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



BURETI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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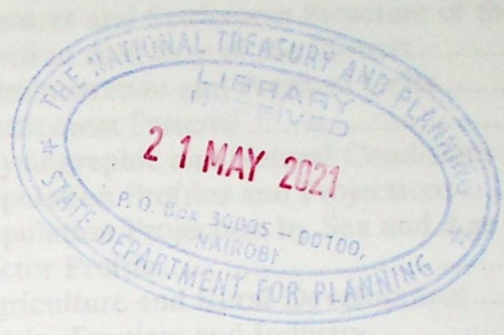
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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading district in agricultural productivity in a secure environment.

Mission

To foster sustained agricultural productivity through effective and efficient use of available resources to improve the living standards of the people in the district in a clean secure and sustainable environment.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

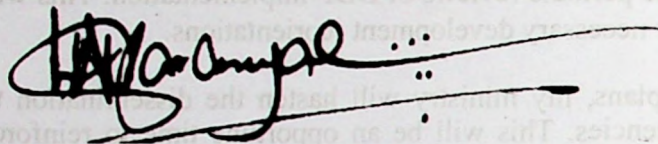
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

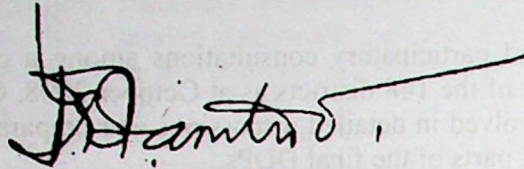
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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DDP	District Development Plan
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPUs	District Planning Units
FBO	Faith Based Organization
DWO	District Works Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDC	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAAP	National Accelerated Project
NALIP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NMK	Njia Mafuku Kenya
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
OPSC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries Cooperation
OVCA	Orphans Vulnerable Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Road
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CDF	Constituencies Development Funds
DTC	District Technical Committee
DC	District Commissioner
DDO	District Development Officer
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Units
FBO	Faith Based Organization
DWO	District Works Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAALAP	National Accelerated Project
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
OPEC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries Cooperation
OVCs	Orphans Vulnerable Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
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TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bureti is one of the districts in Rift Valley Province. The district is bordered by Kericho District to the North and Molo District to the North East, Sotik District to the East, Nyamira District to the South West and Borabu District to the West. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ}25'$ and $0^{\circ}43'$ south of the equator, and between longitude $35^{\circ}05'$ and $35^{\circ}35'$ east. The district covers a total area of 806 km^2 . The district was created in 1998. It was carved from Kericho and Bomet Districts. The district is divided into 5 divisions namely Bureti, Roret, Kimulot, Konoin and Cheptalal. These divisions are further divided into thirty-eight locations and eighty-eight sub-locations. The district is sub-divided into two constituencies namely Bureti and Konoin.

The population size of Bureti District is 299,969 as projected from the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This population is expected to grow to 306,559 in 2010 and 348,295 in 2012, the annual population growth rate being 2.7 per cent. The summary of the distribution is shown in table 3. About 58.2 per cent of the population is under 19 years of age. The socio-economic implication of this is increased demand on basic needs such as education, food, shelter, water and health facilities. The district has a population density of 385 people per km^2 and this projected to increase to 393 persons per km^2 in 2010 and to 403 persons per km^2 in 2012.

The landscape of the district is characterized by a topography that gives way to flatter terrain interspersed by hills to the South and West. Rivers and streams in the district flow from Northeast to West. Most of these rivers originate from the Mau Forest. Such rivers include Chemosit flowing through Kimulot and Roret Divisions and form the border between Bureti and Kericho Districts. River Itare flows through Kimulot and Konoin Divisions before joining Chemosit River. River Kipsonoi flows through Konoin and Sotik Divisions forming the boundary between Bureti and Bomet/Kisii Central District.

The district's altitude varies from 1,800m to 3,000m and receives conventional type of rainfall, Kimulot and Konoin Divisions receiving the highest amount of rainfall. Roret Division is drier and receives lesser rainfall. Annual rainfall ranges from 1,700mm to 2,020mm and is well distributed. Temperatures in the district range from 18°C to 20°C . July is the coldest month with an average of 16°C while the hottest season starts from December to February with average temperatures of 20°C . Temperature variation is determined by altitude. The district has a gazetted forest, the South Western Mau Forest Reserve, which occupies a total area of 32,700 ha.

Absolute poverty in the district is 32.6%. The poor population in Bureti are scattered all over the district. The most affected are those living in urban areas and in lower zones. Entrepreneurial skills should be imparted to the unemployed youths while farmers should be encouraged to diversify their agricultural production. At the same time, policies and programs should be initiated and executed to benefit the majority.

During the previous plan period 2002-2008, various programmes, projects and activities were implemented so as to address the theme of the plan, which was "Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction". At the beginning of the plan period, the sectors identified the major constraints to development in the district. These included low resources, poor marketing systems, inadequate AI services and poor state of roads. The situation has improved moderately over the plan period but

Bureti District Development Plan 2008-2012

not as projected by the various sectors. During the plan period, there was an increase in released devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, CBF, etc. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not captured in the current plan. The increased funding at the district level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

During the previous plan period the implementing departments faced a number of constraints which include; poor physical infrastructure especially roads which increased the cost of doing business, high cost of farm inputs affecting farm produce, insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure, increasing number of orphans, inadequate resources, and unwillingness to observe approved work plans. Limited participation by stakeholders in the identification and prioritization of projects and programmes led to many projects and programmes being implemented outside the plan. Lessons were learnt from the implementation of that plan and have been used to inform this plan. Some of these were that: There is need for the plan preparation to be all-inclusive for its adoption as a blueprint for the district; there is also need to constitute the sector working groups at the district level. This will enable the district priorities to be incorporated in the budget.

This DDP was prepared in line with Vision 2030 and its First Term Medium Plan for 2008 – 2012. It is also consistent with the Millennium Development Goals. The DDP is also linked with the MTEF budgeting process which is a three year rolling budgeting strategy that links development strategies and priority activities pertaining to specific sectors with the budgeting process. This tool ensures that projects that projects are funded and instils discipline in resource allocation and utilization.

The DDP presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The plan also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector as well as district priorities, constraints and strategies. A detailed list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction are presented based on the MTEF sectors.

Monitoring indicators will assist the implementing agencies to assess the progress made at the end of the plan period. Means of verification has also been developed. During the period, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with members drawn from various departments will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Participatory M&E will be encouraged in the district. This will be carried out continuously and will be based on projects. With the devolved funds from CDF, LATF the projects management committee members will be constituted from the local stakeholders.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of Bureti District in terms of its location area, main physical features, administrative areas and political units. It also provides a fact sheet showing the socio-economic data of the district. The chapter further provides information on settlement patterns as determined by various factors. The information provided is used in determining the appropriate strategies, projects and programmes which will be undertaken during the plan period with the view to achieving the theme of the Plan.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT

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

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Bureti is one of the districts in Rift Valley Province. The district is bordered by Kericho District to the north, Molo District to the Northeast, Sotik District to the East, Nyamira District to the South West and Borabu District to the West. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ}25'$ and $0^{\circ}43'$ south of the Equator, and between longitude $35^{\circ}05'$ and $35^{\circ}35'$ east. The district covers a total area of 1,000 square kilometres. It was created in 1998. It was carved from Kericho and Bomet Districts.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of Bureti District in terms of its location area, main physical features, administrative areas and political units. It also provides a fact sheet showing the socio-economic data of the district. The chapter further provides information on settlement patterns as determined by various factors. The information provided is used in determining the appropriate strategies, projects and programmes which will be undertaken during the plan period with the view to achieving the theme of the Plan

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Spatial distribution of population varies from densely populated to sparsely populated. The district has a population density of 385 persons per km² and 403 persons per km² respectively.

Table 2.1 Population Density Projection by Division

Division	2008	2010	2012	Population Density (persons per km ²)
Kericho	17.3	228	272	337
Karuri	307.3	343	372	384
Cherimal	5.5	7	12.2	15.0
Roset	19.2	21	22	406
Bureti	18.7	150	116	403
Total	288	385	393	403

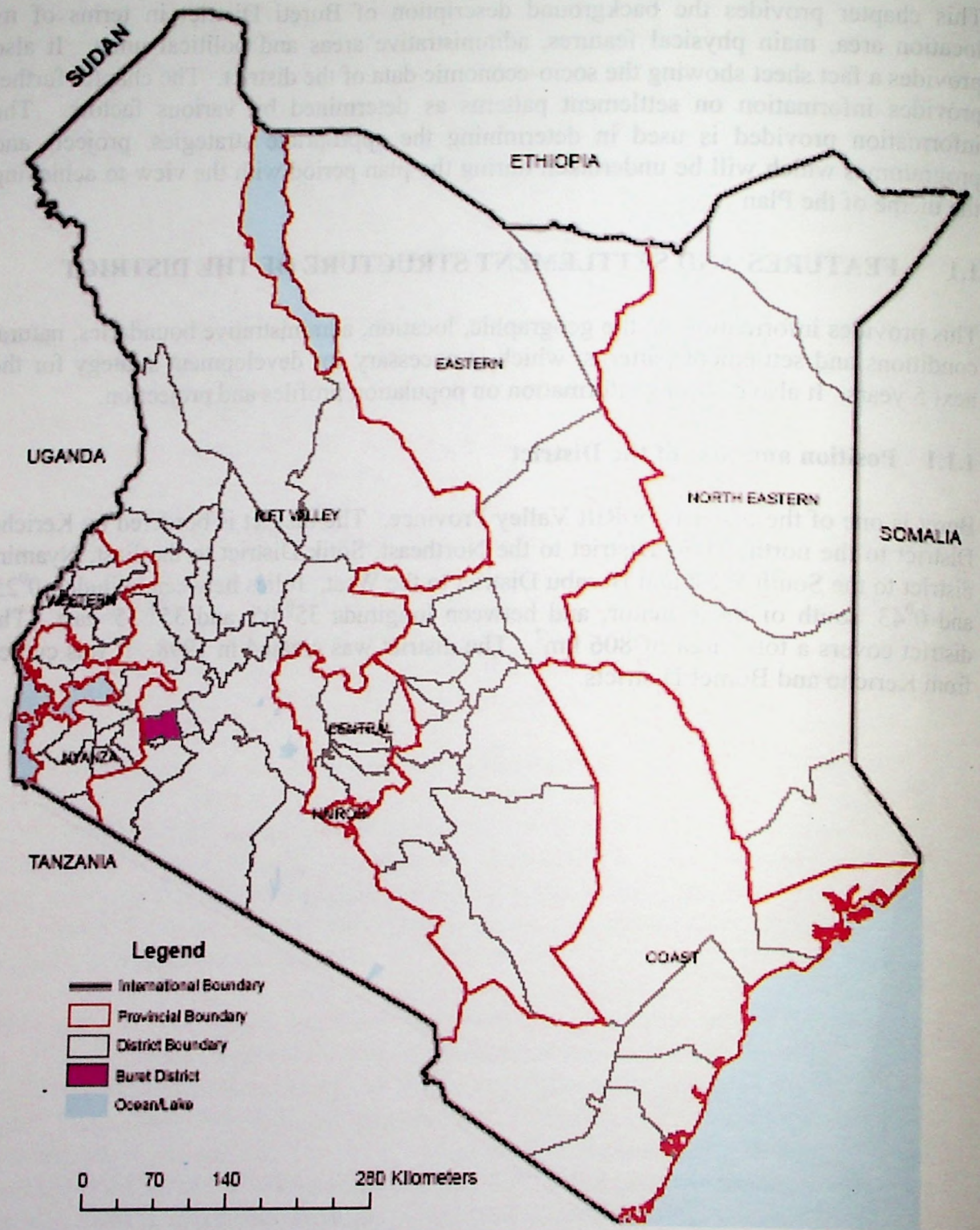
Source: District Statistics Office, Bureti, 2008

The district has a population density of 385 people per km² and this is projected to increase to 393 persons per km² in 2010 and to 403 persons per km² in 2012.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

The landscape of the district is characterized by a topography that gives way to flatter terrain interspersed by hills to the South and West. Rivers and streams in the district flow from Northwest to West. Most of these rivers originate from the Mau Forest. Such rivers

Map 1: Location of Bureti District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into 5 divisions namely Bureti, Roret, Kimulot, Konoin and Cheptalal. These divisions are further divided into thirty-eight locations and eighty-eight sub-locations. Table 1 gives the area of the district by division.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Km2	Locations	Sub-locations
Bureti	180.2	7	22
Roret	139.8	6	15
Kimulot	302.9	5	11
Konoin	87.3	6	22
Cheptalal	95.8	5	12
Total	806	35	82

Source: District Survey Office, Buret, 2008

The district is sub-divided into two constituencies namely Buret and Konoin constituencies. Buret constituency covers Buret and Roret divisions while Konoin constituency covers Konoin, Kimulot and Cheptalal divisions.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Spatial distribution of population varies from one division to another. The most densely populated divisions are Buret and Roret with about 536 person per km² and 384 persons per km² respectively.

