



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**BOMET**
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To be a district enjoying improved quality of life for people

Mission:

To be a leading district in effective utilization of available resources through an integrated approach to facilitate sustainable development.

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.

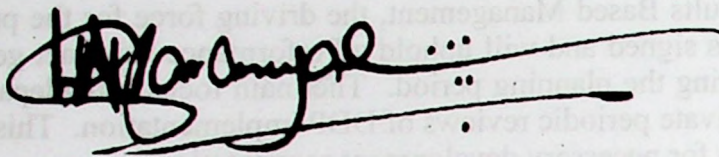
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives 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.

Bomet District Development Plan 2008-2012

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (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.

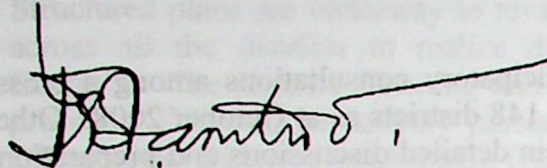
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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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| | |
|--------|---|
| CDC | Community Development Committee |
| CDF | Community Development Fund |
| CDFP | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CIP | Community Implementation Plan |
| CdDC | Community Development Committee |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| DDA | District Development Analysis |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDF | District Development Fund |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DDPF | District Development Plan Framework |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIDC | District Information Development Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DO | District Officer |
| DFMU | District Planning and Management Unit |
| DPT | District Planning Team |
| DRB | District Roads Boards |
| DTC | District Technical Committee |
| ERS | Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation |
| FBO | Faith-Based Organisation |
| IP-ERS | Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| LDC | Location Development Committee |
| MDO | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoR&PW | Ministry of Roads and Public Works |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NDF | National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organizations |
| NSEC | National Socio-Economic Council |
| PC | Project Committee |
| PF | Physical and Financial Plan |
| PID | Participatory Integrated |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AIE | Authority to Incur Expenditure |
| AIP | Annual Investment programme |
| AWP&B | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| CAP | Community Action Plan |
| CBF | Constituency Bursary Fund |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CDC | Constituency Development Committee |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CIP | Community Implementation Plan |
| CoDC | Community Development Committee |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| DDA | District Development Analysis |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDF | District Development Fund |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DDPF | District Development Plan Framework |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIDC | District Information Development Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DO | District Officer |
| DPMU | District Planning and Management Unit |
| DPT | District Planning Team |
| DRB | District Roads Boards |
| DTC | District Technical Committee |
| ERS | Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation |
| FBO | Faith-Based Organisation |
| IP-ERS | Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| LDC | Location Development Committee |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoR&PW | Ministry of Roads and Public Works |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organizations |
| NSEC | National Socio-Economic Council |
| PC | Project Committee |
| PFP | Physical and Financial Plan |
| PID | Participatory Integrated |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |

| | |
|-------|---|
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PTA | Parents Teachers Association |
| RMLF | Roads Maintenance Levy Fund |
| RPD | Rural Planning Directorate |
| RTPC | Rural Trade and Production centres |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SIP | Sectoral Investment Programmes |
| SMART | Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-bound |
| SRA | Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture |
| SWG | Sector Working Groups |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter One of the DDP provides background description of Bomet district, in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed as determined by the natural and socio-economic conditions. It also shows sectoral data in a District Fact Sheet, which provides snap shot information of the district's socio-economic factors. This therefore provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the plan, which is a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.

Bomet district is one of the districts in the Rift Valley Province. It lies between 0° 39' and 1° 02' south of the Equator and between longitudes 35° 00' and 35° 32' east of prime meridian (33° East of the Greenwich meridian). Bomet district to the North East, Sotik to the North and Narok South district borders the district to the south and Transmara to the South West. The total area of the district is 1050 km², and Map No. 1 shows the Location of the district in Kenya.

The district is sub-divided into four divisions, thirty-one locations and eighty six sub-locations. Bomet Central is the largest division with an area of 336.6 km² while the smallest is Sigor with an area of 207.7 km². The district has two constituencies namely Bomet and Chepalungu and thirty-three electoral wards.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Bomet District Development Plan accompanied by an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned. The chapter further analyses the linkages between the current district development plan 2008-2012 with the medium term plan and long terms plan i.e. Kenya Vision 2030 and international commitments such as the millennium declaration. The chapter also provides an in-depth analysis of major development challenges and cross cutting issues as well as providing an analysis of issues and causes that will help develop developmental objectives and strategies for the district.

This chapter translates the district strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The Chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector.

The last chapter explores the monitoring and evaluation aspect as a component of managing the projects/programs which have been identified in chapter three. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide a feedback mechanism on the efficacy and efficiency of implementation of projects and programs. Monitoring and Evaluation enables the community and other stakeholders to assess the process of implementation of the identified development activities in the district. M&E contributes significantly towards the achievement of the overall policy objective of development projects/programs.

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides background description of Bomet district, in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed as determined by the natural and socio-economic conditions. It also shows sectoral data in a District Fact Sheet, which provides snap shot information of the district's socio-economic factors. This therefore provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the plan, which is a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides details of the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns, administrative and political units and other information crucial for the sake of welfare improvement strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Bomet district is one of the districts in the Rift Valley Province. It lies between 0° 39' and 1° 02' south of the Equator and between longitudes 35° 00' and 35° 32' east of prime meridian (33° East of the Greenwich meridian). Buret district to the North East, Bork to the North and Narok South district borders the district to the south and Transmara to the South West. The total area of the district is 1050 km², and Map No. 1 shows the Location of the district in Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides background description of Bomet district, in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed as determined by the natural and socio-economic conditions. It also shows sectoral data in a District Fact Sheet, which provides snap shot information of the district's socio-economic factors. This therefore provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the plan, which is a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides details of the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns, administrative and political units and other information crucial for the sake of welfare improvement strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Bomet district is one of the districts in the Rift Valley Province. It lies between $0^{\circ} 39'$ and $1^{\circ} 02'$ south of the Equator and between longitudes $35^{\circ} 00'$ and $35^{\circ} 32'$ east of prime meridian (33° East of the Greenwich meridian). Buret district to the North East, Sotik to the North and Narok South district borders the district to the south and Transmara to the South West. The total area of the district is 1050 km^2 , and Map No. 1 shows the Location of the district in Kenya.



