist Products | To be determined | 2002-2008 | Volume of tourism products sold; Extent of tourism product diversification. | Tourism marketing report; KWS report; DEC/DDC reports. | GOK/Other Tourism entrepreneurs. | Marketing the Industry by private sector and GOK. |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Promotion of Investment and Tourism | To be determined | 2002-2005 | No. of people trained on business management; No. of tourist attractions and destinations; No. of business promotions institutions in the district. | Reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interviews. | KMC; DTDO; KWS; DIDO. | KMC, DTDO, KWS and DIDO to provide technical services; NGOs, Donors to supplement funding. |
| Bonjoge Game Park | 50 M. | 2002-2003 | Kms. of fence finished; No. of stalls for business completed; No. of Trees planted; Kms. of Road graded. | KWS reports; CCN reports; DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Site inspections. | KWS; Private sector and Community. | GOK, CCN, KWS; Bonjoge Community to cost share. |
| Kingwal Swamp | 3 M. | 2003-2004 | The swamp developed and tourists touring it; No. of tourists visiting it. | NCC reports; KWS quarterly reports. | KWS, CCN; Private Sector. | KWS, CCN to provide funds Technical support; Private sector to contribute in funding. |
| Cheptilil Water Falls | 5 M. | 2002-2003 | Gate constructed; Resort centre in place; Revenue collected at the gate. | KWS reports; NCC reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes. | KWS, CCN; Private Sector. | Develop the site as a tourist attraction. |
| Promotion of Investment and Tourism | To be determined | 2002-2005 | No. of people trained on business management; No. of tourist attractions and destinations; No. of business promotion institutions in the district. | Reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Interviews | KMC; DTDO; KWS; DIDO. | KMC, DTDO, KWS and DIDO to provide technical services; NGOs, Donors to supplement funding. |

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

| Project Name | Costs Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Residential Staff Houses, Kapsabet District Hospital | 10 M. | 2003-2006 | Houses completed and handed over; No. of staff accommodated. | Tender committee reports; MOH reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | MOH. | GOK, Donors and NGOs to provide funding; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |

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|---|-------|-------------|---|---|--|---|
| Residential Houses - Chepterwai Sub-District Hospital | 3 M. | 2003-2006 | Staff houses completed and handed over. No. of staff accommodated. | Tender committee reports; MOH reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | MOH; Ministry of Roads and Public Works. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| VSCU Kapsabet District Hospital | 50 M. | 2002 - 2008 | VSCU theatre completed and handed over; No. of patients attended to in the theatre. | MOH reports District tender committee reports; DDC/DEC report. | MOH Public Works. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| Nandi Hills Sub-District Hospital | 10 M. | 2002-2004 | The maternity ward, boreholes and in-patient units completed and handed over. | MOH reports District tender committee reports; DDC/DEC report. | MOH Public Works. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| Chepterwai Sub-District Hospital | 20 M. | 2002-2003 | Theatre completed; Hospital facilities expanded. | District tender committee reports; DDC/DEC report. | MOH WORKS Community. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| Renovation of Kaptumo, Kapiyet, Chemase, Kapkangani, Kemeloi Health Centres | 40 M. | 2003-2006 | Health Centres renovated Water provided Electricity supplied | District tender committee reports; DDC/DEC report. | MOH; Public Works. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| Construct New Dispensaries at Chemursoi, Chepkumia | 10 M. | 2005-2008 | The two dispensaries constructed; No. of patients attending the dispensaries. | Tender award documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports; Field inspection reports. | MOH; Public Works. | Funding by GOK, Donors, NGOs and Community; Technical services and supervision by GOK. |
| Mortuary - Kapsabet District Hospital | 7 M. | 2002-2003 | Mortuary built and handed over; 16 bodies preserved in the mortuary. | Tender award documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports; Field inspection. | MOH; Public Works DHMT. | GOK to provide funds and supervision; DHMT to supervise and manage facilitates; NGOs and Donors to supplement in funding. |