Table 2: Population Density Projection by Division

DIVISION	Area in Km ² .	1999	2008	2010	2012
Konoin	87.3	338	361	369	377
Kimulot	302.9	228	272	278	284
Cheptalal	95.8	343	372	381	389
Roret	139.8	322	384	392	406
Buret	180.2	450	536	548	560
Total	806	336	385	393	403

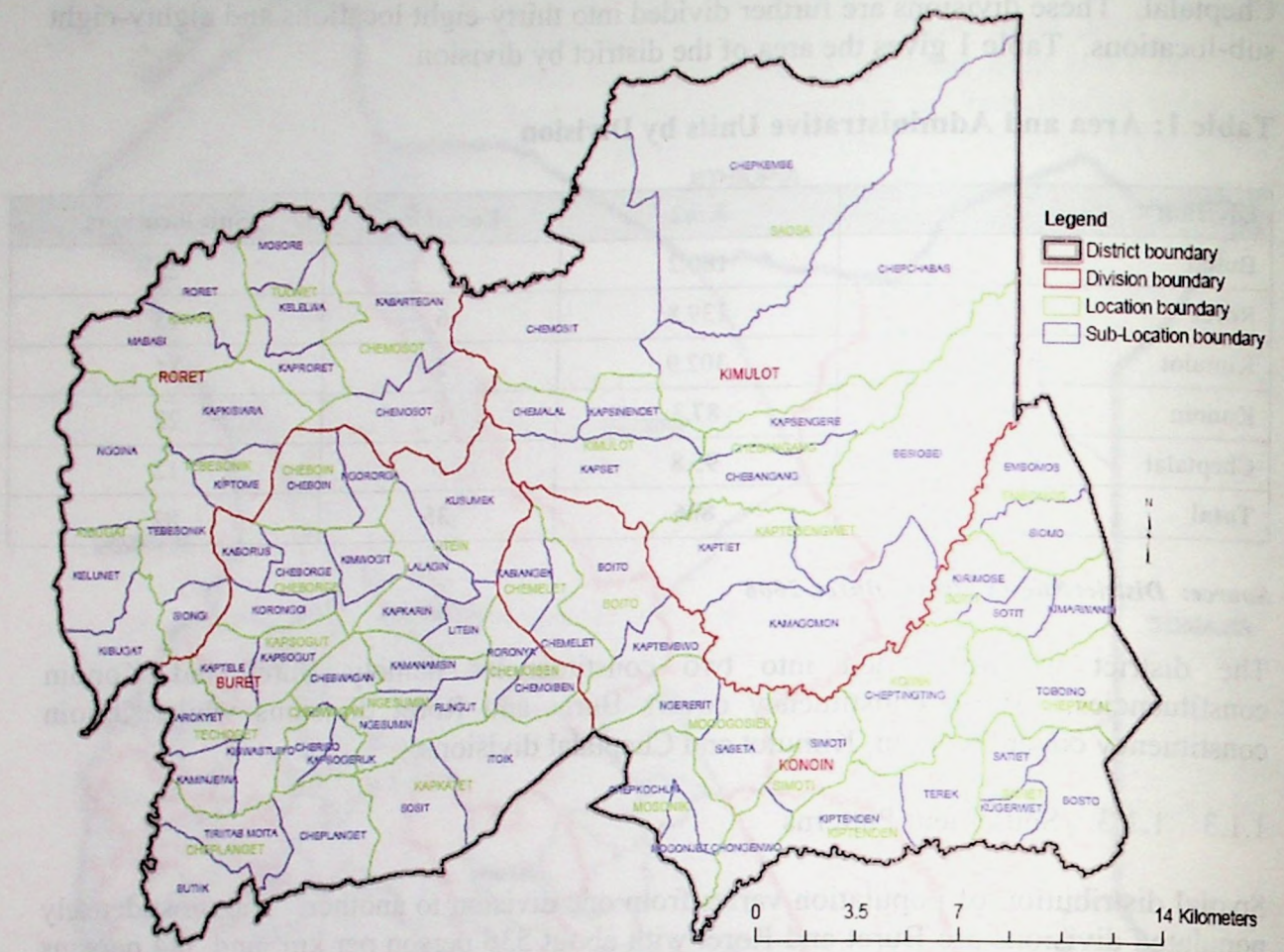
Source: District Statistics Office, Buret 2008

The district has a population density of 385 people per km² and this is projected to increase to 393 persons per km² in 2010 and to 403 persons per km² in 2012.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

The landscape of the district is characterized by a topography that gives way to flatter terrain interspersed by hills to the South and West. Rivers and streams in the district flow from Northeast to West. Most of these rivers originate from the Mau Forest. Such rivers

Map 2: Bureti District Administrative Boundaries



Division	Area (km ²)	Population (2011)	Population Density (per km ²)
Roret	101	128	1.27
Kimulot	272	228	0.84
Konoin	312	343	1.10
Other	124	152	1.23
Total	810	851	1.05

The district has a population density of 382 people per km² and this is projected to increase to 393 persons per km² in 2010 and to 403 persons per km² in 2011.

1.2. PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

The landscape of the district is characterized by a topography that gives way to hills remain interspersed by hills to the South and West. Rivers and streams in the district flow from Northeast to West. Most of these rivers originate from the Mt. Forest. Such rivers

include Chemosit flowing through Kimulot and Roret Divisions and form the border between Buret and Kericho District. River Itare flows through Kimulot and Konoin Divisions before joining Chemosit River. River Kipsonoi flows through Konoin and Sotik Divisions forming the boundary between Buret and Bomet/Kisii Central District.

The district's altitude varies from 1,800m to 3,000m and receives conventional type of rainfall Kimulot and Konoin Divisions receiving the highest amount of rainfall. Roret division is drier and receives lesser rainfall. Annual rainfall ranges from 1,700mm to 2,020mm and is well distributed.

Temperatures in the district range from 18°C to 20°C. July is the coldest month with an average of 16°C while the hottest season starts from December to February with average temperatures of 20°C. Temperature variation is determined by altitude. The district has a gazetted forest, the South Western Mau Forest Reserve, which occupies a total area of 32,700ha.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

This section contains information of the district population size, structure and distribution.

1.3.1 1.3.1 Population Projection by Sex and Age Cohort

The population size of Buret District is 299,969 as projected from the 1999 census after the Sotik population was pulled out. This population is expected to grow to 306,559 in 2010 and 348,295 in 2012, the annual population growth rate being 2.7 per cent. The summary of the distribution is shown in the table 3. About 58.2 per cent of the population is under 19 years of age. The socio-economic implication of this is increased demand on basic needs such as education, food, shelter, water and health facilities.

Table 3: Population Growth Projection by Sex and Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	20,135	19,645	39,780	25,673	25,049	50,722	26,086	26,442	52,528	26,700	27,043	53,743
5-9	17,854	17,412	35,266	22,765	22,202	44,967	23,202	22,631	45,833	23,713	23,131	46,844
10-14	17,007	17,398	34,405	21,685	22,184	43,869	22,063	22,567	44,630	22,539	23,059	45,598
15-19	13,984	14,136	28,120	17,831	18,024	35,855	18,170	18,369	36,539	18,563	18,667	37,230
20-24	11,942	12,034	23,976	15,227	15,344	30,571	15,519	15,619	31,138	15,855	15,957	31,812
25-29	9,938	8,932	18,870	12,672	11,389	24,061	12,908	11,599	24,507	13,188	11,849	25,037
30-34	6,927	5,725	12,652	8,832	7,300	16,132	8,981	7,434	16,415	9,175	7,596	16,771
35-39	6,317	5,423	11,740	8,055	6,915	14,970	8,232	7,066	15,298	8,410	7,219	15,629

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
40-44	4,742	3,528	8,270	6,046	4,498	10,544	6,178	4,597	10,775	6,312	4,696	11,008
45-49	3,907	2,728	6,635	4,982	3,479	8,461	5,092	3,554	8,646	5,202	3,631	8,833
50-54	2,875	1,935	4,810	3,666	2,467	6,133	3,746	2,521	6,267	38,927	2,576	41,503
55-59	2,467	1,263	3,730	1,870	1,610	3,480	1,911	1,645	3,556	1,952	1,681	3,633
60-64	1,041	1,215	2,256	1,327	1,549	2,876	1,356	1,583	2,939	1,386	1,617	3,003
65-69	805	992	1,797	1,027	1,265	2,292	1,050	1,292	2,342	1,072	1,321	2,393
70-74	650	793	1,443	829	1,011	1,840	847	1,034	1,881	866	1,055	1,921
75-79	543	538	1,081	693	686	1,379	708	702	1,410	723	717	1,440
80+	621	804	1,425	792	1,025	1,817	809	1,046	1,855	827	1,070	1,897
TOTAL	121,755	114,501	236,256	153,972	145,997	299,969	156,858	149,701	306,559	195,410	152,885	348,295

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0<5	20,123	19,644	39,767	25,673	25,049	50,722	26,086	26,442	52,528	26,700	27,043	53,743
3-5	12,568	11,324	23,892	14,549	13,954	28,503	14,867	14,260	29,127	15,189	14,569	29,758
6-13	27,876	27,287	55,163	35,590	35,908	71,498	36,369	36,696	73,065	37,157	37,489	74,646
14-18	16,215	15,884	32,099	19,046	18,856	37,902	19,464	19,269	38,733	19,885	19,686	39,571
15-30	38,756	38,874	77,630	48,503	47,493	95,996	49,566	48,533	98,099	50,639	49,582	100,221
15-65	70,794	58,954	129,748	77,672	69,726	147,398	79,373	71,254	150,627	81,091	72,796	153,887
60+ years	3,694	3,987	7,681	4,669	5,535	10,204	4,771	5,657	10,428	4,875	5,779	10,654

Source: District Statistics Office, Buret, 2008

Age Group 6-13 (primary school): There are 71,498 primary school going children in the District. This population is projected to increase to 73,065 in 2010 and 74,646 in 2012. The increase in this population calls for investment in the education facilities such as more primary schools and more trained staff.

Age Group 14-18 (Secondary school): These are children of secondary school going age. This population is 37,902 and is projected to increase to 38,733 in 2010 and 39,571 in 2012. The increase in secondary school population in the district calls for the establishment of more secondary schools and institutes of technology to train on various skills to enable them to be self-reliant and contribute to economic development. There is also a need to construct and equip more polytechnics to train primary school leavers in practical skills to enable them participate in income generating activities to help alleviate poverty.

Age Group 15-30 (Female Reproductive Age): The female reproductive population is 90,267 in 2008 and is projected to grow to 98,099 in 2010 and to 100,221 in 2012. This population requires facilities like health centres for improved health for both mothers and children. The district will also be required to promote family planning activities to control the population growth rate within manageable levels.

15-65 Age Group (Labour-force): The district has a labour force of 147,398 currently. It is projected to be 150,627 in 2010 and is expected to increase to 153,887 in 2012. Majority of the labour force are males.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development. The main objectives of the sector are to promote and facilitate production of food and other agricultural raw materials. This sector will be keen on value addition of tea, as tea is the main cash crop in the district. Horticulture development will foster food security and increase incomes by selling the surplus. Also the sector aims at providing and facilitating livestock extension services and promotion of aquaculture development.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors; Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage. The district will particularly concentrate on putting up value addition industries.

In addition to this the district will also seek the support of the private sector as well as to seek to encourage prospective investors to exploit the productive potential existing in the various sub-sectors including agriculture and livestock development. In particular this will involve the assistance of development partners to initiate agro-processing industries to exploit the vast potential in agriculture. This will necessitate training and capacity building of farmers in terms of their technical competence and ability to understand the potential existing in the local, regional and global markets. In order to accomplish this, the focus will also be on the development of physical infrastructure for instance improving the road network and other basic infrastructure for this sector to thrive.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Production costs are high if physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Environment, Mineral Resources, Water and Sanitation. Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. A clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire population is healthy.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The Human resource development comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public health and Labour and Human resources development. The education sub-sector is mandated to promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. The health sub-sector creates an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector empowers the district inhabitants to make informed decisions on various issues affecting their lives in addition to influencing them to form opinions and brings about change. The sector sensitizes the people on their expected development role and informs them on development policies and advices the public on issues of importance in other sectors.

Information is also a tool used in the fight against social injustices since it encourages debate and promotes alternative viewpoints. Information is a vital tool for sensitization, education and entertainment.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies in the district for social economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems in the district are functional and operating, upholds the rule of law, protects the fundamental rights of citizens, and in overall, the sector take lead in provision of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish. Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty, more equally, projects and programmes cannot take off in an insecure environment.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee and other sub-committees. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects are tracked and their impact closely monitored. The sector also facilitates the implementation of government programs and financial support for development projects and administration of government finances through the district treasuries.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector is important in the district since it promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth of the district. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centers, which impart self supporting skills to them.