District in Kenya

This Chapter provides background description of Bomet district

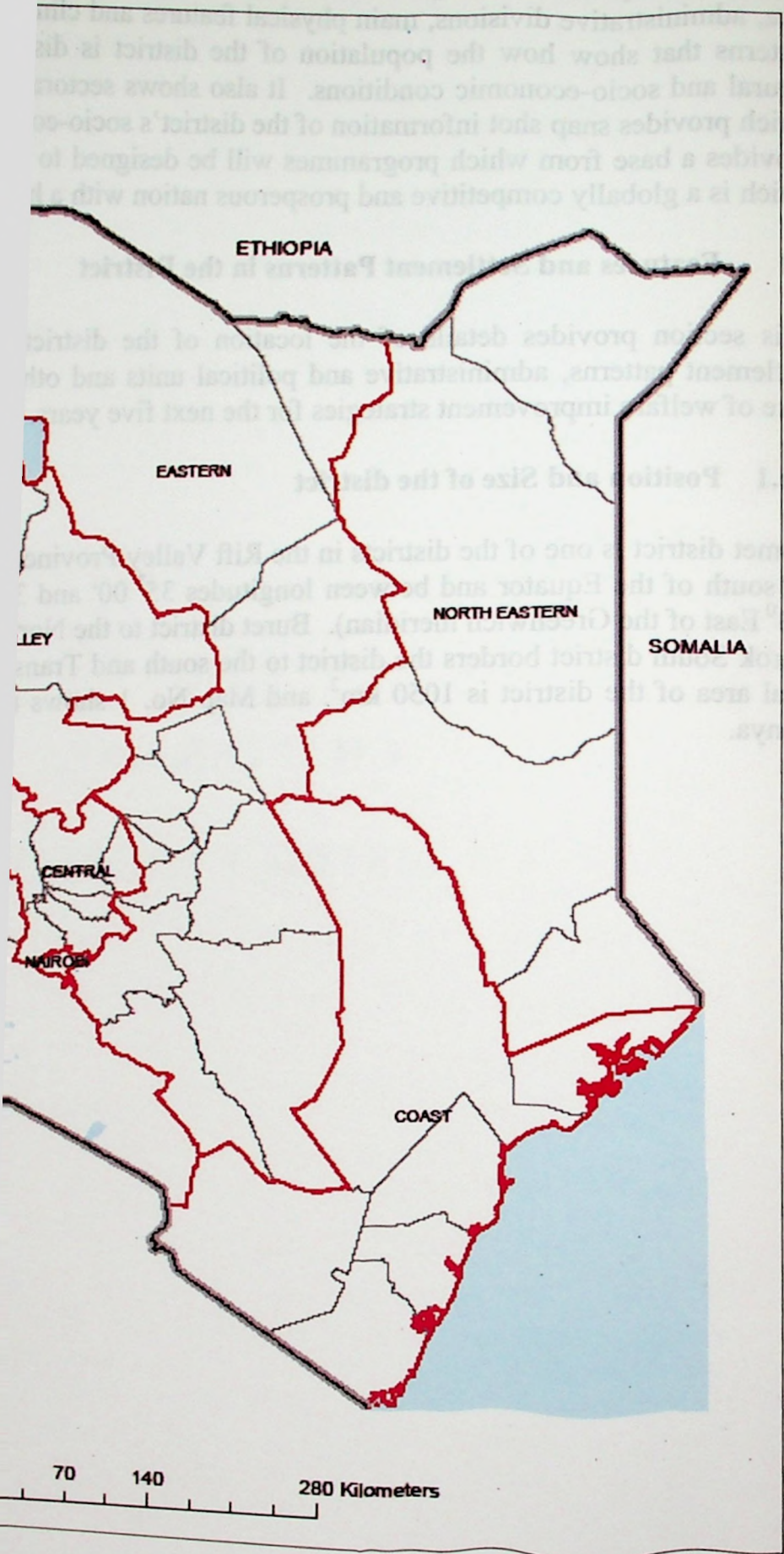
administrative divisions, with particular focus on the district patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed and socio-economic conditions. It also shows sectors which provides snap shot information of the district's socio-economic conditions. This information will be designed to provide a base from which programmes will be designed to which is a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a

1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

This section provides details of the location of the district, settlement patterns, administrative and political units and other relevant information for the next five years.

1.1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Bomet district is one of the districts in the Rift Valley region of Kenya. It is situated in the western part of the country, south of the Equator and between longitudes 35° 00' and 36° 00' East of the Greenwich meridian. Bomet district is bordered to the north and east by the Marsabit district, to the south and west by the Trans Nzoia district. The area of the district is 1600 square kilometers.



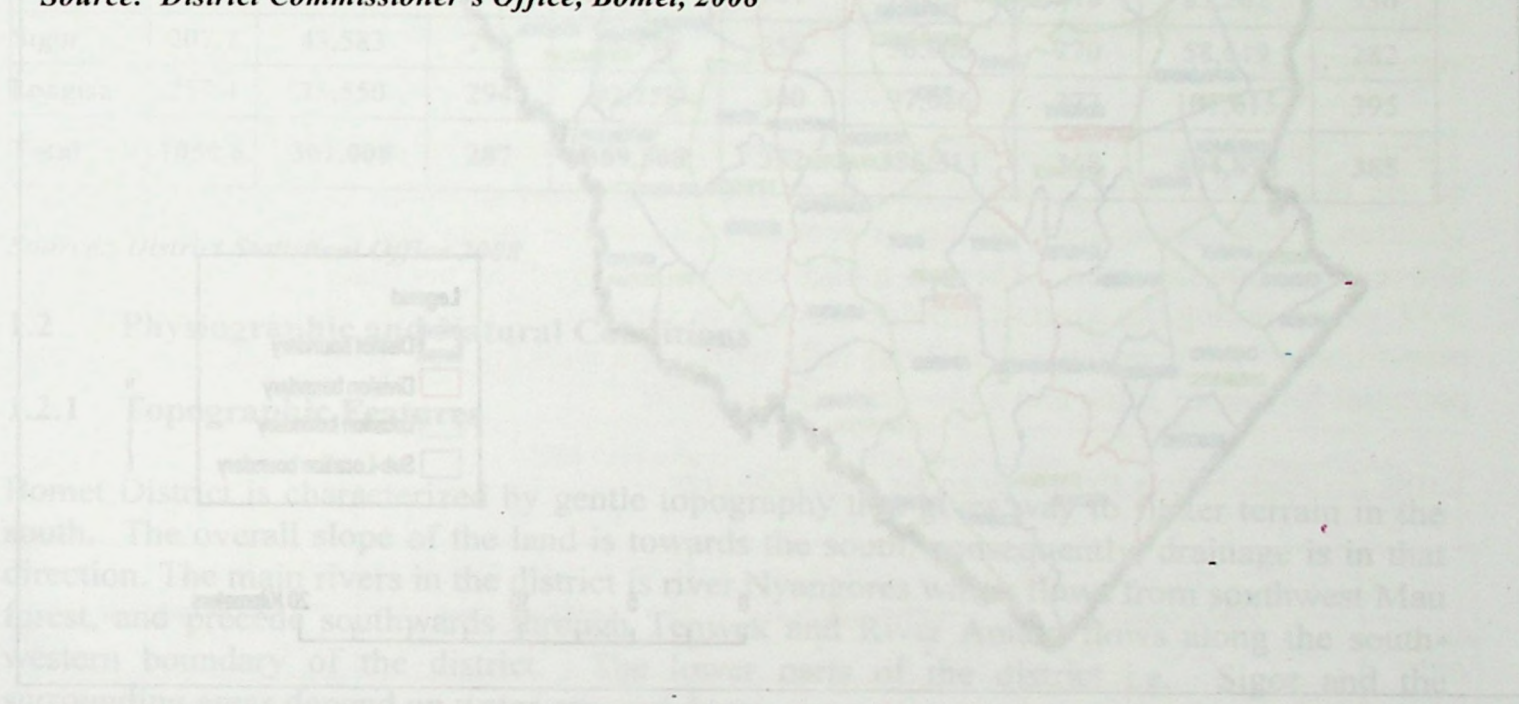
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Bomet district is sub-divided into four divisions, thirty-one locations and eighty six sub-locations as shown on Table 1 below. Bomet Central is the largest division with an area of 336.6 km² while the smallest is Sigor with an area of 207.7 km². The district has two constituencies namely Bomet and Chepalungu and thirty-three electoral wards.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

| Division | Area in Km2 | No. of Locations | No. of Sub Locations |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Bomet Central | 336.6 | 10 | 27 |
| Longisa | 257.4 | 8 | 22 |
| Sigor | 207.7 | 6 | 15 |
| Siongiroi | 248.9 | 7 | 22 |
| Total | 1050.6 | 31 | 86 |