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|---|--------|-----------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| In-patient at Kibwareng, Kipsamoite, Chepkemel Dispensaries | 10 M. | 2002-2004 | Dispensaries built and handed over No. of patients received. | Tender award documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports; Field inspection. | MOH; Public Works Community | GOK to provide funds and supervision; DHMT to supervise and manage facilitates; NGOs and Donors to supplement in funding. |
| Kapsabet District Hospital | 16 M. | 2002-2003 | Borehole sunk; Maternity wing constructed; In-patient wing and kitchen renovated. | Tender award documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports; Field inspection. | MOH; Public Works; Community. | Funding and technical services by GOK; NGOs/Donors to supplement funding; Community to cost share. |
| Nutrition Campaign | 2.4 M. | 2002-008 | Malnutrition reduced; Other nutrition related diseases minimized; Improved healths. | Public Health reports; Nutritional survey reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | MOH; NGOs; CBOs and Churches. | Extension services by MOH, NGOs and Donors as well as provide finding. |
| Primary Health Care | 16 M. | 2002-2008 | Reduction in diseases; Clean environment. | MOH reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | MOH; NGOS and CBOS. | GOK to provide training and technical services; Donors, NGOs to provide funding and capacity building at Community level. |
| HIV/AIDS Campaign | 30 M. | 2002-2008 | Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence; Change in sex habits. | DACC reports; NACC reports. | DACC. | Advocacy Education support by GOK, NGOs and Donors. |
| Stephen Kostiany Girls Secondary School | 7 M. | 2002-2005 | Teachers houses completed; Dining hall completed. | DEO reports; BOG reports | DEO; BOG/PTA. | Technical service funding and supervision by GOK; NGOs, and Community donors to supplement funding. |
| Eisero Secondary School | 6.5 M. | 2002-2004 | Completed administration block. | DEO reports; BOG reports; Tender award documents. | DEO BOG/PTA | Technical service Funding and supervision by GOK; NGOs, and Community donors to supplement funding. |

| Training and Management | To be determined. | 2002-2004 | No. of members and officials trained. | DCO annual reports; Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | District Co-operative Office. | DCO facilitate. |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Serem Secondary School (Dinning Hall); Kaptidil and Maraba Secondary School (Laboratores); Kimaren Secondary School (Classrooms); Bonjoge, Clement Nyiegon, St Francis Girls Cheptarit, Chepkunyk, Kombe, Kapsisiywa, Tulon, Sochoi Secondary Schools. | 40 M. with 3 M. for each School. | 2002 - 2008 | Improved performance; Increased intake. | PTA/BOG; MPED reports; Exam results. | | GOK, PTA/BOG to fund the activities; Donors and NGOs to supplement funding. |
| Construction of a National Stadium | 40 M. | 2002-2005 | Stadium completed and equipped; No. of sports activities performed. | District Sports Officer's KMC Reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | Ministry of Local Government and Culture, Social Services and Sports, Donor | KMC to provide land; Funding by KMC/GOK; Donors to supplement in funding. |
| Promotion of Women Groups, Youth Groups and Self Help Groups | 8 M. | 2002-2008 | Viable and self sustaining groups established. | DSDO reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | DSDO; NGOS and ; CBOS. | Technical services by DSDO; Funding by GOK; NGOs, CBOs and other donors. |
| Construction of Cultural Centre | To be determined. | 2002 - 2008 | Cultural Centre completed and equipped. | KMC; Council reports; DCOs reports; DEC minutes. | Kapsabet Municipal Council; DCO; Works. | KMC to provide funds; Works to provide technical skills. |
| Cultural Center | To be determined. | 2004 | Cultural centre constructed. | Field reports; Site inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC minutes. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring, Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|
| Revamping the DIDC | 3 M. | 2002-2004 | Fully equipped DIDC; Operational DPU. | DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection reports; Interview with the DDO. | Ministry of Finance and Planning, NGOs, Churches, Donor; Scholars | Funding Technical support provision of equipment by GOK and other development partners.. |
| Capacity Building on Information Technology | To be determined | 2002-2008 | No. of colleges and schools offering ICT; No. of people trained in ICT. | ICT update reports. | Private sector; GOK. | Training to be done by GOK and private sectors; GOK to provide enabling environment for ICT investment. |