The sector is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet provides the district data in terms of topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, agriculture, weather, key sectoral data and socio-economic indicators. The information is used to link subsequent chapters especially in determining strategies, projects/programmes to be implemented during the plan period.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Area	
Total area	806 km ²
Arable area	747.2km ²
Non-arable area	26.1km ²
Gazetted forest	32.7km ²
Non Gazetted forests	Nil
Urban area	12.5 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Highest altitude	3,000
Lowest	1,800
Rainfall	
Maximum rainfall	2,020
Minimum rainfall	1,700
Temperature	
Highest temperature	20°C
Lowest	16°C
Temperature average	18°C
Demographic and population profiles	
District population	299,969
Population structure:	
Total No. of females	145,997
Total No. of males	153,972
Male /Female sex ratio	105:100
Total No. Youthful population (15-30)	95,996
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	71,498
Total labour force (15-55)	147,398
Dependency ration	100:96
Population growth rate%	2.7
Density	
Highest density	536
Lowest	272
Average	385
Urban population	2,606
No. of towns with population of 2,000 to 10,000	1
Demography	
Crude birth rate	46.9/1000
Crude death rate	6.8/1000
Life expectancy	57.8 years -Male & 63.3 years -Female
Infant Mortality rate	60/1000
Under five mortality rate	102/1000
Total fertility rate	3.8
Percentage of women using contraceptives(CPR) %	24
Percentage Birth weight<2500gm%	1.1
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No of households	54,544

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INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Average household size	5.5
No. of females headed households	10,164
No of disabled	2387
Children Working Under 15 years	7232
Food poverty%	34.4
District absolute poverty%	32.6
Contribution to National poverty%	0.28
Average household incomes	
Agriculture%	85
Rural self-employment%	8
Wage employment%	3
Urban self-employment%	2
Other%	2
Number of unemployed	132,127
Agriculture	
Average farm size	2Ha
Main foods crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, sorghum, millet
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee and pyrethrum
Total acreage under food crops	36,000ha
Total acreage under cash crops	16,000ha
Main storage facilities:	
On and off-farm storage	Conventional stores, barns
Population working in the agriculture sector	291,131
Household engaged in agriculture(Farm families)	52,933
Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep
Population working in the livestock sector	211,000
Size of gazetted forests	32.5 km ²
% of people engaged in forest related activities saw mills, furniture works	0.5
Cooperatives	
Dormant Cooperatives	37
Coffee Societies	1
Housing Cooperatives	2
SACCOs	5
Women Cooperatives	2
Dairy Cooperatives	27
Number of Cooperative Societies	60
Coffee Societies	3
Housing Cooperatives	2
SACCOs	14
Dairy Cooperatives	34
Multi-purpose Cooperatives	1
Women Cooperatives	2
Tea Purchase	3
Active Cooperative Societies	23
SACCOs	9
Dairy Cooperatives	8
Tea Purchase	3
Total Turnover	
Coffee Societies	6,132,104
SACCOs	63,854,587
Dairy Cooperatives	7,990,873
Dairy Cooperatives	7,990,873
Multi-purpose Cooperatives	52,000
Tea purchasing	15,701,981
Total Registered Membership	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Coffee Societies	1,796
SACCOs	20,104
Dairy Cooperatives	8,379
Multipurpose Purpose Cooperatives	62
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	20,000
Number of households with access to potable water	25,000
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of wells	34
Number of protected springs	30
Number of boreholes	8
Number of dams	0
Number of households with roof catchments	2,000
Average distance to nearest potable water point	0.5km
Number of VIP latrines	2,998
Education facilities	
Pre-primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	289
Total enrolment rates	Boys 46.6%
	Girls 45.7%
Total drop-out rates	Boys 1.1%
	Girls 1.2%
Teacher/pupil ration	1:33
Primary	
Number of Public primary schools	166
Number of Private Primary Schools	53
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Females	38,493
Males	38,502
Total drop-out rates by sex	
	Females 16%
	Males 14%
Teacher/pupil ration	1:34
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Females	8
Males	6
Secondary	
Number of public secondary schools	80
Number of Private Secondary Schools	4
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Female	30.5% 5,105
Male	34% 5,842
Total drop-out rates by sex	
Female	13%
Male	12%
Teacher/pupil ratio	
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Females	4
Males	4
Tertiary	
Number of other training institution (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	11
Main type of training institutions	Commercial colleges
Adult literacy	
Number of adult literacy centres	130

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS		
Enrolment by sex			
Males	5,141		
Females	961		
Drop-out rate by sex			
Females	80%		
Males	30%		
Literacy levels by sex			
Females	63%		
Males	84%		
Health			
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria 35%, RTI 20%, Skin disease 12.2%		
Doctor: patient ration	1:44,668		
Hospitals	4		
Health centres	12		
Dispensaries	40		
Total Bed space	416		
Clinics	13		
Average distance to the nearest health facility	5km		
% household with access to health facility	73%		
HIV prevalence (%)	3.3		
Energy			
Number of households with electricity connections	1800		
Number of trading centres with electricity	13		
% Rural households using solar power	0.5%		
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas (lighting and cooking)	99%		
Transport facilities			
Total kilometres of roads(i.e. earth, Murram (RAR) bitumen), by division, location and sub-location			
	Earth	Murram	Bitumen
Buret division	22.2km	68km	14km
Konoin division	39km	93.2km	20km
Roret division	26km	77.6km	28 km
Kimulot division	10km	88.8km	5 km
Cheptalal	20km	67km	0km
Cheborgei	16km	51.3km	0km
Total	133.2km	434.5km	67km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	None		
Number of public service vehicles	Not determined		
Communication			
Number of households, private and public organizations with telephone/Mobile connections	Not determined		
Mobile services coverage %	Telekom, Orange, Zain and Safaricom		
Number of post offices	3		
Sub-post offices	3		
Number of telephone booths	39		
Number of households without radios	Data not available		
Number of cyber cafes	6		
Trade, commerce and Tourism			
Number of trading centres	18		
Number of registered hotels	None		
Number of tourist class hotels	None		
Main tourist class attractions	None		
Number of registered hotels	None		
Number of licensed enterprises	Not determined		
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Not available		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	2
Number of other financial institutions	2
Number of Micro-Finance institutions	3

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive overview of the district's development status, including a review of the current situation, an analysis of the district's strengths and weaknesses, and a discussion of the district's development priorities. This information will be used to inform the development of the district's development plan for the period 2008-2012.

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Table 5: Review of the District's Development Status

Department	No. of Projects in Progress	Total Budget (KSh)	Actual Expenditure (KSh)
Health	10	100,000,000	80,000,000
Education	15	150,000,000	120,000,000
Agriculture	8	80,000,000	60,000,000
Water	5	50,000,000	40,000,000
Other	12	120,000,000	90,000,000
Total	60	600,000,000	490,000,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the previous plan 2002-2008, highlighting constraints faced during its implementation and identifying lessons learnt. It also gives linkages of this DDP with the national policies as articulated in the relevant documents. It further stipulates development challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues experienced in the district.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS DDP (2002-2008)

During the previous plan period 2002-2008, various programmes, projects and activities were implemented so as to address the theme of the plan, which was "Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction". The programs and projects implemented were in line with the Investment Programs outlined in the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation.

At the beginning of the plan period, the sectors identified the major constraints to development in the district. These included low resource, poor marketing systems, inadequate AI services and poor state of roads. The situation has improved moderately over the plan period but not as projected by the various sectors.

During the plan period, there was an increase in released devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, CBF, etc. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not captured in the current plan. District programmes like NALEP, LVEMP continued to be implemented as well as those from the ministry of health. The increased funding at the district level led to improved performance in most of the sectors. The implementation was as follows:-

Table 5: Review of Implementation of 2002-2008 DDP

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of stalled Projects	No. of ongoing Projects	Total Project expenditure (Kshs Millions)
Livestock development	9	7	2	6	2.5
Agriculture	7	3	4	3	32
Education	6	7	-	4	591.9
Provincial Administration	5	4	1	1	7.4
Lands and settlement	1	1	1	1	2
Roads and Public works	4	2	2	2	64
water and sanitation	2	7	1	5	144.4
Adult education	1	1	-	-	0.05
Social Services & culture	3	4	-	4	3
Health	5	5	-	4	217
Information Technology	3	1	2	-	0.1
Penal Institution	1	Nil	-	-	0
Energy	1	12	-	-	132

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Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of stalled Projects	No. of ongoing Projects	Total Project expenditure (Kshs Millions)
Tourism	1	Nil	-	-	0
Town council	1	2	-	1	16
Enterprise Development	1	1	-	-	7
Forestry	2	2	-	-	2
CDF Bureti	-	234	5	229	111
CDF Konoin	-	312	10	302	125
Total	53	551	15	531	1457.35

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

During the plan period the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which include: poor physical infrastructure especially roads which increased the cost of doing business, high cost of farm inputs affecting farm produce, insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure, increasing number of orphans, inadequate resources, unwillingness to observe approved work plans.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Limited participation by stakeholders in the identification and prioritization of projects and programmes led to many projects and programmes being implemented outside the plan. There is need therefore for the plan preparation to be all-inclusive for its adoption as a blueprint for the district. There is need to constitute the sector working groups at the district level. This will enable the district priorities to be incorporated in the budget. Insufficient allocation of resources affected the implementation and completion of projects.

2.4 DDP LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

Infrastructure

The poor state/dilapidated physical infrastructure in the district is one of the major impediments to trade and investment. There is need to improve on the road network to enable farmers' access markets for their produce. The state of existing roads needs to be improved.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths Well established Roads office; Availability of devolved funds to support development of physical infrastructure; Presence of District Roads	Weaknesses Lack of infrastructure needed for road maintenance; Obsolete construction equipments. Cumbersome and lengthy procurement procedures; Lack of enough contractors in the district; Expansiveness of the district.
Opportunities Rural electrification policy; Favourable government policy on road re-classification Road 2000 project	Threats Encroachment of road reserves Unplanned settlements hindering road construction

Poverty

Based on the Kenya Integrated Households and Budget Survey, absolute poverty in the district is 32.6%. The poor population in Bureti are scattered all over the district. The most affected are those living in urban areas and in lower zones. Entrepreneurial skills

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should be imparted to the unemployed youths while farmers should be encouraged to diversify their agricultural production. At the same time, policies and programs should be initiated and executed to benefit the majority.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Arable land for cultivation; Entrepreneurial mind of the community.	Limited access to credit; Rising cost of farm implements; Unstable price for farm produce.	Devolved funds on CDF,LATF; Available market for farm produce.	High Inflation rate; Unpredictable weather conditions; HIV and AIDS menace.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/Aids and poverty are related and both have negative impacts on development. During the previous plan periods, the district witnessed a reduction on the prevalence of HIV/Aids from 7 to 5 by 2007 and to 3.2 by 2008. The District has 10 VCT sites and 24 VCT trained counsellors.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Strong support from NACC; Active NGOs; Organized awareness campaign.	Social stigma; Poverty, illiteracy and ignorance.	Guidance and counselling Programmes; Donor support; More enrolment rates in schools.	Un-favourable cultural practices; Drug and alcohol abuse.

Environmental Issues

The district has several degraded hilltops especially in the lower altitude areas and effort is being made to afforestate them. The small wetlands available in the district have similar problems of ownership uncertainty thus causing encroachment and sub segment destruction.

Riverbanks are being encroached by individual farmers to an extent of collapsing the banks. Efforts are being made to enforce EMCA (1999), Water Act 2002 and Agricultural Act requirement on river line protection through participatory approach

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

Some packaging materials used by traders pose a major challenge to environment. Packaging materials used in industries e.g. polythene bags and plastics are unfriendly to environment. Most trading centres within the district have been left with the challenge of handling packaging material. People dispose them in unsafe manner leading to blockage of storm drains and act as breeding places for disease vectors.

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SWOT Analysis

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

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies			
Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Strategies
1. Literacy (Low Literacy Level)	Poverty Neglect Lack of information Educational facilities (Inadequate) Inadequate personnel Cultural barrier	To promote education and literacy as a basic human right and need To ensure quality education offered in all learning institutions through constant monitoring and evaluation of the learning process To ensure that the national level of transition rate of 70% from primary to secondary education is achieved in the district. To mobilize and sensitize the community on the need to enrol all school- age children, especially the girl child in learning institutions To work in liaison with parents, leaders, Community Based Organizations, Non Governmental Organizations and the community in general in the provision of infrastructure in learning institutions	Mobilizing the community to improve on access, retention, transition rate and gender parity. Conducting capacity building symposium for school managers and teachers Intensifying assessment program in learning institutions to improve on the quality of education offered Establishing guidance and counselling in learning institutions Monitoring and audit inspection of all revenue received in public educational institution
2. High poverty levels	High Level of Unemployment	To facilitate access to markets	Build farmers capacity on marketing skills and value

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Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies			
Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Strategies
	Lack of resources(i.e. Land, Initial Capital) Low produce (from the Livestock, Agriculture activities) Lack of Marketing Channels for the Produce) Competition Lack of Diversification Technology and Innovation (Inadequate) Networking Poor infrastructure HIV/Aids	Development of small and medium enterprises Increase the competitiveness of locally manufactured products Development of markets for locally produced products Encourage graduation of enterprises from small to medium and large scale	addition Encourage the technology adoption implementation in the MSMEs sector Promotion of women and youth enterprises in the district
3. Diseases outbreak (Typhoid, TB, Malaria)	Clean Water (Inadequate) Shortage of Health Personnel Inaccessible Health Facilities Waste Disposal (Sanitation – Toilets) Water Pollution Lack of Prevention Activities Ignorance (Self treatment) Drug Shortages both in Community and Government run facilities	Creating awareness on mode of transmission. Reduction of mosquito population. Provision of clean drinking water To reduce or eliminate immunizable diseases	Health Education Training of more health workers on disease surveillance Defaulter tracing
4. Roads	Political Influence Inadequate Supervision Corruption Use of substandard Construction Materials Poor road maintenance on time(Unqualified Contractors) Lack of Equipment(Local Authorities) Inadequate funding Encroachment of the road reserves	Provide accessible all weather roads. Develop small-scale contractors Job creation through labour intensive approach and machine based application to road construction	Involve stakeholders in identification feeder roads that require maintenance in their areas. To improve earth roads to gravel standard. Encourage small-scale contractors to employ the locals where the road passes
5. Environment (Degradation)	Pollution Planting of eucalyptus trees along river banks Soil Erosion Destruction of the diversity (Tree felling or Charcoal burning	To promote environment management and cooperation with agencies that deal with environmental issues	Environmental protection and conservation through appropriate Livestock management Promotion of agro forestry and on farm tree farming in order