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Bomet, 2008



2. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

2.1 Topography

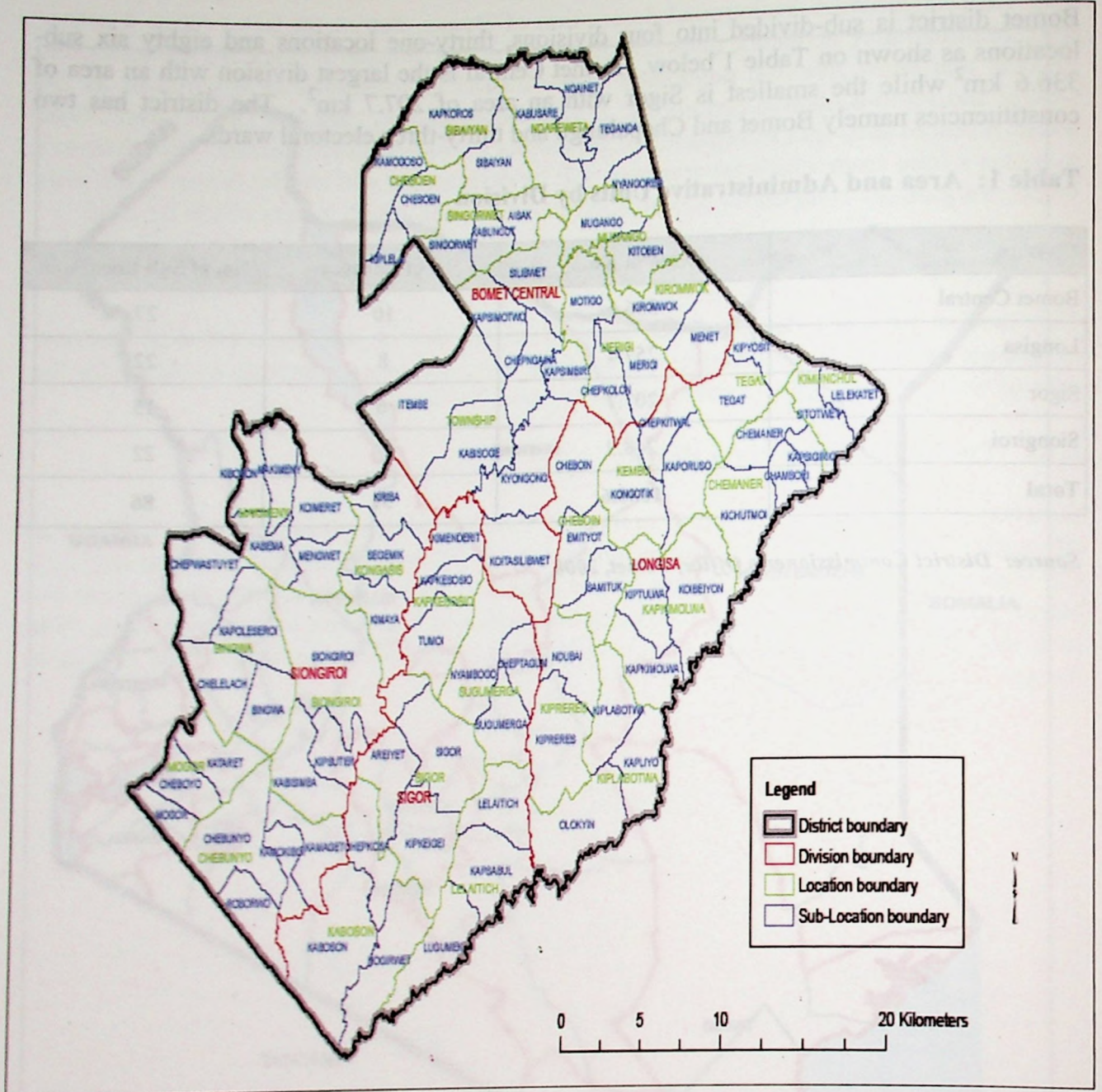
Bomet District is characterized by gentle topography in the north and steeper terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south. The main rivers in the district is river Nyamira which flows from southwest Mau forest, and proceeds southwards through Igonyi and Rika. Another river flows along the south-western boundary of the district. The lower parts of the district, i.e. Sigor and the surrounding areas depend on water from the Mau forest.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district receives rainfall throughout the year with the long rains occurring from March to May and the short rains from August to October. Apart from November and December all the months have mean rainfall of between 100mm and 150mm. This leads to wet conditions, which make road construction and maintenance quite expensive.

The mean monthly temperature is 15°C. The coldest months are July and August with

Map 2: Bomet District Administrative Units



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern is as shown in Table 2 below; Bomet Central has the highest population density of 419 persons per Km² with Sigor the least densely populated with 245 persons per square Km². Bomet Central division is the most potential division in the district being leading in agricultural production. The settlement patterns are also influenced by the proximity of major towns of Bomet and Silibwet which are served by a major trunk road i.e. Kisii-Narok-Nairobi road. Sigor division is sparsely populated because of the climatic condition that has hindered the development of the area although it has potential for irrigation. This division covers the lower parts of the district which experiences low levels of rainfalls. The area can be classified as Semi-Arid since it is dry most times of the year.

Table 2: Population Projections and Density per Division

| Division | Area (Km ²) | 1999 | | 2008 | | 2010 | | 2012 | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Pop. | Density | Pop. | Density | Pop. | Density | Pop. | Density |
| Bomet Central | 336.6 | 120,759 | 359 | 148,264 | 440 | 155,182 | 461 | 162,422 | 483 |
| Siongiroi | 248.9 | 61,116 | 246 | 75,036 | 301 | 78,537 | 316 | 82,202 | 330 |
| Sigor | 207.7 | 43,583 | 210 | 53,510 | 258 | 56,006 | 270 | 58,619 | 282 |
| Longisa | 257.4 | 75,550 | 294 | 92,758 | 360 | 97,086 | 377 | 101,615 | 395 |
| Total | 1050.6 | 301,008 | 287 | 369,568 | 352 | 386,811 | 368 | 404,858 | 385 |

Source: District Statistical Office 2008

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Bomet District is characterized by gentle topography that gives way to flatter terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south; consequently, drainage is in that direction. The main rivers in the district is river Nyangores which flows from southwest Mau forest, and precede southwards through Tenwek and River Amalo flows along the south-western boundary of the district. The lower parts of the district i.e. Sigor and the surrounding areas depend on water pan and dams.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district receives rainfall throughout the year with the long rains occurring from March to May and the short rains from August to October. Apart from November and December all the months have mean rainfall of between 1100mm and 1500mm. This leads to wet conditions, which make road construction and maintenance quite expensive.

The mean monthly temperature is 18°C. The coldest months are July and August with

monthly temperatures of 17.6°C and 19.8°C respectively. The cool condition favours dairy, tea, coffee, maize and pyrethrum farming in the district. Generally, the temperature in the district is influenced by relief winds.