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring, Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| District Headquarters | 10 M. | 2003 | Completed and equipped offices. | District Tender Committee reports; OOP reports. | OOP; DWO. | GOK to provide funds and technical services. |
| Divisional Police Lines Kapsabet | 10 M. | 2003-2004 | Final touches done and houses handed over. | District tender documents; DDC/DEC reports; Site inspection. | OOP; Police department; DWO. | GOK to provide funds and technical services. |
| Maraba Division Headquarters | 5 M. | 2002-2004 | Office block built and handed over. No. of departments accommodated. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | OOP; Local community. | GOK to provide funds and technical support. |
| Owiro Police Patrol Base | 6 M | 2003-2004 | Police station established and functioning. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Police department | GOK to provide funds and technical support. |
| Kabiyet Police Station | 10M. | 2003-2005 | Police station established and functioning. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Police department | GOK to provide funds and technical support. |
| Kobujoi Police Station | 10 M. | 2004-2006 | Police station established and functioning; Security beefed up. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Police department | GOK to provide funds and technical support. |
| Kamasai Police Station | 10 M. | 2002-2004 | Police patrol base complete and elevated to police station. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Police department | GOK to provide funds and Technical support. |

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|--|------------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| Kipkarren Division Headquarters | 5 M. | 2005-2007 | DO's house completed; Police lines built. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Provincial Administration; Local Community. | GOK to provide funds and technical support. |
| Kaptumo Divisional Headquarters | 5 M. | 2005-2007 | Divisional headquarters completed and all ministries accommodated. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Provincial Administration; Local Community. | GOK-to provide funds and technical support. |
| Courts Construction | 10 M. | 2002-2004 | Two more courts built. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Judiciary | GOK to provide funding |
| Resident Judge's House | 3 M. | 2002-2004 | Judge house completed and handed over. | Tender documents; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspections reports. | Judiciary | Provide funding |
| Develop Jua Kali Sites | To be determined. | 2002-2004 | Site identified bought and developed; No. of sheds constructed; No. of businesses started. | KMC minutes; Reports to DDC/DEC; LATF reports. | KMC; Community. | Purchase and construction by KMC/GOK. |
| Dumping Site Development | | 2003 | Dumping site identified and developed. | Field reports; Site inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC minutes. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |
| Develop a Fire Department/ Station | Cost to be determined. | 2003-2004 | Station built to completion; No. of fire-fighting cases handled. | Field reports; Site inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC minutes. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |
| Botanical Garden | | 2004-2005 | Botanical garden developed. | Field reports; Site inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC minutes. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |
| New Slaughter House | 2.6 M. | 2002 | New slaughter house complete; No. of animals slaughtered. | Field visits; Council reports; DEC reports; Site inspection. | KMC; Community. | Provision of technical services by KMC/GOK; Providing funds by GOK, Donors etc. |
| Rehabilitation and Expansion Of Municipal Water Supply | To be determined. | 2002-2008 | Schemes expanded; No. of people getting water; No. of people with new water connections. | KMC reports to DDC; Field and site visit reports. | KMC; DWO; Community | KMC/GOK to provide funds and Technical service; Community to provide unskilled labour and materials. |

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| Development Indicators | 2001 Present Situation | 2004 (Mid-term) | 2008 (End of Plan Period) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate | 66/1000 | 55/1000 | 55/1000 |
| Family Planning Acceptance | 40% | 50% | 65% |
| Latrine Coverage Rate | 75% | 82% | 90% |
| Immunization Coverage | 95% | 98% | 100% |
| Doctor/Patient ratios | 1:80,000 | 66,906 | 62,612 |
| HIV/AIDS incidence | 13% (1999) | 10.5% | 7% |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Primary schools enrolment rate | 50% | 70% | 90% |
| Secondary schools enrolment rate | 22.5% | 25% | 28% |
| Drop-out rates | | | |
| Secondary | 13% | 10% | 8% |
| Primary | 15.5% | 14% | 12% |
| Teacher/Pupil ratio | | | |
| Secondary | 1:19 | 1:25 | 1:25 |
| Primary | 1:35 | 1:32 | 1:30 |
| WATER | | | |
| Average distance to water point | 4 km | 3 km | 1.5 km |
| Percentage with access to portable water | 33% | 38% | 45% |
| FOOD SECURITY | | | |
| Maize Production | 1,853,880 bags | 2,048,000 bags | 2,112,000 bags |
| Beans | 63,370 bags | 65,000 bags | 70,000 bags |
| Milk | 20 million kg | 22 million kg | 26 million kg |