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Strategies
	<p>High population density (High) Overstocking Overgrazing Cultivation along river banks Low tree planting (Agro foresting) Diversion of river course Poor agricultural farming techniques Grazing at swampy area and cutting the reeds</p>		<p>to enhance environmental conservation for sustainable resource base</p>
<p>7. Livestock Diseases and Quality(breeds)</p>	<p>Collapse dips Shortage of Personnel both technical and dip attendants AI limited and expensive Quantity Vs quality Veterinary services are expensive</p>	<p>To strengthen institutions in the livestock sub sector Improve artificial insemination services To strengthen monitoring and evaluation system</p>	
<p>8. Food Insecurity</p>	<p>Use of poor quality seeds; Insufficient use of farm inputs e.g. fertilizers; Price fluctuation; Concentration by farmers on cash crop; Poor linkage between research findings with farming practices.</p>	<p>Increase agricultural production by application of farm inputs in the face of shrinking land holding.</p>	<p>Increase availability of improved livestock genetic materials through use o AI and purchase of superior breeds from other areas. Hold farmer trainings, field days and demonstrations to build capacity in animal husbandry practices and new production technologies.</p> <p>Avail high quality seeds</p> <p>Dissemination and education of farmers on extension packages</p> <p>Research Extension linkages strengthen in order to disseminate new innovations</p> <p>Regulation and control of farm inputs in collaboration with KEPHIS through certification of suitable stockists Surveillance and control of pest or disease outbreak in partnership with the farmers. Provision of agricultural extension services Supporting agricultural research and promoting</p>

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies			
Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Strategies
			technology delivery Regulating and quality control inputs, produce and products from the sector Management and control of pests and diseases in crops
9. Water (Inadequate water supply)	Destruction of water catchment; Planting of eucalyptus trees along river banks; Poor rain harvesting; Destruction of existing springs; Inadequate funding for water schemes; Undersigned water projects	To improve storage and availability of water in the district	To put up water storage structures in the district; Start water supply structures in the district.
10. Low penetration of electricity	Expensive to supply electricity; Political Influence; High cost of generating electricity; Lack of know how on how to tap alternative sources of power.	To increase uptake of electricity	Encourage institutions to generate own-electricity; Increase uptake by targeting public institutions.
11. HIV/AIDS (High Prevalence Rate)	Poverty; Cultural practices; Drug abuse; Social stigma	To reduce HIV prevalence and prolong life for PLWHA	To use PLWHA in campaigns Create more awareness and encourage people for VCTs

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the various development initiatives that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of sub-sectors in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the various plan periods to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is a major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The sub-sectors considered under this sector are agriculture, livestock and fisheries development, seeds, forestry and wildlife and cooperative development. The production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the district consultations, the stakeholders prioritised the areas of intervention as being in value addition of agricultural products, food security and food self-sufficiency.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: To improve the production of competitive agricultural, sustainable livestock and fisheries products, growth of a viable and profitable cooperative sector and sustainable management of land resources.

CHAPTER THREE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over 90 percent of the population lives their lives in this sector. The district will endeavour to increase food production through better inputs supplies and agro-industry promotion. There will also be promotion of livestock breeding through disease control and improved breeds. The district will endeavour to improve the marketing of agricultural and livestock products through revamping and re-organising defunct cooperatives that collapsed during the plan 2003-2007 plan period.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and livestock production are the major sub-sectors in the district. Majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The sector also provides raw materials such as tea, coffee, cotton and milk for industries within and outside the district. The co-operative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers and the sector then markets their products. The district has about 37 cooperative societies with a turnover of over Kshs. 40 million annually.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

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3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over 90 percent of the population draws their livelihood from this sector. The district will endeavour to increase food production through better inputs supplies and agro-industrial promotion. There will also be promotion of livestock keeping through disease control and improved breeds. The district will endeavour to improve the marketing of agricultural and livestock produce through revamping and reviving defunct cooperatives that collapsed during the plan 2002-2008 plan period.

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3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Provision of policy Guidelines, Inputs and extension services
Veterinary Department.	Give support towards; Vaccination , Tick and pest control, Provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial Insemination (AI), provision of extension services on disease control.
Livestock production department	Provision of extension services on livestock production issues
Co-operative Department	Enforcement of the co-operatives society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector. Organization of farmers' association to secure loans.
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificates of lease.
SACCOs, Micro-finance institutions, Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	<p>Improve food security; Production of high quality produce;</p> <p>Improve road network in the production areas.</p>	<p>High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities high cost credit;</p> <p>Low market prices for the products Staff shortage Low capital base for most farmers Disorganized marketing channels for dairy and dairy products Poor infrastructure</p>	<p>Group approach in service delivery Collaboration and Partnership Linkage of groups/individuals to Micro Finance Institutions and other financial bodies</p>
Livestock development	<p>Improve the quality of products; Increase quality of pasture.</p> <p>Promotion of agricultural extension services.</p> <p>Hide & Skins improvement for industrialization.</p>	<p>High cost of farm inputs Poor infrastructure for effective Extension services delivery Lack of market for livestock production Poor/Low quality breeding, Shortage of extension personnel High disease incidence, Unavailability of vaccines at the right time and quantities. Frequent outbreaks of noticeable diseases e.g. Foot & mouth.</p>	<p>Venture into small scale processing in order to increase /add value Improve skills on livestock husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns. Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques. Introduce effective disease control measures e.g. vaccination, quarantine Promote the establishment of community veterinary drugs stores at village level. Diversification of the breeds reared</p>
Cooperative Development	<p>Revitalization of the sector</p>	<p>Mismanagement of cooperatives</p>	<p>Intensive training and leadership roles to members. Intensify the supervision of cooperatives</p>

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Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Veterinary services	Enhanced disease surveillance both in the field and lab services. Vaccination of livestock against preventable diseases. Intensification of veterinary public health services. Promoting the use of AI services Pest and disease control.	Inadequate staff for extension work High cost of drugs Inadequate funds Lack capacity on AI services	Staff mobilization procurement of vaccines and vaccination. Promote establishment of community based AI services providers. Farmer training on disease and control
Co-operative development	Improve market for farm produce. Enhance mobilization of funds. Increase production and products.	Stiff competition. Poor leadership in management of co-operative societies. High cost of farm inputs. Lack of capital.	Improve leadership skills. Promote formation and management of co-operatives. Ensure co-operatives are well managed.
Fisheries	Sensitize community on fish farming. Identify sites for introduction of fishponds.	Lack of funds and technical personnel. Inadequate awareness of fish farming as an income generating activity. Apathy of fish as a source of food.	Provide funds and technical staff. Awareness of fish as a source of food. Establish individual fish ponds.

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

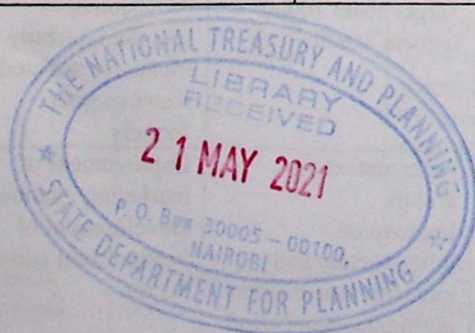
Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP	Achieve sustained agriculture and Livestock production and environment management	Targets 6 focal areas in a division which is almost 6000,000 persons	Provision of extension services to both individual and group farmers
NMK	Reduce extreme hunger and poverty	Funds about five at kshs.120,000 per group per year	Provision of grants to farmer groups for food security improvements
NAAIAP	To increase access and use Of certified inputs by resource poor farmers	Target about 10000 farmers in a division	Provision of specified quantity of inputs for selected resource poor farmers
SHoMAP	Improve on horticultural activities Increase incomes and reduce poverty among horticultural farmers	Form marketing groups Improve on infrastructure and intensify sensitization during the plan period	Improvement of marketing channels Development of horticultural sub-sector

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Pineapple Factory	Improving Marketing of Pineapples	Target the farmers from Roret, Cheborgei and Buret divisions	Establish 1 pineapple factory in Roret division
Water Harvesting for horticultural crops production	Increase horticultural crops production Increase farm income	Encourage the construction of about 6 water pans per year	Water pan construction

(A) On going Projects: Livestock and Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Activities
NALEP- National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme(SIDA and GOK) -District wide	To achieve agriculture and sustained livestock production and environmental management.	Five focal areas per year	Support of participatory extension service delivery and general community development.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya-NMK- District wide.	To reduce extreme hunger and poverty	Groups	Group empowerment and facilitation of enterprise development
Farmer field schools-FFS by land O Lakes-Bureti Division	To empower farmers enterprise skill development through interactions, innovations, and farmer-farmer learning.	2 cooperative societies in the district.	Formation of farmer field schools in Sotik and Ketengeret; Development of strategic action plan; Implementation of plan.
Milk Processing plant in Kimulot and Konoin divisions	To improve marketing channels of raw milk	2 No. milk cooling plants	Construction of the facilities
Establishment of Animal feed plant at Litein	Provide animal feed to farmers in order to increase production	1 plant to serve 15,000 farmers	Construct a medium size animal feed plant
Poultry project District wide	To increase total production of eggs and poultry meat.		Encourage farmers to take poultry farming as a business.
Animal husbandry improvement District wide	Improved livestock productivity	Trainings, demonstrations, exposure, field days in every period	Trainings.



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(B) New project proposals: Livestock and Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Output Activities
NALEP PHASE II	To develop an effective institutional set up for programme coordination and management- To improve the focal area extension approach To promote appropriate, technical in agriculture and livestock To strengthen collaboration with private sector and other service providers	6 focal areas per year.	Provision of extension services to individuals and farmers groups
Njaa Marufuku Kenya - NMK	To reduce extreme hunger and poverty	120 groups funded	Provision of grants to farmer groups for food security improvement. Train farmer groups
East African Dairy Development Programme	To improve productivity and marketing of dairy and dairy products in the district	2 milk cooler plants 1 milk plant for value addition chain improvement, employment creation and industrialization	Community empowerment. Installation of plants
Core poverty Programme: Dairy project, Poultry development, Dairy goat project, Beekeeping project, District wide	To combat hunger and poverty through promotion of improved enterprise performance/ productivity.	Individuals and farmer groups (CIGs/ Extension groups)	Farmers' trainings and exposure.
Mainstreaming Cross cutting issues in all programmes District wide			In collaboration with relevant advocacy bodies.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector links with GJLOS since security is of paramount importance to the overall development of the district. The sector relates to Human Resource Development sector on issues regarding the general health of the public in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sectors activities and programmes as well as food security and nutrition.

Physical infrastructure sector is critical to Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment water and sanitation sectors due to the importance of road network flow, water and irrigation, and local authorities with regard to physical development of markets. The sector is also important in terms of rural electrification for promotion of agribusiness industries and general energy supply for domestic use.

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Human resource development sector is important to this sector due to its role of providing labour and technical skills.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger while ensuring environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental programs. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by the absence of working water and sanitation and waste management facilities, in this regard, reforestation programme, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes have been proposed with an aim of tackling the problem of environmental degradation, this will ensure that the district is not left behind in its effort to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The sector creates an enabling environment for the development and promotion of tourism, trade, investment and industrialization for improved livelihood of all inhabitants of the district.

3.2.1 Sector Mission and Vision

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will promote value addition through construction of agro-processing industries. The district, through the DDC, will support the private sector and other prospective investors to exploit the potential in agriculture and livestock sub-sectors and invest in the agro-processing. The physical infrastructure sector will also be expected to focus in improving the road network and other necessary infrastructure for this sector to thrive.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector plays a vital role in the attainment of the development objectives including the MDGs, number one on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and MDG number eight on developing global partnership for development. The sector contributes significantly to the creation of employment opportunities. It is envisaged that, raw materials, locally available will be utilized to set up agro-based industries like fruit juice processing.

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Industries should be set up in the area to process the various Agricultural and Livestock products in the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
SAGAs	To provide funding for projects
Development Partners	Publicity and Advocacy
Civil Society Organizations	Provision of requisite infrastructure and security, arbitration and disputes settlement, development of standards and markets
Universities and Research Institutions	Research and development
Other Sectors	Technical support

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Objectives	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector. Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries;	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable business concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new entrepreneur proposals. Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Industries and small scale enterprises	Increases access to credit skills and information	Poor infrastructure – Electricity, telecommunications, roads and water High cost and limited access to credit. Inadequate management, technical and entrepreneurial skills Poor linkage with research.	Provide the physical infrastructure. Formation of associations to facilitate flow of information of associations to facilitate flow of information, credit training and support services.