The soils are generally fertile with altitude, temperatures and rainfall as the main determinant of farming practices in each area. Clay soil which covers 43.6 per cent of the district does not allow water to percolate easily and therefore toilets (pit latrines) overflow pouring the sludge on the surface thus causing a threat to human health. The gazetted forest within the district is Chepalungu Forest with an area of 30.041 Km². The area under forest has also potential for the forest products as bee keeping and the home of animals like monkeys and abundant bird life.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The 1999 population census put the districts population at 3001,008 people. The projected districts population of 369,568 at the beginning of plan period is expected to continue growing at a rate of 2.28%. This is expected to translate to 386,811 people and 404,858 people respectively in the midterm and end of plan period respectively, assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. In absolute terms, this increase in the overall population though minimal, will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health and educational facilities, agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities.

Table 3 below shows the age and sex structure of the district. From this table, the population of the district has been grouped into three broad economic groups: 0-14 years constitute children, 15-64 years the working or economically active group and the 65 years old and above constitute the aged. There is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14, necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, the greater proportion of the population (58.3 %) falls within the working age group indicating a high potential for labour force and a low dependency ratio.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

| Age Cohort | 1999 Census | | | 2008 Projections | | | 2010 Projections | | | 2012 Projections | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 0-4 | 28,594 | 27,141 | 55,735 | 35,107 | 33,323 | 68,430 | 36,742 | 34,878 | 71,622 | 38,459 | 36,505 | 74,964 |
| 05-09 | 24,758 | 24,266 | 49,024 | 30,397 | 29,793 | 60,190 | 31,812 | 31,179 | 62,991 | 33,300 | 32,638 | 65,938 |
| 10-14 | 23,736 | 23,807 | 47,543 | 29,142 | 29,230 | 58,372 | 30,528 | 30,593 | 61,121 | 31,925 | 32,021 | 63,946 |
| 15-19 | 18,070 | 18,659 | 36,729 | 22,186 | 22,909 | 45,095 | 23,217 | 23,975 | 47,192 | 24,304 | 25,097 | 49,401 |
| 20-24 | 12,104 | 15,052 | 27,156 | 14,861 | 18,480 | 33,341 | 15,554 | 19,343 | 34,897 | 16,280 | 20,245 | 36,525 |

| Age Cohort | 1999 Census | | | 2008 Projections | | | 2010 Projections | | | 2012 Projections | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 25-29 | 9,151 | 10,442 | 19,593 | 11,235 | 12,820 | 24,055 | 11,756 | 13,415 | 25,171 | 12,308 | 14,045 | 26,353 |
| 30-34 | 6,294 | 6,952 | 13,246 | 7,728 | 8,535 | 16,263 | 8,088 | 8,936 | 17,023 | 8,465 | 9,350 | 17,815 |
| 35-39 | 5,560 | 6,999 | 12,559 | 6,826 | 8,593 | 15,419 | 7,144 | 8,994 | 16,138 | 7,478 | 9,414 | 16,892 |
| 40-44 | 4,018 | 4,815 | 8,833 | 4,933 | 5,912 | 10,845 | 5,163 | 6,191 | 11,354 | 5,404 | 6,476 | 11,880 |
| 45-49 | 3,344 | 3,932 | 7,276 | 4,106 | 4,828 | 8,934 | 4,297 | 5,053 | 9,350 | 4,498 | 5,289 | 9,787 |
| 50-54 | 2,785 | 3,101 | 5,886 | 3,419 | 3,807 | 7,226 | 3,579 | 3,985 | 7,564 | 3,746 | 4,171 | 7,917 |
| 55-59 | 1,879 | 2,201 | 4,080 | 2,307 | 2,702 | 5,009 | 2,415 | 2,828 | 5,243 | 2,527 | 2,960 | 5,487 |
| 60-64 | 1,612 | 2,044 | 3,656 | 1,979 | 2,510 | 4,489 | 2,068 | 2,623 | 4,691 | 2,168 | 2,749 | 4,917 |
| 65-69 | 1,293 | 1,550 | 2,843 | 1,588 | 1,903 | 3,491 | 1,662 | 1,991 | 3,653 | 1,739 | 2,085 | 3,824 |
| 70-74 | 1,116 | 1,391 | 2,507 | 1,370 | 1,708 | 3,078 | 1,434 | 1,788 | 3,222 | 1,501 | 1,871 | 3,372 |
| 75-79 | 954 | 1,001 | 1,955 | 1,171 | 1,229 | 2,400 | 1,226 | 1,286 | 2,512 | 1,283 | 1,346 | 2,629 |
| 80+ | 1,020 | 1,367 | 2,387 | 1,252 | 1,678 | 2,930 | 1,311 | 1,757 | 3,067 | 1,372 | 1,839 | 3,211 |
| Total | 146,288 | 154,720 | 301,008 | 179,608 | 189,960 | 369,568 | 187,996 | 198,815 | 386,811 | 196,757 | 208,101 | 404,858 |

Source: District Statistics Office-Bomet 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Urban Areas

| Urban Areas | 1999 Census | | | 2008 Projections | | | 2010 Projections | | | 2012 Projections | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Bomet | 4,1696 | 42,624 | 84,320 | 51,193 | 52,332 | 103,525 | 53,582 | 54,774 | 108,356 | 56,081 | 57,330 | 113,411 |
| Sigor | 5,074 | 5,621 | 10,695 | 6,230 | 6,901 | 13,131 | 6,520 | 7,223 | 13,743 | 6,824 | 7,560 | 14,384 |
| Siongiroi | 4,588 | 5,039 | 9,627 | 5,633 | 6,187 | 11,820 | 5,896 | 6,475 | 12,371 | 6,171 | 6,777 | 12,948 |
| Longisa | 4,886 | 5,175 | 10,061 | 5,999 | 6,354 | 12,353 | 6,277 | 6,650 | 12,927 | 6,572 | 6,970 | 13,532 |

Source: District Statistics Office,-Bomet 2008

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Table 5: Population Projections for Special Groups

| Age groups | 1999 | | | 2008 | | | 2010 | | | 2012 | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Under 5 Years (1-4) | 28,594 | 27,141 | 55,735 | 35,107 | 33,323 | 68,430 | 36,745 | 34,878 | 71,623 | 38,459 | 36,505 | 74,964 |
| Pre-School (3-5 Yrs) | 16,321 | 15,722 | 32,043 | 20,038 | 19,303 | 39,341 | 20,973 | 20,204 | 41,177 | 21,952 | 21,146 | 43,098 |
| Primary School Age (6-13 Yrs) | 49,911 | 49,489 | 99,400 | 61,279 | 60,761 | 122,040 | 64,138 | 63,596 | 127,734 | 67,131 | 66,563 | 133,694 |
| Secondary School Age (14-17 Yrs) | 20,407 | 20,545 | 40,952 | 25,055 | 25,225 | 50,280 | 26,224 | 26,401 | 52,625 | 27,448 | 27,633 | 55,081 |
| Youthful Population (15-29yrs) | 52,325 | 58,934 | 111,259 | 64,243 | 72,357 | 136,600 | 67,240 | 75,733 | 142,973 | 70,378 | 79,267 | 149,645 |
| Reproductive Age Female (15-49) | | 66,851 | 66,851 | | 82,077 | 82,077 | | 85,907 | 85,907 | | 89,916 | 89,916 |
| Labour Force (15-64 Yrs) | 81,854 | 93,755 | 175,609 | 100,498 | 115,110 | 215,608 | 105,187 | 120,480 | 225,667 | 110,094 | 126,101 | 236,195 |
| Aged Population 65 Yrs | 5,371 | 6,545 | 11,916 | 6,594 | 8,036 | 14,630 | 6,902 | 8,411 | 15,313 | 7,224 | 8,803 | 16,027 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Bomet 2008

Age Group 6 – 13 (Primary School Going Age): In 2008, the total number of primary school age children is projected at 122,040 or 33.0 per cent of the population. This figure is set to reach 127,734 in 2010 and rising to 133,694 in 2012.

14 – 17 (Secondary School Going Age): In 2008, the total number of secondary school age children is projected at 50,280. This figure is set to rise to 52,625 and 55,081 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This signifies that the development should be biased towards creating more post secondary education institutions to absorb the youths graduating from Secondary schools.

15 – 29 (Youthful Age Group): This age group described as youthful population comprises of 136,600 persons. It is expected to rise to 142,973 and 149,645 persons in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Majority of this population will exert pressure on the existing educational facilities as they strive to achieve the required skills. This therefore calls for more investment in tertiary educational facilities.

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15-49 (Reproductive Age Female): The female population in the age brackets 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. Females in the reproductive are projected to increase from 82,077 in 2008 to 89,916 in 2012. The high fertility rate will require an emphasis on family planning in order to control population growth. However, couples and individuals reserve the right to decide on the number and spacing of their children.

15 – 64 (Labour Force): The 2008 Population projections indicate that 58.3 per cent of the district's population are in the category of labour force. This implies that 51.7 per cent of the people are dependants. This scenario portrays a grim picture for the district's economy given that the employment opportunities are extremely limited.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector covers sub-sectors like Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development. It plays a key role in the development of the district because it provides all the raw materials for industrial development. The district has a favourable climate for production of most of the food, cash crops, dairy and beef. Given that agriculture and livestock development are key sub sectors in economic development of our district, majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production.

The main objectives of the sector are to promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and income generation, advance agro-based industries and agricultural exports, and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage. This sector is slowly evolving in our district given that the district does not have major tourist attraction areas. However the district provides smooth passage way to the Maasai Mara which is the main tourist attraction area in Kenya. The movement of tourists through the district can be tapped by developing the necessary infrastructure such as tourist class hotels. The district also has tourist potential areas such as the Mau Forest, tea estates and waterfalls, which can be promoted.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

This sector includes sub-sectors such as, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure in national parks and reserves), Public Works and Roads. This sector is important for the rapid economic growth of the country. Provision of modern and well maintained roads enables efficient and effective transportation of goods and services to the market Modern physical

infrastructure creates conducive environment for economic growth as it attracts potential investors to come and invest in our country. The development of the district also depends entirely on the development and modernization of the physical infrastructure.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sub sectors falling under this sector include Water and Irrigation and Environment and mineral resources. The district has many environmental issues to tackle given that part of Mau Forest falls within the district. The forest contributes immensely towards the development of the district given that most of the heavy and frequent rainfall is as a result of the existence of the Mau Forest. Bomet District being a young and upcoming district still requires reliable water supplies to support the growing population. Most urban centres including the district headquarters still lack modern drainage systems and mobilization of resources to fund this project will be done during the plan period.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

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

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

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The sub sectors which fall under this sector are: higher education, science and technology, information and communications, Kenya national bureau of statistics, GITS, E- Government and research institutions. The sector is vital due to the fact that improved technology and research enables the Government to compete effectively with the rest of world. The world has become a global village with the advent of the information and communication technology (ICT) and therefore the need to measure up in this area is paramount if the Kenya economy is to remain competitive globally.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sector comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly,

Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and registration of persons.

Since security is important for economic development, this sector is crucial for the safety and of the investors and their businesses. Reliable justice system is critical for foreign direct investors who are interested in investing in Kenya.

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

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

The sector has a number of sub sectors falling under it. These sub sectors include Ministry of state for public service, foreign affairs, planning, development and vision 2030, finance, ministry of local government, cabinet office, public service commission and office of the prime minister. The sector ties quite well with the other sectors through the development of sectoral and national development plans and the provision of funds to all other sectors through the national budget. The sector has strong linkage with the rest of the sectors. The sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently and this planning links very well with the national plans. The sector ensures that adequate resources are devolved to the grass root level where the needy require it most. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the district are on track and their impact closely monitored.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

This sector is represented by sub-sectors such as Regional Development Authorities, Gender and children affairs, Ministry of state for special programmes, youth and sports and development of northern Kenya and other arid lands. The sector addresses issues touching on gender, children and the underdeveloped areas of Kenya. The formation of this sector came at the time when Kenya was experiencing humanitarian difficulties as a result of post election violence and it played a critical role in assisting the internally displaced people. The sector also plays a significant role in addressing issues on the disadvantaged members of the society and the underdeveloped parts of the country. The sector further supports the youths to develop sporting skills leading to creation of employment and engagement in productive ventures.

1.5 Fact Sheet

The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information vital for planning purposes. The fact sheet consists of total area, topography and climate; demographic and population profiles, and socio-economic indicators relating to Agriculture, cooperatives, water and sanitation, educational facilities, health facilities, communication, trade, commerce and tourism, and financial institutions.

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| District Area: | | |
| Total area (km ²) | | 1,050 |
| Gazetted Forests (km ²) | | 30 |
| National Parks/Reserves | | Nil |
| Arable land (km ²) | | 910 |
| Non-arable land (km ²) | | 140 |
| Total urban areas (km ²) | | 225 |
| No. of towns | | 3 |
| Topography and climate | | |
| Lowest altitude (M) | | 1,720 |
| Highest (M) | | 2,316 |
| Temperature range: | | |
| Rainfall: | | |
| | High (MM) | 19.8 |
| | Low (MM) | 17 |
| Demographic profiles 2008 | | |
| Total Population | | 369,568 |
| Total Male population | | 179,608 |
| Total female population | | 189,960 |
| Sex ratio (Female/Male) | | 1:1 |
| Projected population: | | |
| | Mid plan period 2010 | 386,811 |
| | End of plan period 2012 | 404,858 |
| Infant population: 1 yr & below | | |
| | Female | 13,148 |
| | Male | 14,075 |
| | Total | 27,223 |