(A) On –Going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industrialization

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promising Trader courses	To provide business management skills to enterprises within the district.	To establish Micro enterprises within the district	Training business management.
Training of entrepreneurs	Sensitization of indigenous entrepreneurs in the sub sector in processing, management and marketing.	To sensitize both existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Arranging seminars /workshops on quarterly basis in every market center.

(B) New Project Proposals: Industrialization

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fruit Processing Plant	1	To provide a way of preserving fruits	To have the fruit processing plants completed by 2011	Purchasing of necessary machines Getting the right technical assistants

(B) New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Creating awareness for tourism promotion	1	To create awareness so as to attract local and international tourists	To have 1000 tourists per month visiting the areas	Publicity and advocacy Beautifying the attraction sites

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Development of this sector highly depends on provision of quality and adequate facilities such as roads, electricity and communication services. Entrepreneurial skills are vital in setting up and growth of businesses. Agriculture and Rural Development sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials this sector. Additionally, sound environmental management is required to avoid further environmental degradation which could pose danger to wildlife and by extension tourism industry.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The trade sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the local authorities help promote development projects which have helped improve the living standards of the people hence ease poverty related problems.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors; Roads, Airstrips, Transport, Energy, Housing and Public Works. Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is catalyst to sustainable economic growth. Production costs are low if physical infrastructure is developed and maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the already existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030"

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will open up access rural roads in agriculture potential areas. The roads sub-sector will also grade existing roads to make them all weather roads. This will assist farmers' access market for the produce. Rehabilitation of the main road from Litein to Bomet is envisaged to be done. This will aide reducing the cost of doing business.

Power will be provided to all divisions within the plan period. Public institution mainly secondary schools, market centres, health facilities and water source pump will be covered.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The road facilitates activities of various sectors and allows access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income of the people employed in the sector. During the plan period, it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence more people will get employed.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role of the stakeholder
Roads and public works	Maintenance of classified roads into motorable state throughout the year. Provide plans and supervise public works projects.
Kenya power and highly company	Maintain the existing power lines. extend power supply to new consumers and implement rural electrification programme.

Stakeholder	Role of the stakeholder
NGO's (CTDF)	Funding of community based water projects

3.3.5 Sectors/Sub-sectors Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network. Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Low funding of roads project Maintenance of roads delays until the roads becomes too dilapidated	Involve stakeholders in identification of feeder roads that require maintenance in their areas. To improve earth roads to gravel standard. Encourage small-scale contractors to employ the locals where the road passes.
Energy Development	Increase the proportion of population with access to electricity especially in the rural areas To reduce dependency on wood fuel	Over dependence on wood fuel Slow pace of rural electrification	To promote the development of alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas, solar energy and wind. Closely monitor the technical and financing of rural electrification
Transport	Expansion and modernization of the transport network in the district.	Poor transport network in the district	Create an enabling environment for the expansion of transport network
Local Government	Plan and control development. Destruction Tourism and Wildlife development	Haphazard development. Degradation of the forest. Poor infrastructural facilities, poaching and Human-wildlife conflict.	Preparation for physical plans for council markets. Conservation of Maasai Mau forest. Development of infrastructural facilities within its area of jurisdiction

3.3.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) On-going projects: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
E1084 (Chemitan-Kampala) Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	8.6Kms	Light gravelling Gravel patching Culvert cleaning
E1090 (Roret-Korongoi) Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	8.8Kms	Gravel patching
UR ₁₀ (Kapcheboo-Roret) Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	3.8Kms	Light bush clearing Gravel patching Culvert cleaning Light grading
UR ₄ (Kapkatet-Togomin) Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	3.0Kms	Light bush clearing New cross drain Light bush clearing Gravel patching Light grading
UR ₅ (Kabartegan-Chepkwarkwaran	Improve	1.8Kms	Gravel patching

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Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Buret Constituency	accessibility		Light grading Light bush clearing New cross drain
UR ₆ (Ngesumin-Cheplanget Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	6.3Kms	Light grading Gravel patching Heavy bush clearing New cross drain
UR ₇ (Kipwastiyo-Kapsinendet Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	4.8Kms	Rock fill for ditches Gravel patching New cross drain Light bush clearing Light grading
UR ₈ (Kapchelach-Mosore Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility	3.4 Kms	Culvert cleaning Gravel patching Light patching
UR ₉ (Roret-Mabasi	Improve accessibility	4.1 Kms	Light bush clearing Gravel patching New cross drain Culvert cleaning Light grading
Korotik-Seanin Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	12.0 Kms	Culvert cleaning Gravel patching Heavy gravel
E1085(Boito-Kiptui) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	11 Kms	Light grading Gravel patching Culvert cleaning
E1087(Cheptalal-Tarakambe) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	16.5Kms	Light grading Culvert cleaning Gravel patching
E186(Tengecha-Meswondo) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	21 Kms	Culvert clearing, Gravel patching
E186(Mogosiiek-Chebirbelek) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	6.0 Kms	Gravel patching Light grading Culvert cleaning
E189Kapset-Koiwa) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	17 Kms	Gravel patching Light grading Culvert cleaning
T2312(Kapset-Kimulot) Konoin Constituency)	Improve accessibility	11 Kms	Light grading Culvert cleaning Gravel patching
UR10(Sotit-Cheptingting-Koiwa) Konoin Constituency	Improve accessibility	8 Kms	Gravel patching
D226(Tulliot Culvert)Kfw Buret Constituency	Improve accessibility		Labour Activities
E1084(Chemitan-Kampala)Kfw Buret Constituency	Promote Social & Economic activities	10	
E189(Kapset-Koiwa)Kfw Konoin Constituency	“	17	Labour intensive activities
C24(Litein –Bomet)	“	41 Kms	Full contract to do standard tarmacking
Kiptui Bridge/Musaika Bridge Konoin Constituency	“	50Metres	Labour

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
L230 Kfv Buret		9.1 Kms	Machine based

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of activities
Routine Road maintenance District wide	1	To maintain roads	2,500 Kms	Labour intensive to cover the following; Gravelling; Patching; Light grading; Culvert cleaning

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sectors especially Agriculture and Rural Development and Trade, Tourism and Industry. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sectors. The health sub-sector also benefits due to the reduction of costs of availing services to the community and enabling them to respond to emergency issues. Renewable sources of energy helps conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Empowerment of vulnerable groups, like women and youth, will continue to be a priority in the sector. These groups of population will be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in food for work/ asset programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The Environment, Water and Sanitation sector form the base for a clean, secure and sustainable environment for the district inhabitants by promoting the quality of the country's environment and natural resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector mission and vision

In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main towns. The department also intends to reduce the distance one has to go to get clean water. Environment sub-sector has managed to reduce the number of trees cut down in attempts to conserve the environment attract rainfall. In addition, more trees.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has natural forest that forms the biggest water catchments area in the district. Currently the forest provides timber, fuel wood, fencing post, fodder for animals and fruits. Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. A clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire population is healthy.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Guidelines on the implementation of Environment Act 1999
Local community	Provision of the market for goods and services
NGOs, Civil Society and Donors	General program implementation strategies through donor consultation forums
Water Resource Users Association, Water Service Providers	Manage water projects from conception to their operation and maintenance

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to potable supply and sanitation to raise standard of living Intensify water resource management	Water pollution Lack of clean water Inaccessibility of water No proper sanitation	Intensify catchments, soil and water protection Intensify water quality and pollution control Sensitize the community on the need to boil water before drinking
Environmental conservation	Promote appropriate land use. -Integration of environment issues in planning. Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment.	Weak enforcement of existing laws. Non-adherence to physical planning and building laws.	Capacity-build stakeholders to improve understanding. Conduct public awareness campaigns. Effective coordination of district environment management committee.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Water

Name of Project/Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Chemosit-Ngoina Road Water project	Serve domestic and livestock with clan and water	Ngoina people and its surrounding	Laying of the pipes
Kaptebegwet Water project(CDTF)	Serve domestic and livestock with clan and water	Kaptebegwet people and surrounding areas	Complete distribution system
Tebesonik Water Project(CDTF)	Serve domestic and livestock with clan and water	Tebesonik Location and its environment	Facilitation of the complete gravitation Purchase of the pipes

(B) New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rural water supply	To ensure availability of clean portable water at reasonable distance for both domestic & Livestock use.	Ensure the 4 existing water supplies are rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of existing water supplies <u>Justification</u> Due to increased demand, there is need to rehabilitate the schemes.
Community water supplies	Provision of safe drinking water at a reasonable distance	Establish 5 community water schemes per division	Initiate small community water supplies. <u>Justification.</u> Need to establish community supplies which are affordable
Spring protection	Provision of safe drinking as an alternative of piped water	Establish 3 springs per division	Spring protection <u>Justification</u> Need to develop the springs in the new technology to avoid direct drawing of water
Rain water harvesting	Provision of an easier source of safe clean drinking water	Organize 40 Barazas at location level	Train communities on rain water harvesting <u>Justification</u> Need to provide an alternative source of safe drinking water
Litein/Kapkatet Sewerage project	-To facilitate sewerage waste disposal for a clean environment	-feasibility study to start immediately and works to start once funded for both by Litein town council and Kapkatet town	-Complete a sewerage disposal project. <u>Justification</u> The town currently has no sewerage.

(A) On-going projects: Environment

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Inputs
Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas	Increase forest diversity	300Ha	Labour, seedlings & fuel
Forestry extension	Increase tree cover on farms, farmer training and rehabilitation of degraded sites	2.5 million seedlings 50 tree nurseries 50Ha of rehabilitation	-Training sessions -Seeds -seedlings -fuel & allowances

(B) New projects: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment	To carry out awareness to 12 groups and 4 schools/ colleges per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize, volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using	Visit all industries and local authorities; prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land. Justification: Cases of pollution of the environment are increasing.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Water is an essential resource for both industrial and household use but also at local and household levels. In addition, illness as a result of water related diseases has a negative bearing on the economy. The time, energy and resources saved by improved access to water and sanitation can be used in productive economic activities. The sector is important to the Agriculture and rural development sector as it provides irrigation water while the latter provides food to the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross cutting Issues

A number of water projects have been proposed to be implemented during the plan period in order to improve access to portable water. This will be a big relief to women since they will have ample time to engage in productive activities.

Formulation of guidelines and code of practice for groundwater investigation, drilling and test pumping, construction of dams and boreholes with long life-span, protection of water catchment areas and ground water artificial recharge in five drainage basins is aimed at improving water catchment management. Monitoring of Resources will be given priority.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Development comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public health and Labour and Human resources development. The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. The most important resource for a country is competitive, qualitative, effective, healthy and well educated people.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The success of other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. In the plan period, resources will be ploughed towards improving the services in health and educational facilities. Efforts will be made to empower the un-employed youths.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Health sub-sector provides both preventive and curative services. The district will therefore effectively utilize the cost-sharing money to improve on service delivery. The sector is however, threatened by shortage of qualified nurses and doctors. Education sub-sector is a key growth driver in the district in that all sectors require human resource to develop. The sector will develop human skills for both formal and self-employment, mobilize people and resources necessary for local development and sensitize the local communities to conserve and use local resources effectively.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Policy formulation Provision of trained personnel Provision of support to the needy students in terms bursary allocation Research on education development Support for physical facility development. Funding for free primary and secondary education Construction of health facilities and provision of equipment
AMREF	Capacity building of CSOs, HIV and AIDS activities
CDF	Provision of bursaries to needy students Building of education facilities such as classrooms, laboratories and health facilities.
Adult education department	Establishment of adult education centres, to encourage the enrolment of adult learners, and provide teachers for the adult literacy classes, develop low cost learning materials, inspection and supervision of adult education programmes.

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Stakeholder	Role
Community	Proper maintenance of health facilities

3.5.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the Priorities, Constraints and Strategies for the Human Resource Development sector.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical Services and Public Health	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDS, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Health and Nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility, and affordability of health care. Strengthening curative health services to manage the top ten killer diseases. Improve maintenance of health care equipments and facilities. Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STI	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders such as the government, NGOs and private sector. Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel, equipment and transport. Poorly maintained road network. Frequent and prolonged drought affecting the health status of the community.	Closer collaboration with the entire service provider. Community involvement in the sub-sector projects and programmes for sustainability. Awareness and sensitization of the community through workshop on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS. Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops (Kitchen gardening).