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| Information Category | | Statistics |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| Population under five: | | |
| | Female | 33,323 |
| | Male | 35,107 |
| | Total | 68,430 |
| Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years | | |
| | Female | 19,303 |
| | Male | 20,038 |
| | Total | 39,341 |
| Primary school age group: 6–13 years | | |
| | Female | 60,761 |
| | Male | 61,279 |
| | Total | 122,040 |
| Secondary School age group: 14-17 yrs | | |
| | Female | 25,225 |
| | Male | 25,055 |
| | Total | 50,280 |
| Youth population: (15-30 yrs) | | |
| | Female | 72,357 |
| | Male | 64,243 |
| | Total | 136,600 |
| Labour force: 15 – 64 yrs | | |
| | Female | 115,110 |
| | Male | 100,498 |
| | Total | 215,608 |
| Aged population: 65 yrs & above | | |
| | Female | 8,036 |
| | Male | 6,594 |
| | Total | 14,630 |
| Eligible voting population: 18 yrs & above | | |
| | Name of Division | |
| | Bomet central | 61, 856 |
| | Sigor | 22, 325 |
| | Siongiroi | 31,306 |
| | Longisa | 38,699 |
| | Total (District) | 154,186 |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Urban Population: Town >2000 people | | |
| | Female | 71,774 |
| | Male | 69,055 |
| | Total | 140,829 |
| Rural Population: | | |
| | Female | 137,628 |
| | Male | 128,415 |
| | Total | 266,043 |
| Population density | | |
| | Highest (km ²) Bomet central | 440 |
| | Lowest (km ²) Sigor | 258 |
| | District (km ²) | 352 |
| Crude Birth rate | | 48.8 |
| Crude Death rate | | 7.1 |
| Infant Mortality rate (IMR) | | 54/100 |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) | | - |
| Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) | | - |
| Child Mortality Rate (CMR) | | - |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) | | 82/1000 |
| Total fertility rate | | 6.7 |
| Life Expectance | | |
| | Female | 70.1 |
| | Male | 62.2 |
| Total number of households | | |
| Average household size | | 6 |
| Female headed households % | | 11, 911 |
| Children needing special protection: | | |
| | Children labourers | 8,532 |
| | Orphans | 408 |
| Number of the physically handicapped | | 2 816 |
| Child- Headed households. | | 408 |
| Poverty Indicators | | |
| Absolute poverty: | | |
| | Percentage | 59.0 |
| | Number | 177,595 |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Contribution to national poverty (%) | | 0.59 |
| Urban poor: | | |
| | Percentage | 42 |
| | Number | 59,148 |
| Rural poor: | | |
| | Percentage | 57.7 |
| | Number | 153,507 |
| Food poverty: | | |
| | Percentage | 48.7 |
| | Number | 146,591 |
| Sectoral contribution to household income (%) | | |
| | Agriculture | 62% |
| | Rural self-employment | 6% |
| | Wage employment | 27% |
| | Urban self-employment | 5% |
| Number employed per Sector: | | |
| | Agriculture | |
| | Rural self-employment | |
| | Wage employment | |
| | Urban self-employment | 22, 828 |
| Crop farming: | | |
| Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha) | | 5 acres |
| Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha) | | 15 |
| Number of farmers with title deeds | | 90 |
| Total area under food crops (Ha) | | 45, 777 |
| Total area under cash crops (Ha) | | 5, 000 |
| Main storage facilities | | |
| Granaries | | |
| Cereal Boards | | |
| Population working in agriculture | | 136,500 |
| Total area under soil/ land conservation(Ha) | | 12,341 |
| Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha) | | 1,732 |
| Total acreage under organic farming(Ha) | | 8,660 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-------------|
| Livestock farming: | |
| Number of Ranches | |
| Company ranches | 0 |
| Individual ranches | 0 |
| Group ranches | 0 |
| <i>Total</i> | 0 |
| Average size of ranches (acres) | 0 |
| Main livestock bred and their numbers. | |
| Grade | 41,034 |
| Crosses | 71,770 |
| Beef | 36,230 |
| Poultry | 118,530 |
| Sheep | 55,290 |
| Goats | 46,831 |
| Pigs | Nil |
| Rabbits | 10,364 |
| Bee- hives | |
| Donkeys. | |
| Land carrying capacity (cattle per Ha) | 6.5 |
| Total Number of Ranches | Nil |
| Bee apiaries | 15,584 |
| Bee hives (Total) | 10,364 |
| KTBH | 887 |
| Lang Stroh | 1,270 |
| Log hives | 8,207 |
| Soil block | |
| Annual Milk production: (2007) | |
| Quantity (liters) | 8,459,500 |
| Value (Kshs) | 169,190,000 |
| Annual Beef production: (2007) | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 845,000 |
| Value (Kshs) | 97,650,000 |
| Annual Mutton Production: (2007) | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 32,400 |
| Value (Kshs) | 5,184,000 |
| Annual Egg production: (2007) | |
| Quantity (trays) | 343,135 |
| Value (Kshs) | 51,470,250 |
| Annual Poultry meat Production: (2007) | |
| Quantity (Kgs) | 186,640 |

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| Information Category | | Statistics |
|--|--|----------------|
| | Value (Kshs) | 37,328,000 |
| Annual Honey Production: (2007) | | |
| | Quantity (Kgs) | 63,968 |
| | Value (Kshs) | 15,992,000 |
| Fish farming: | | |
| | Number of fish farm families | 160 |
| | Fish ponds | 37 |
| | Area of fish ponds (M ²) | 1941 |
| | Main species of fish catch | 2 |
| | Tilapia | |
| | Catfish | |
| Fish harvest: | | |
| | Weight (Kg p.a) | 120 |
| | Value (Kshs) | 18,000 |
| Forestry | | |
| | Number of gazetted forests | 1 |
| | No. of Non-gazetted forests | - |
| | Size of gazetted forests(Ha) | 30 |
| | Size of non gazetted forests | - |
| Main forest products | | |
| 1. | Sawn timber (Bold feet) | 2000 |
| 2. | Poles | Not determined |
| 3. | Fence posts | Not determined |
| 4. | charcoal | Not determined |
| | No. of people engaged in forestry | |
| | Seedlings production | 140,000 |
| | Number of farmers engaged in farm forestry | 22,500 |
| | Average number of trees per farm | |
| | Number of community forest associations (CFA) established | 6 |
| | Number and names of endangered plants and animal species found in the forest | |
| | | - |
| Cooperatives | | |
| | Number of cooperative societies | 47 |
| | Active cooperative societies | 18 |
| | Dormant cooperative societies | 28 |
| | Collapsed societies | - |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|---|-------------|--|
| Total Registered membership | | 8,803 |
| Total turn-over (Kshs) | | 83, 234, 300 |
| Health | | |
| Number of health posts: | | |
| Hospitals | GOK | 2 |
| | FBO | 1 |
| Nursing homes | | 1 |
| Health centres | FBO Private | 1 |
| | GOK | 7 |
| Dispensaries | GOK | 26 |
| | FBO | 0 |
| Private clinics | | |
| Bed capacity (Total) | | 480 |
| Doctor/patient ratio | | 1:26,757 |
| Nurse/patient ratio | | 1:1992 |
| HIV prevalence (%) | | 3.4 |
| Average walking distance to health facility (km) | | 5 km in Chepalungu & 10km in Comet constituency |
| Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%) | | |
| 500 M or Less | | |
| 500 M-1KM | | |
| 1.1KM-2.9KM | | |
| 3 KM-4.9KM | | |
| 5KM and more | | 5 km in Chepalungu and 10 km in Bomet constituencies |
| Antenatal care (ANC) (%) | | 61 |
| Health facility deliveries (%) | | 25 |
| Place of Delivery (%): | | |
| Hospital | | 25 |
| Health Centre | | Negligible |
| Dispensary/clinic | | - |
| Maternity home | | - |
| At home | | 75 |
| Other | | - |
| Contraceptive acceptance (%) | | Not determined |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Children vaccination (%) | | 76 |
| No. of TBAs | | Not documented |
| No. of CHWs, | | 10 Extensions-250 from community |
| Morbidity Rates (%): | | |
| | Male | 50 |
| | Female | 50 |
| | Total (District) | |
| Malaria Control: Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%): | | |
| Five most prevalent diseases (%) | | |
| Malaria/fever | | 45 |
| Skin disease | | 20 |
| Respiratory Diseases | | 20 |
| Upper | | 55 |
| Lower | | 55 |
| Flu | | 0 |
| HIV/AIDS | | |
| HIV prevalence (percent) | | 3.4 |
| Number of VCTs : | | 8 (2 mobile & 6 static sites) |
| Number of trained counsellors | | 27 |
| Number trained at each VCT | | 2 |
| Average number tested per month at each VCT centre | | 2 |
| Number of Home based care | | 0 |
| Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly centres | | 1 youth friendly centre |
| Youth Club | | 0 |
| Youth Friendly | | 0 |
| Number of institutions offering ARVs | | 2 static sites & 2 satellites |
| Education | | |
| Pre-school: | | |
| | No. of ECD centres | 339 |
| | No. of ECD teachers | 343 |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:42 |
| | Total enrolment | 14,624 |
| | Enrolment rate (%) | 4 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Average years of attendance | 2 |
| Gross enrolment Rate (%) | - |
| Net enrolment Rate (%) | - |
| Drop-out rate (%) | 12 |
| Completion Rate (%) | 88 |
| Retention Rate (%) | Nil |
| Transition Rate (%) | - |
| Primary school: | |
| Number of primary schools | 357 |
| Number of teachers | 2,189 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:51 |
| Total enrolment | 109,609 |
| Drop-out rate (%) | 19 |
| Completion rate | 81 |
| Average years of attendance | 8 |
| Retention Rate (%) | 85.2 |
| Transition Rate (%) | 97 |
| Secondary schools: | |
| Number of secondary schools | 78 |
| Number of teachers | 603 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:24 |
| Total enrolment | 14,251 |
| Drop-out rate (%) | 15 |
| Average years of attendance | 4 |
| Completion Rate (%) | 85 |
| Tertiary institutions | |
| Public Universities (No.) | Nil |
| Private Universities (No.) | Nil |
| University Campuses/colleges (No.) | Nil |
| National Poly techniques | Nil |
| Private polytechnics | Nil |
| Government assisted colleges | Nil |
| Church sponsored colleges | 1 |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| Adult literacy: | | |
| | Number of adult literacy classes | 61 |
| | Enrolment | 2,465 |
| | Male | 2,790 |
| | Female | 12,249 |
| | Literacy rate: Male (%) | 84 |
| | Female (%) | 62.9 |
| Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%): | | |
| | 500 M or less | 20 |
| | 500 M-1 KM | 40 |
| | 1.1KM-2.9KM | 40 |
| | 3 KM-4.9KM | - |
| | 5 KM and More | - |
| Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: | | |
| | 500 M or Less | 10 |
| | 500 M-1KM | 10 |
| | 1.1 KM-2.9 KM | 25 |
| | 3 KM-4.9 KM | 50 |
| | 5 KM or more | 5 |
| Literacy: (Population aged 15+) | | |
| Ability to read: | | |
| Can Read and write (%) | | |
| | Male | 93 |
| | Female | 75.6 |
| Cannot read and write (%) | | |
| | Male | 7.4 |
| | Female | 17 |
| Ability to write: | | |
| Can write (%) | | 88.4 |
| Cannot write (%) | | 15 |
| Ability to read and write: | | |
| Can read | | 85 |
| Cannot read (%) | | 13 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-----------------|
| Water and sanitation | |
| Households with access to piped water | 1,100 |
| Households with access to potable water | 600 |
| Number of permanent rivers | 2 |
| No. of shallow wells | 6,500 |
| No. of protected springs | 120 |
| No. of un-protected springs | 150 |
| No. of water pans/Earth dams | 100 |
| No. of Sub-surface Dams | 20 |
| No. of Bore holes | 3 |
| Households with roof catchment systems | 2,400 |
| Average walking distance to nearest water point (Km) | 3.5 |
| Households with Latrines (%) | 72 |
| Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established | |
| Water quality | Generally fresh |
| Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: (Minutes) | |
| 0-1 | 5 |
| 1- 4 | 15 |
| 5-14 | 40 |
| 15-29 | 22 |
| 30-59 | 20 |
| 60 + | 7.9 |
| Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%): | |
| Flush toilet | 0.5 |
| VIP Latrine | 5 |
| PIT Latrine | 95 |
| Uncovered Pit Latrine | 23 |
| Covered Pit Latrine | 58 |
| Bucket | 0.0 |
| Other | 4.2 |
| None | 0.3 |

Bomet District Development Plan 2008-2012

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|----------------|
| Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%): | |
| Collected by local Authority | 4 |
| Collected by Private firm | - |
| Garbage pit | 32 |
| Burning | 16.1 |
| Public garbage heap | 1.5 |
| Farm Garden | 57.9 |
| Neighbourhood Community group | Not determined |
| Energy | |
| Households with electricity connection | 1,200 |
| Trading centres connected with electricity (%) | 5 |
| Percentage using wood fuel (%) | 76 |
| Percentage Households using kerosene, gas. | 3 |
| Percentage Households using solar energy | Nil |
| Percentage Households using Bio-gas | Nil |
| HH distribution by main cooking fuel: | |
| Firewood | 68.9 |
| Paraffin | 2.0 |
| Electricity | 0.2 |
| Gas (LPG) | 0.8 |
| Charcoal | 4.4 |
| Biogas | Not determined |
| HH distribution by main lighting fuel | |
| Firewood | 1.4 |
| Paraffin | 90 |
| Firewood | 2 |
| Solar | 3.3 |
| Gas (LPG) | Negligible |
| Dry cell (torch) | Negligible |
| Candles | Negligible |
| Households distribution by cooking appliance type: | |
| Traditional stone fire | 78 |
| Improved traditional stone fire | 12 |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | Ordinary Jiko | 5 |
| | Improved Jiko | 2.4 |
| | Kerosene Stove | 2.7 |
| | Gas Cooker | 0.1 |
| | Electric cooker | Negligible |
| Transport & Communication | | |
| Road length: | | |
| | Bitumen surface (Km) | 66 |
| | Gravel surface (Km) | 180.8 |
| | Earth surface (Km) | 154.3 |
| | Total (Km) | 401.1 |
| | Railway line length (km) | Nil |
| | Railway Stations | Nil |
| | Airstrip | 1 |
| | Number of Telephone connections | 784 |
| | Mobile network coverage (%) | 80 |
| | No. of Cyber cafes | 1 |
| | No. of private courier services | 2 |
| | Number of Post offices | 11 |
| | Number of Sub-post offices | 9 |
| | Licensed stamp vendors | 4 |
| Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office: | | |
| | 500 M or less | 1.5 |
| | 500 M-1Km | Not determined |
| | 1.1 KM-2.9 KM | Not determined |
| | 3 KM-4.9 KM | 8 |
| | 5 KM and more | 82.7 |
| Tourism, Trade & Industry | | |
| | No. of Trading centres | 87 |
| | Registered Retail traders | 600 |
| | Registered wholesale traders | 76 |
| | Bakeries | 0 |