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ECDE	Enrolling all the school age going children Establishment of ECDE centres within reasonable distance from homes Ensure all schools have qualified ECDE teachers	Illiteracy and unwillingness of some parents to take pupils to ECDE Lack of adequate funding Insufficient number of trained ECDE teachers Employment of untrained teachers by the local Authorities	Sensitizing the community on the importance of ECDE Soliciting for funds from well wishers e.g. NGOs, and group ranches Encouraging establishment of private colleges for ECDE teaching Working closely with the civic leaders
Primary	Improve access, retention and completion rate Improve transition rate from 30% to 70% by 2012 Improve performance in KCPE	Illiteracy Lack of resources High rate of drop outs Poor performance Understaffing	Sensitize the community on the importance of taking children to schools Source for funding from stakeholders Employment of Parent Association teachers
Secondary	Improve transition rate from secondary to higher education Improve performance in KCSE Expand secondary education through establishment of more secondary schools	Poorly equipped schools Poor payment of fees Low academic performance in primary Congestion in some schools Under enrolment in some schools	Sensitize the community on the importance of education Expanding existing schools Ensuring qualitative completion of syllabus
Special Needs Education (SNE)	Identify and place all children with SNE Establishment of more Special Units in existing schools Establishment of Special Schools	Some parents hide children with disabilities Inadequate resources e.g. funds and personnel	Sensitize the community on the need to educate children with disabilities Encourage more teachers to take courses in Special Education Source for funding from well wishers and stakeholders
Labour and employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services	High levels of unemployment Poor data on labour statistics	Creation of a database on employment statistics

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects: Medical Services and Public Health

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of health facilities through C.D.F, district wide.	To bring health services closer to the Community	9	Construction of the health facilities e.g. mortuary, Equipping the health facilities. Construction of staff quarters
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To improve access to health services for the community in the District	To reach all the residents of district with the services.	Offering curative services Offering preventive services. Immunization services Rehabilitative services Offering health education to the community.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Malaria prevention and treatment district wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality	Reduce morbidity from 15%-8% Reduce mortality from 4%-1%	Malaria treatment management and prevention.
HIV & AID prevention and control Programme	To reduce the transmission of STI, HIV/AIDS the District.	General population	Education of people living with HIV/AIDS. Peer education Counselling Nutritional education Provide health care support to the infected and affected persons.
Expanded programme on immunization district wide	Reduce ill health and mortality	All divisions	Sensitization and frequent distribution of vaccines in the district. Conduct EPI diseases surveillance
Reproductive health district wide	Improve utilization of reproductive health services for the community benefit	To cover all the health facilities in the district	Sensitize the public on ANC Training health workers on guidance and counselling Promote family planning
Community strategy programme:	To involve community in their health and health development issues/matters.	Set up community units comprising 5000 members 50 CHWs 2 Community health extension workers (CHEWs) 1 community health committee	Training of community health workers (CHWs). Training CHEWs. Household mapping and registration. Prevention and promotive health services

(B) New Programmes/Projects- Medical Services and Public Health

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Descriptions of activities
Chebangang Health Centre	Upgrading to Sub-District Hospital	Surgical services made available Transport costs greatly reduced Accessibility to Health services improved	Two theatres for operation X-Ray machines Mortuary cooling facilities Incinerators
Roret Health Centre	Upgrading to sub-district hospital	Surgical services made available Transport costs greatly reduced Accessibility to health services improved	Two theatres for operation X-Ray machines Mortuary cooling facilities Incinerators
Food Quality Control	To monitor food safety	Monitor food safety	To put in place controls to measure food safety
Spring Protection	To ensure environment of	15 springs and 10 wells	Improve minor water supplies

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Descriptions of activities
	minor water supplies		
Information & Protection	To intensify health education	IEC materials	Prepare and disseminate IEC materials

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
ECDE training Programme	To train ECDE teachers	KCSE graduates with D+ and above	Short Courses Certificate courses Diploma courses
Primary school Infrastructure Project	To improve infrastructure in Primary Schools	All Primary schools with substantial buildings in the district	Building Classrooms Building toilets Purchase desks and chairs Viable repairs
GOK/World Bank Project	To improve access and reduce congestion	18 schools in the district	Building Classrooms Provision of lockers
GOK/OPEC Project	To improve access, sanitation and improve learning conditions	2 Primary schools 1 secondary school	Building classrooms Building toilets Building and equipping laboratories
Assessment Programme	To assess how schools were being managed and how curriculum was being implemented	All schools both primary and secondary	Assess schools for registration Assess management practices Assess implementation of curriculum by teachers

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of all AEO's offices	1	To provide suitable and adequate office space for AEO and staff	All Officers in the AEOs office	Build new offices for AEOs
Establishment of at least one boarding school in every zone	2	To provide quality education to all children	11 zones	Build boarding facilities e.g. Dormitories, toilets kitchen etc
Build one Special School in each Division	3	To provide learning opportunities to all pupils with special needs	One in Cheborgei, Kimulot, Cheptalal, Roret and Konoin Divisions	Provision of classrooms Dormitories Furniture Toilets
Capacity building workshops for all school managers	4	To equip the school managers with requisite skills to enable them manage their schools better	14 Secondary schools 153 Primary schools	Organize workshops for the BOG's, SMC's PTA's and school Head teachers

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development provides food to the Human Resource Development sector. Food security will ensure retention of students in school. Physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to educational services. The development of Research and IT is paramount to the success of this sector since it provides modern learning methods. GJLO sector provides good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a well educated and skilled manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

On HIV matters, the sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and infected with the virus. The sector will increase care given to those infected by providing them with nutritional supplements; drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. The sector through public health department, will work with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

Secondary schools will be urged to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and communication, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government Information Technology Services. The sector is concerned with providing information and communication expertise to all. This will facilitate the functioning of all the other sectors.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During this plan period, the district plans to build a district information and documentation centre (DIDC) in order to provide relevant reading materials to the general public.

3.6.3 Importance of Sector to the District

The sector empowers the district inhabitants to make informed decisions on various issues affecting their lives in addition to influencing them to form opinions and brings about change. The sector sensitizes the people on their expected development role and informs them on development policies and advises the public on issues of importance in other sectors.

Information is also a tool used in the fight against social injustices since it encourages debate and promotes alternative viewpoints. Information is a vital tool for sensitization, education and entertainment.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Private sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access to the public
Mobile telephone providers	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas
District Documentation and information centres	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on the development of the district Provide publication about district
Donors	Provide funds for the installation of district management information systems.
GOK	Policy formulation on research and ICT guidelines To provide funds to build and equip DIDC

3.6.5 Sub sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies.
Communication	Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network in the district.	Inadequate communication network in the district	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities.
Information Technology	Build and equipping of the DIDC Serve as an resource centre for development information	Lack of adequate office space Inadequate funding Lack of ICT equipments	Publicize the resource centre Regular update of information in the centre Equipping of the DIDC

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects /Programmes: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Provision of materials to the District information documentation centres.	To provide a resource centre for information and data in the district	To equip the DIDC with books periodical journals and government policy papers by the end of the plan period.	To purchase books periodical journals and government policy papers.

(B) New projects /programmes-Information Technology.

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
Intranet Connections	1	To provide ease of communication	All departments	
Construct an ICT Information Centre Resource Centre	2	To provide easier access to information in the district	1 resource centre	Construction and equipping of the resource centre

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research, Innovation and Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors. The DIDC provides the database for use by sectors while planning for their projects. In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, mobile phones play an important role in promoting agricultural marketing through easy and cost-effective information dissemination that avails to farmers the latest commodity prices in various places via a simple text message enquiry.

In the education sub-sector, the use of IT significantly enhances learning opportunities for school children by providing internet access in remote areas. Establishing internet connectivity in education institutions also enables students to access learning material from electronic libraries, hence interlink them with the rest of the world.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education. The ICT sector is also key in disseminating environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector is made up of the following sub-sectors; Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Ministry of Home Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Electoral Commission, Registration of Persons, Civil registration of persons. This sector is crucial in ensuring that there is law and order in our society.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: "The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development"

3.7.2 Sector Response to Sector Mission and Vision

This sector is responsible for maintenance of law and order while enhancing access to justice, observance of human rights, management of electoral processes as well as coordination of government policy at the district level. These are provided for in the broad goals of the sector which are: promote rule of law and human rights, promote free and fair electoral processes, enhance democracy and public participation, promote transparency and accountability in management of public affairs, improve public administration and enhance service delivery, promote a secure, peaceful and conflict-free environment for socio-economic and political development.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies in the district for social economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems in the district are functional and operating, upholds the rule of law, protects the fundamental rights of citizens, and in overall, the sector take lead in provision of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish. Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty, more equally, projects and programmes cannot take off in an insecure environment.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sectors

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	General law enforcement as well as chairing various development committees
Community	They provide feedback on effectiveness of the polices especially through community policing
CDF	Building of offices
Civil registrar	Offers birth and death certificates
Human Rights organizations	Champions for the rights of the residents in the district

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development Enhance disaster preparedness	Inadequate resources Political interference Poverty	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms Coordinate all governments agencies and activities Involvement of the community in development activities Streamlining feedback channels
Probation Services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes Decongesting prisons Rehabilitate clients and make them productive	Inadequate office space Poor knowledge of services offered by the department Inadequate staff capacity	Proper facilitation of the department Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order Training of staff on guidance and counselling Assist clients to set up IGAs
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities Increased workload due to high coverage areas Inadequate staff capacity Poor public image Poverty and unemployment	Proper funding for day to day operations Improve and maintain physical infrastructure Intensify community policing programs Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) New project proposals: Police

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of a Police Station in Mogogosiek	To maintain Law and order in the area	To maintain Law and order in Konoin Constituency with the assistance of the police posts	Identification of the site Survey works Design preparation and preparation of bills of quantity and of contractor for construction
Construction of a Police Post in Ngoina	To maintain Law and order in the area	To reduce occurrences of the crimes in the area and its surroundings	Identification of the site Survey works Design preparation and preparation of bills of quantity and of contractor for construction
Rehabilitation of Litein Police station	Law and Order	Provision of effective service to the public	Identification of the areas for renovation Do the bills of quantities

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The sector plays a crucial role of ensuring that law and order is maintained in the district making it easy for the other sectors to carry out their operations smoothly. In the

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Agriculture and Rural Development sector for example, farmers and pastoralists cannot engage in their activities in an insecure environment. In the education sub-sector, activities cannot proceed smoothly if the children are not assured of their safety. In order for the sector to carry out swift response to cattle rustlers, it will not only require properly developed infrastructure such as passable roads but also ICT equipments such as radio calls in order for proper coordination to take place.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas and make investment possible. Also, this will improve security for women and children and reduce cases that target these vulnerable groups.

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

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

This sector is represented in the district by the District Planning and Development Services and the District Treasury.

3.8.1 Vision and Mission

Vision: "To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management"

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

3.8.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Efforts will be made to ensure that there is an enabling environment in the district that will spur sustainable economic growth. To be addressed during the period is security. Good governance will be the guiding principal coordinating the implementation of various policies which requires the involvement of all stake holders in formulation, review and adoption of policies.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

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of government programs and financial support for development projects and administration of government finances through the district treasuries.

3.8.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector.

Stake holder	Role.
GOK	Formulation of policies Provision of manpower Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Participate in the implementation of policies such as community policing

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.8.6 Programme and Project Priorities

New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building and Equipping of a Modern DIDC	To provide a centralized data centre for the district	To construct and equip one DIDC	Construction of a fully equipped DIDC with boardroom
Procuring a Vehicle for the DDO's Office	To facilitate field coordination and M&E	To have one serviceable motor vehicle by 2010	Purchase of a motor vehicle Posting of a driver

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agricultural and Rural Development sector will provide food to the sector. The DIDC is also very important for the sector since it avails data to ease administration and educating the local community ensuring that all development initiatives are fully integrated in the development process.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved to ensure that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Gender and children affairs, Special Programmes and Youth and Sports.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups."

3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector aims to implement strategies that spur economic growth and address the social economic needs to the community. The sports sub-sector will aim at making sport activities within the district more income oriented. This sector will be crucial in peace building and reconciliation especially to heal the effects of post election violence.

The gender and social services department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of community's capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects. Further, negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like; female genital mutilation, early marriages, female aggression will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be transformed to fit to the current society growth.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district since it promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth of the district. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centers, which impart self supporting skills to them.

The sector is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

3.9.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector To facilitate capacity building and training

Bureti District Development Plan 2008-2012

Stakeholder	Role
Children's department	Implement the children's Act
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going projects/programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund All Division	1	Empower youth age bracket financially through provision of loans Capacity build youth on entrepreneurship	All registered youth groups and individuals in the youth age bracket	Training of youth On business management Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals

(A) On-going projects/programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Fund District wide	Empower women financially through provision of loans Capacity build women on entrepreneurship	All women in the district	Training of women on business management Giving out loans to women groups and individuals

(B) New Project proposal: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Performance	Improvement and Management	35 staff meetings Submit 175 reports	Staff meetings and submissions of reports
Capacity Building	Empower & capacity build individuals/communities for effective participation in development	Register 800 new groups by the end of the plan period	-Promote & register groups, -Site train groups & communities on group dynamics -Revive dormant

(A) On-Going projects: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Tiritabmoita Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	
Boito Youth Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Construct six classrooms One hostels One administration block complete
Chemosit Youth Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Construct 2 workshops and two hostels

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Seanin Chebunye Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Construct 2 hostels and one workshop
Tebesoni Youth Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Construct 3 workshops
Ngoina Youth Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Complete renovations
Youth Empowerment Centre/Kapkatet	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Purchase of 20 additional computers, construct a social hall and a library
Chebwan Youth Polytechnic	To promote & enhance the skills of youths	Youths	Design preparation and award of tender for construction
Construction and furnishing of 6 divisional offices	Create an office block for staff in the division	Complete and furnish offices for the officers and support staff	Identify the sites Prepare the design and bill of quantities Award the tender and construction to start
Youth & Health	To improve access to comprehensive health, inform & services by youth	Increased participation of peer educators on guidance & counselling Creation & strengthening of effective partnerships	Support peer youth education programmes in & out of school Support consultative forums btw our office & stakeholders on issues related to youth health
	To contribute to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS & STD infections among the youth	Active participation by youth in HIV/AIDS programs Reduced rate of HIV/AIDS & STDS among youths. Care & support services for HIV/AIDS & infected & affected.	Train peer educators on counselling skills on HIV/AIDS To promote responsible sexual behaviour Lobby for involvement of youth in HIV/AIDS programmes including care for affected & infected youth
Health Education & Training	To contribute to the reduction of rate of teenage pregnancies, abortion & early marriages	Reduced rate of teenage pregnancies & abortion Increased access to maternal health Cater & support for teenage parents	Improve access to information on family health by the youth. Educate youth on family health & encourage responsible sexual behaviour
	To enhance the capacity of young people to engage in meaningful activities	Increased opportunity for young people to access training on meaningful participation in development	To train youth active citizenship & good governance & life skills. Organize capacity building workshops & forums on how youth can be involved in national development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	Equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge & attitudes for labour market	Use of up to date and relevant training materials & equipment	Review the current curriculum within the youth polytechnics to suit current labour market Support the purchase & rehabilitation of training equipment in youth polytechnics in collaboration with stakeholders Organize upgrading training programs for instructors within
Youth & Environment	Increase awareness amongst the youth on environment issues	Increase awareness on environmental conservation among youths Improved quality of Environment & reduced environmental degradation Increased innovation in environmental management	Carry out awareness campaigns Promote youth organizations in Environment action through advocacy, research & data collection. To collaborate with NEMA & other stakeholders to promote youth participation, forestry improvement, waste reduction & recycling Collaborate with ministry of agriculture to engage the youth in environmentally friendly farming practices
Youth & Information	To improve access to information by youth	Improved access to information by the youth. Youth empowered with skills in information & communication	Provide youth with easy access with relevant information to enable them make informed decisions. Mobilize youth groups to interact with ICT. Partner with stakeholders to developed youth information centre
	To establish communication and information channel for youth	Effective information education and communication services to the youth	Rationalize and establish information help desk. Establish youth research centre with online facilities (Library) To advocate for youth participation
	Create a vibrant information culture among the youth	Enlightened & sensitized youth Existence of a culture of easy flow of information among the youth Strong youth information base	Develop information communication tools & disseminate information to the youth Crate information reliant networks among the youth
Youth and Employment	Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth	Report on youth unemployment Youth empowered and equipped	Carry out a baseline survey on unemployment levels to include report on skills & competencies of unemployed youth Train and encourage youth to develop entrepreneurial skills for

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		to take up self employment. Youth acquire relevant work experience to be absorbed into job market.	self employment Create linkages between training institutions private and public to absorb youth s into employment
	Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth	Number of identifiable opportunities catalogued Dissemination forums held. Talent search forums held at all levels. Youths supported to secure foreign employment Youth products marketed. Youth market days organized Funded youth projects	Dissemination of opportunities available and emerging opportunities catalogued. Holding of dissemination forums Promoting and support foreign employment of Kenyan youth Organize talent search forum. Scout for talent at all levels Promote youth access to markets Disbursing C-YES loans to successful youth groups to start & expand youth income generating projects.

(B) New project proposal: Sports

Name of project/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Kapkatet Stadium	To tap the sporting talents of the locals and the surrounding	Construction of a standard inclusive of all round sports stadium by 2012	Perimeter fencing Design of a complete standard stadium Award of the tender.

Kenya Red Cross

(A) Disaster Preparedness and Response

Strategic Objectives	Expected Results	Inputs (Activities)	Implementation Period
To Minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks and limit the adverse impacts of hazards within Bureti branch	Enhanced capacity of the branch to minimize vulnerability of the community from disasters and related events/hazards. Increased awareness on disaster preparedness and response	Capacity building Enhancement of disaster preparedness Enhancement of the branch's capacity to respond to disasters Restoration of family links	2006-2010

(B) Health and Social Services

Strategic Objectives	Expected Results	Inputs (Activities)	Implementation Period
First Aid – First Aid will continue to be used as an entry point to the community to achieve community action and public health impacts.	Enhanced capacity of the branch to provide quality First Aid products and services	Expand Community based First Aid Marketing Commercial First Aid	2006-2012
Blood Donor - The aim of the blood donor programme is to contribute to the collection of adequate supply of safe blood through intensified recruitment and retention of non- remunerated blood donors.	Contribute to sustained adequate supply of safe blood	Identification and recruitment of potential blood donors	2006 – 2012
Disease Prevention and control - This Programme is aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality in vulnerable populations and in emergency situations giving emphasis on disease prevention for waterborne diseases, malaria, maternal and child health and HIV and AIDS.	Sustain a major reduction in morbidity and mortality due to malaria and other childhood vaccine preventable diseases	Hang up campaigns, Social mobilization for Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), malaria field days, malaria community meetings /Barazas and house to house visits.	2006-2009
HIV and AIDS – The strategic objective of the programme is to contribute to reduced HIV prevalence and impacts of HIV and AIDs on the Kenya Community.	Increased awareness and knowledge about HIV and AIDS prevention among youths and adults in the community	Awareness creation in the community Involve the community in advocacy activities train TOT and Peer educators	2006-2010
Social Services - the programme aims at strengthening of social services initiatives that aim to support vulnerable groups- Orphaned Vulnerable Children (OVC) the disabled and displaced, aged- with special emphasis on psychosocial support, rehabilitation and mitigation.	Improved service delivery to beneficiaries	Conduct need assessment Support rehabilitation interventions for relevant groups	2006-2010

(C) Organizational Development

Strategic Objectives	Expected Results	Inputs (Activities)	Implementation Period
To strengthen the capacity of the branch to address needs of the vulnerable members of the community	Capacity of the branch strengthened to effectively and efficiently serve the vulnerable	Provide technical support to the branch Distribution of IEC materials Membership and volunteer recruitment and management Youth development	2006-2010

(A) Ongoing projects/programmes: Children's department

Project/Program	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Orphans and Vulnerable Children cash Transfer(OVC-CT) Kisiara in Roret Division Buret Constituency	To improve the livelihoods of the households with OVCs through direct cash transfer/subsidies	Disburse funds to the selected 94 households	Bi-monthly disbursement of Ksh.1500 per month per household
Boito in Konoin Division in Konoin Constituency	To improve the livelihoods of the households with OVCs through direct cash transfer/subsidies	Disburse funds to the selected 92 households	

(B) New project proposals: Children's Department

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
OVCT-CT To Cover all the 38 Locations in the District	1	To provide cash transfer to vulnerable households district wide	All households with OVCs in the dist to cover all the 38 Locations in the district.	To issue Ksh.1500 per month per household

3.9.7 Cross sector linkages

The sub-sectors in this sector prepare the groundwork for the implementation of all other government projects by creating conducive environment in terms of community mobilization, registration of self help groups and empowerment. This group is the entry point for any donor, government development initiative targeting poverty reduction especially in the rural areas. Special programmes sub-sector through its various programmes collaborates with other sub-sectors in disaster risk reduction and management. Youth affairs are linked with gender, culture and social services in mobilization, registration and capacity building of youth groups in the district.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. The sector will be involved in community mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups.

Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability; women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

(A) Ongoing project/program: Children's department

Project/Program	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
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(B) New project/program: Children's Department

Project/Program	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
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CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The sector has maintained the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. The sector will be involved in community organizations of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups.

Through cultural centers, sports activities and project management efforts, the issue of national diversity is maintained in the sector. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as young people with disabilities, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects. The sector will continue to maintain the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be focused in community training and capacity building.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the efficiency and efficacy of the implementation of development projects and programs to be implemented in the district in the next five; 2008-2012. This chapter specifies Programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

During the period, District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with members drawn from various departments will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Participatory M&E will be encouraged in the district. This will be carried out continuously and will be based on projects. With the devolved funds from CDF, LATF the projects management committee members will be constituted from the local stakeholders

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

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

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
National, Agriculture and Livestock Extension programme (NALEP)	18,454,778	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB Number of CIGs formed Number of farmers trained Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports Supervision reports Financial reports	MoA MoLFD	Coordination of joint planning and implementation of community programmes
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1,702,590	2008-2012	Number of groups funded Amount of funds generated and revolving	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoA MoLFD	Verification and vetting of groups
SHoMAP	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of groups funded	Reports	MoA	Group mobilization
Disease Control	12,284,780	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated Number of diseases reported Number of quarantine notices	Surveillance reports Quarantine notices Minutes	MoLFD	Donors/GoK to provide funds for drugs Mobilization Compliance with regulations
Hide and Skins Improvement	423,530	2008-2012	Number of premises licensed	Licenses Reports	MoLFD	Compliance with regulations

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			No. of flayers produced Grade produced			
Cattle Dip Renovation	1,000,000	2008-2010	Number of dips rehabilitated and operational	Quarterly reports	CDF, veterinary	Farmers to cost share in maintenance and purchase of chemicals
Education and Training (Cooperatives)	2,993,000	2008-2012	No. meetings on related activities held	Reports submitted to PCO/DEC	GoK/Donor	To cost share
Extension Services (Cooperatives)	1,178,500	2008-2012	The No. of Provincial and headquarters visits No. of cooperative societies And the no. of AGMs held	Reports submitted to PCO/DEC	GOK	Compliance with regulations
Projects and Projects Proposals (Cooperatives)	805,000	2008-2012	No. of computers bought No. of activities done to maintain the office	Reports submitted to PCO/DEC	GOK	Compliance with regulations
Milk Processing plant in Kimulot and Konoin divisions	20,000,000	2008-2010	No. of cooling plants established No. of litres processed	Site meetings minutes Quarterly reports Annual reports	Private investor	Mobilization and training
Animal Feed plant at Litein	15,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of animal feed factory established Quantity of feeds produced	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	Private investors	Mobilization of resources
NAAIP	To be determined	2008-2010	No of farmers provided with inputs	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Mobilization of resources, supervision
Pineapple factory	To be determined	2008-2010	Factory established, farmers benefiting	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Water harvesting for horticultural crops production	To be determined	2008-2010	No of water pans constructed	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Farmer field schools- FFS by land O Lakes-Bureti Division	To be determined	2008-2010	No of farmers trained	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Poultry project District wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No of poultry farmers benefiting	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Animal husbandry improvement District wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No of training sessions held	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
NALEP PHASE II	To be determined	2008-2010	No of focal areas; no of farmers reached	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
East African Dairy Development Programme	To be determined	2008-2010	No of milk coolers plants; No of milk farmers benefiting	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Core poverty Programme: Dairy project, Poultry development, Dairy goat project,	To be determined	2008-2010	No of farmers trained	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Beekeeping project, District wide						
Mainstreaming Cross cutting issues in all programmes District wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No of advocacy meetings held	Periodic progress reports	GOK / Donors	Funding, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Traders Course	2,000,000	2008-2012	No. of traders trained	Training reports	KIE/GOK	Traders to utilise skills acquired
Advisory Courses	1,000,000	2008-2012	No. of traders counselled	Annual reports	MoT&I	Mobilization

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
EIO84 (Chemitan-Kampala) Buret Constituency	1,000,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
EIO90 (Roret-Korongoi) Buret Constituency	1,000,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₁₀ (Kapcheboo-Roret) Buret Constituency	1,285,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₄ (Kapkatet-Togomin) Buret Constituency	2,146,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₅ (Kabartegan-Chepkwarkwaran Buret Constituency	774,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₆ (Ngesumin-Cheplanget) Buret Constituency	2,402,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₇ (Kipwastiyo-Kapsinendet Buret Constituency	2,480,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₇ (Kipwastiyo-Kapsinendet Buret Constituency	305,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₈ (Kapchelach-Mosore Buret Constituency	758,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR ₉ (Roret-Mabasi	1,850,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
Korotik-Seanin Konoin Constituency	1,050,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
E1085(Boito-Kiptui) Konoin Constituency	1,500,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E1087(Cheptalal-Tarakambe) Konoin Constituency	1,500,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E186(Tengecha-Meswondo) Konoin Constituency	1,350,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E186(Mogogsiek-Chebirbelek) Konoin Constituency	1,402,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E189Kapset-Koiwa) Konoin Constituency	1,750,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
T2312(Kapset-Kimulot) Konoin Constituency)	1,248,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
UR10(Sotit-Cheptingting-Koiwa) Konoin Constituency	2,000,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
D226(Tulliot Culvert)Kfw Buret Constituency	6,064,000	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E1084(Chemitan-Kampala)Kfw Buret Constituency	7,781,095	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
E189(Kapset-Koiwa)Kfw Konoin Constituency	14,692,489	No of KM graded Area of bush cleared.	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
C24(Litein –Bomet)	1.5 Billion	No of KM tarmacked	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
Kiptui Bridge/Musaika Bridge Konoin Constituency	19,498,968	Percentage of work completed	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MoR Public Works	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
L230(Kiburgat-Sotik Highlands)Kfw Buret	1,300,000	No of KM graded	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour
Routine Road Maintenance District wide	172,000,000	No. Of Kms maintained	Site visit reports. Completion certificate.	MOPW	GOK	M&E maintenance Provision of labour

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Litein/Kapkatet Sewerage Project	12,000,000	2008-2010	No. of Barazas done	Quarterly reports Annual reports Mid-term review	DWO (Water)	Mobilization Participation and use of water
Raw water Harvesting	4,000,000	2008-2010	No. of households trained and implanted the projects	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO (Water)	Mobilization Participation and use of water

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Community Water supplies	25,500,000	2008-2010	No. of Km laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO (Water)	Mobilization Participation and use of water
Rural Water Supplies	18,000,000	2008-2010	No. of Km laid Treatment works constructed No. of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO (Water)	Mobilization
Spring Protection	11,000,000	2008-2010	No. of Springs Protected	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO	Participation and use of
Natural Forest Conservation	10,000,000	2008-2012	Area of forest under plantation forest Area of forest rehabilitated Km of forest roads rehabilitated Number and type of communication infrastructure installed Number of CFA and DFCC established	Quarterly reports State of environment reports CFA, DFCC reports	MENR (KFS)	Donor to avail funds
Farm Forest and Extension Services	20,000,000	2008-2012	Area of woodlots established Number of seedlings produced Quantity of timber produced	Quarterly reports State of environment reports	MENR (KFS)	Donor to avail funds
Information and Resource Centre	12,000,000	2 years	No. Of computers bought and installed Library refurbished No. Of users of resource centre	Quarterly reports	GOK-CDFs	Mobilization and funding
Chemosit-Ngoina Road Water project	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of households an domestic animals served No. of	Site visits and quarterly reports	Department of Water	Community mobilization, funding
Kapfēbegwet Water project(CDTF)	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of households an domestic animals served No. of	Site visits and quarterly reports	Department of Water	Community mobilization; and funding
Tebesonik Water Project(CDTF)	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of households an domestic animals served No. of	Site visits and quarterly reports	Department of Water	Community mobilization; funding
Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas	To be determined	2008-2010	% increase in forest area No. of forest related activities promoted No. of tree seedling projects initiated Employment created	Site visits and quarterly reports	Department of Energy	Mobilization and funding, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of factories and local authorities visited No. of Environmental Management Plans prepared Standards initiated	Site visits and quarterly reports Actual Management Plans	Department of Energy	Compliance with expected standards, collaboration in the preparation of strategies; reduction of pollution

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of environmental assessment trainings conducted; No. of awareness programmes for schools	Site visits, training reports, programmes for schools	Department of Energy	Community and schools to comply with training requirements

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Chebangang Health Centre	30M	2009-2010	Surgical services made available, Transport costs greatly reduced, Accessibility to Health services improved	Two theatres for operation X-Ray machines Mortuary cooling facilities Incinerators	MOH, CDF	Monitor the maintenance of the project and utilize the facility, Provision of funds for the project implementation
Roret Health Centre	30M	By 2011	Two theatres for operation X-Ray machines Mortuary cooling facilities Incinerators	Surgical services available, Transport cost reduced.	MOH, CDF	Monitor the maintenance of the project and utilize the facility, Provision of funds for the project implementation
Food Quality Control	200,000	2008-2009	Food sampling kits	No. of samples analyzed and the numbers of beneficiaries involved.	Public Health, Provincial Administration	Monitor the maintenance of the project and utilize the facility, Provision of funds for the project implementation
Spring Protection	1.0M	2008-2009	Construction material purchased for the purpose	No. of samples analyzed and the numbers of beneficiaries involved.	Public Health, Provincial Administration and Water department	Monitor the maintenance of the project and utilize the facility, Provision of funds for the project implementation
Information & Education	100,00	2008-2009	Improved communication	IEC Materials	MOH, Public Health and Provincial administration	Monitor the maintenance of the project and utilize the facility, Provision of funds for the project implementation
Capacity Building workshops for all school managers	792,000		No. of health workers trained PMCT No. Health workers trained externally	No. of Lessons learnt	MOH, Public health and Provincial Administration	Design a training schedule and develop training manual
Mobile VCT Services	792,000	2008-2010	No. Of mobile VCT services	No. of VCT completed Utilisation rate	MOH NACC NASCO	Fund the project and monitor the implementation schedule
Establishment of New VCT site	8,480,000	2009-2012	No. Completed sites,	No. of VCT completed Utilisation rate	MOH NACC NASCO	Fund the project and monitor the implementation schedule
TB/HIV Collaboration	680,000	2008-2010	Works completed	No. of microscopes bought	MOH NACC NASCO	Fund the project and monitor the implementation schedule
ECDE trainings	7.3M	2008-2010	classrooms construction	Quarterly reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			Pay teachers and carry out the trainings	Reports to DEB Supervision reports		utilize facility
Special needs Education	2.2M	2008-2010	Train Special Needs teachers and provide facilities	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Secondary Education/Bursaries	33M	2008-2010	Number of needy students benefiting from the allocation.	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
TIVET	7.7M	2008-2010	*Classrooms construction Laboratory completion Administration block completion	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Quality Assurance and Standards	5M	2008-2010	-No. of schools inspected and the reports submitted to the DEO'S	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Primary School Infrastructure	45M	2008-2010	35M	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Primary Schools Instructional Materials	222.7M	2008-2010	No. total number of pupils in schools benefiting	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Guidance and Counselling	400,000	2008-2010	Frequency of the meetings. Number of teachers attending the meetings	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
HIV/AIDS	18.5M	2008-2012	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the teaching lessons	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Monitoring and Evaluation	500,000	2008-2010	Number of schools and reports done.	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Construction of health facilities through C.D.F, district wide.	To be determined	2008-2010	Completion of mortuary; equipment procured and installed; No. of staff quarters constructed	Completion certificates, procurement reports, site visits, DAMER reports;	MOH	Funding and utilisation of facilities; maintenance and rehabilitation
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To be determined	2008-2010	% improvement in immunization coverage; Decline in preventable diseases; improvement in health education	Visits, reports	MOH	Funding, utilisation of services provided, rehabilitation,

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Malaria prevention and treatment district wide	To be determined	2008-2010	Evidence of reduction of morbidity and mortality from 15-8% and 4-1% respectively	Reports; site visits,	MOH	Community participation, funding, mobilization of resources
Expanded programme on immunization district wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of health facilities covered; No. of vaccinations provided, Surveillances	EPI Surveillance reports; Health facility reports, Annual reports, DAMER	MOH	Community participation, funding; M&E
Reproductive health district wide	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of trainings conducted; No of sensitisation campaigns conducted; Family planning acceptance rate	Training reports, site visits and DAMERs	MOH	Community participation, funding; M&E
Community strategy programme	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of community units set up; No of CHWs/CHEWS and Community Health Committee units initiated Household mapping conducted	reports, site visits and DAMERs	MOH	Community participation, funding; M&E; training
GOK/World Bank Project	To be determined	2008-2010	As per project implementation requirements	reports, site visits and DAMERs	GOK/World Bank	Community participation, funding; M&E; training
GOK/OPEC Project	To be determined	2008-2010	As per project implementation requirements	reports, site visits and DAMERs	GOK/OPEC	Community participation, funding; M&E; training
Assessment Programme	To be determined	2008-2010	As per project implementation requirements	reports, site visits and DAMERs	GOK	Community participation, funding; M&E
Construction of all AEO's offices	To be determined	2008-2010	Offices constructed; equipment purchased	reports, site visits and DAMERs	GOK	Community participation, funding; M&E; training
Establishment of at least one boarding school in every zone	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of boarding schools constructed	DAMER and other reports	GOK	Community participation, funding; M&E

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Intranet Connections	500,000	2008-2009	No of office connected	Supervision reports	Provincial administration	Provision of funds
Materials for DIDC	5M	2008-2012	No of materials	Reports Books and general library materials	DDO	Provision of funds
Construct an ICT Information Centre Resource Centre	20M	2008-2012	No of offices constructed ICT equipments supplied	Offices ICT equipments	MoC MoPND	Provision of funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Mogogosiek Police Station	82	By 2010	No. Of offices constructed	Reports Supervisory visits	OP	Provision of funds
Ngoina Police Post	65	By 2012	Construction of offices and staff quarters	Reports Supervisory visits	OP	Provision of funds
Litein Police station	55	By 2012	Construction of offices	No. Of offices Reports Supervisory visits	OP	Mobilise the communities

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District Library	7,000,000	2008-2010	Library constructed and equipped No of book purchased No of people accessing library	Supervision reports Stores inventory Daily attendance records	1 CDFs/KNLS	Provision of funds and technical support
DIDC Building	4,900,000	2009-2011	Building refurbished Equipment purchased	Stores inventory	MoPND	Provision of funds and technical support
Vehicle for DDO's office	4,000,000	By 2010	Vehicle	Vehicle	MoPND	Provide funds

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Divisional youth offices - 6	4 million	2008-2012	Equipment purchased No. Of students using facility	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores Number of offices	DEC, DYDO and the community	Facilitate construction of facilities
Tiritabmoita Polytechnic	20million	2008-2010	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilizing facilities	Inspection reports Stores inventories	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Chemosit Youth Polytechnic	4Million	2008-2009	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilizing facilities	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores Number of offices	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Boito Youth Polytechnic	6Million	2008-2009	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilising facilities	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores Number of offices	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Chebwanan Youth Polytechnic	6Million	2008-2010	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing	Facilitate construction of facility

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			No. Of students utilizing facilities	Number of offices	donor	
Tebesonik Youth Polytechnic	6Million	2008-2010	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilising facilities	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores Number of offices	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Kapkatet Youth Polytechnic	6Million	2008-2010	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilising facilities	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores Number Equipments purchased and the number of students registered	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Seanin Chebunye Youth Polytechnic	6Million	2008-2009	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilizing facilities	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate Stores, Equipments purchased and the number of students registered	DEC, DYDO and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Kapkatet Stadium	30Million	2008-2012	No. sections of activities done and the frequency of sporting activities done per week after completion	Inspection report form MOPW Completion certificate. Frequency of usage and the variety of sports held in the stadium.	GOK and the community, any willing donor	Facilitate construction of facility
Constituency Youth Funds	20 million	2008-2012	No. Of youth trained No. Of youth groups funded No. Of enterprises started	Disbursement schedules Quarterly reports DEC/DDC minutes	DYDO	Mobilization and support of youth
Constituency Women Funds	20 million	2008-2012	-No. Of women trained -No. Of women groups funded -No. of enterprises started	Disbursement schedules Quarterly reports DEC/DDC minutes	DSS	Mobilization and support of women
Performance	To be determined	2008-2010	No of staff meetings held; No of reports submitted	Periodic reports	DSS	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Capacity Building	To be determined	2008-2010	No of new groups registered	Periodic reports	DSS	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Ngoina Youth Polytechnic	To be determined	2008-2010	Renovations undertaken	Implementation reports	DYDO	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Youth & Health	To be determined	2008-2010	No of peer groups formed; No of youth trained	Periodic reports	DYDO	Funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

4.3 KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Indicator/milestone	2008	2010	2012
*Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	60	55	50
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	33	30	25
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	44	35	25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	41	35	25
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	115	100	90
Doctor/patient ratio	1:44668	1:40000	1:32,000
Total bed space	416	518	600
Immunization Coverage	85%	90%	95%
Nurse/patient ratio	41.6/100,000	45/100,000	50/100,000
HIV prevalence	5.1	4.6	3
Patients on ARVs	3277	3500	4000
VCT Centres	10	12	15
PMCT Centres	28	41	54
Average distance to health facility	15 Kilometres.	12km	10km
Antenatal care (ANC)	37.5%	40%	50%
Health facility deliveries	22.1%	25%	35%
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	26.9%	30%	40%
Children vaccination	79%	85%	90%
Crude birth rate	43.2		
Crude death rate	10.3		
Number of adult literacy classes	116	120	150
Enrolment	5829	6000	6500
Attendance (average)	2923	3200	4000
Literacy rate	Male: 60% Female: 40%	Male: 70% Female: 50%	Male: 75% Female: 60%
Annual Fish Production (Kgs)	250	300	400
Households with access to piped water	30,242(48%)	40,000(63.5%)	45,000(71.4%)
Households with access to potable water	35,694(52%)	42,000(61%)	50000(72.6%)
No. of protected springs	34	46	57
No. of Bore holes	8	19	30
Households with roof catchment systems	1,000	1,500	1,800
Average distance to nearest water point	0.5 Km	0.4km	0.4km
Number of VIP latrines	2,998	3,789	4,600
Bitumen surface	86km	km	km
Gravel surface	404km	575km	550km
Earth surface	20km	km	km
KfW Roads	79km	92km	120km
Total population	345,397	352,964	360,604

ANNEX 1: District Potentials and Future Image

District Potentials	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of technical personnel Availability of livestock Availability of fertile soils Accessibility to the to surrounding districts Availability of high frequency of rainfall Availability of learning institutions Availability of health facilities Availability of diversity of tribes Availability of multinationals companies Availability of financial institutions
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold storage for horticultural and fish products Development of eco-tourism and tourist camp sites near Mau forest Agro-forestry Real estate development Establishment of a skills development/vocational training centre Abundant supply of unskilled labourers
Future Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Livestock producer Food secured society HIV/IDs free district Improved infrastructure Educated and well informed society Environmental friendly community Healthy community