| Information Category | | Statistics |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| Manufacturing industries | | 0 |
| Hotels | | 400 |
| Village banks (others) | | 5 |
| Jua Kali Associations | | 1 |
| Jua Kali Artisans | | 120 |
| Housing: | | |
| Type of housing in urban and rural areas (information available is only on Government housing). | | 0 |
| Registered: High grade | | 8 |
| Medium grade | | 18 |
| Low grade | | |
| HH distribution by main wall materials: | | |
| | Stone | 7 |
| | Brick/Block | 40 |
| | Mud/Wood | 53 |
| | Mud/Cement | Not determined |
| | Wood only | Negligible |
| | Corrugated Iron sheet | 0.4 |
| | Grass Straw | 2 |
| | Tin | Not determined |
| HH distribution by main floor materials: | | |
| | Cement | 30 |
| | Tiles | Negligible |
| | Wood | Negligible |
| | Earth | 70 |
| HH distribution by main Roofing materials: | | |
| | Corrugated Iron Sheet | 81 |
| | Tiles | Not determined |
| | Concrete | Not determined |
| | Asbestos Sheet | Not determined |
| | Grass | 19. |
| Community Development and Social Welfare | | |
| Number of active women groups | | 400 |
| Number of Community Based projects | | 558 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| Number of Youth Groups | 54 |
| Number of Self Help Groups | 231 |
| Environment | |
| Number of EIAs endorsed <i>District wide</i> | 21 |
| Number of Environment Audits executed | 6 |
| 1. Siongiroi dam | |
| 2. Tertwek hospital | |
| 3. Bomet Highway petrol station | |
| 4. Chujuney petrol station | |
| 5. Oilibya Petrol station | |
| 6. Kapkoros tea factory | |
| Number of solid waste management sites | |
| 1. Owned by municipal council of bomet | 1 |
| Number of quarry sites renovated: | 0 |
| None of the quarry sites have been renovated since most of them are in private land with no rehabilitation plans. | |
| Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected | 2 |
| Chyullu Hills. | |
| 1. Merigi hill | |
| 2. Moburo hill. | |
| Number of rivers protected (Isei river, a tributary of Amalo river over 20kms pegged) | 1 |
| Sand and ballast quarrying sites | |
| Sand: On private land along the hills | 5 |
| Ballast: Municipal council quarry | 1 |
| Number of persons involved in quarrying | 200 |
| Sand | 30 |
| Ballast | |
| Security | |
| Police posts | 2 |
| Patrol bases | 2 |
| Number of crime related cases | 1700 |
| Number of prisons | 1 |
| Number of law courts | 1 |

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Bomet District Development Plan accompanied by an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned. The chapter further analyses the linkages between the current district development plan 2008-2012 with the medium term plan and long terms plan i.e. Kenya Vision 2030 and international commitments such as the millennium declaration. The chapter also provides an in-depth analysis of major development challenges and cross cutting issues as well as providing an analysis of issues and causes that will help develop developmental objectives and strategies for the district.

2.1. Review of the Previous Development Plan (2002 – 2008)

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction" from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The District Development Committee proposed projects that were in the areas of improving the infrastructure, agricultural production, improving the human resource, communication and marketing channels. The implementation of the plan was fair

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

In the productive sector, under agriculture sub sector, programmes were geared towards strengthening the capacity of farmers to assist farmers minimize their losses and improve in cooperative societies and improve or help farmers' access credit. Marketing of major cash crops in the district, i.e. tea and coffee registered mixed results, boom and slumps experienced at various levels; this was due to managerial inefficiencies at the cooperative levels especially for milk societies, and the tea sub sector experienced slight growth under the KTDA ran factories. Significant positive growth was registered under horticulture production though marketing continues to be an issue that requires to be addressed. There was little growth in the industrial sub sector though a lot of positive changes will be noted in the growth of value addition industries though at farm level. There has also been improved access to credit and this has greatly given a boost to players in this sector.

In the education sector, there has been a lot of investment during the plan period. Though the enrolment in public primary schools has registered increase due to the introduction of free primary education, the performance has been on an upward trend. There has been plan to revive tertiary institutions i.e. the youth polytechnics and the same is expected to roll over to the current plan period.

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

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

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

It is worthwhile to note that even though there was an improved level of implementation of development projects from the district development plan, most of the projects are on ongoing status. Overall completion rate of projects has remained considerably low at 30% of the projects completed from the projects that were initiated. This trend can be improved by addressing challenges that were experienced during the plan period.

Table 6: Project Implementation in the Previous District Development Plan

| Department | No. of Projects in Previous Plan | No. of Projects Implemented | No. of Ongoing Projects | No. of Stalled Projects | Total Project Expenditure |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture | 8 | 5 | 3 | - | 9m |
| Livestock | 8 | 5 | 3 | - | 8m |
| Water | 18 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 3m |
| Irrigation | 0 | 1 | 1 | - | 2m |
| Lands | 5 | 5 | 0 | - | 1m |
| Cooperatives | 11 | 11 | 0 | - | 1m |
| Environment | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | .5m |
| Fisheries | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | .5m |
| Roads | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 100m |
| Energy | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 1.2m |
| Trade and Industry | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | .2m |
| ICT | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | .3m |
| Education | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 5m |
| Social Services | 5 | 5 | 0 | - | .8m |
| Children's department | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | .8m |
| HIV/AIDS | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | .7m |
| Health | 1 | 23 | 20 | - | 3m |
| Public Administration | 5 | 7 | 2 | - | 2m |
| Local Authorities | 3 | 233 | 200 | - | 10.5m |
| Police | 6 | 13 | 6 | - | 2m |
| Total | 99 | 344 | 261 | - | 151.5m |

Source: District Development Office, Bomet, 2008



A number of projects were implemented outside the DDP. The government introduced other programs through the ERS and other policies like CDF, Free Primary Education, Free Secondary Education and others that were not in the 2002-2008 DDP. These projects though not included in the DDP registered higher implementation rates while some of the projects planned in the DDP were not implemented due to the problem of lack of funding. The factors responsible for this situation include; over ambitious proposals, non-disbursement of funds from the Treasury and lack of commitment to the projects proposed in the DDP by implementers.

2.2 Constraints

In implementation of the current District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered: Lack of technical staff; some departments faced serious shortages in staff, with some departments offering services through regional offices compared to having staff available within the district. Changes in government policies, e.g. decentralization of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some projects being left unimplemented since very little money were coming to the departments in their development vote. Funds such as LATF developed their own needs identification processes i.e. LASDAP

Political interference in the devolved funds has seen emergence of rival duplicate projects which negate the essence of planning. The efficiency in use of funds is not realized.

Adverse climatic conditions and disease affected the implementation of the plan in the productive sector. In 2007 there was an outbreak of rift valley fever which significantly affected livestock farmers

2.3 Lessons Learnt From the Previous Planning Period

Due to the changes in government policy, there is need to centralize planning for all devolved funds so that the district can maximize the usage of funds flowing to the district. There should be absolutely no contradiction between the strategic plans for the local authorities and the strategic plans prepared by the constituencies and the district development plan. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonization and remove inconsistencies that may exist therein.

There is need to adhere to government policy and concern departments should enforce the same. Politicians should be sensitized on existing government policies so that they inform their voters accordingly. Sector wide approach is key in achieving goals in reduction of poverty. Cross cutting issue such as HIV/AIDS can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used since no one sector can claim to address the effects of the disease.

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

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to

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

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

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

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

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2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section highlights the major developmental challenges and cross cutting issues the district has experienced and plan to tackle during the plan period so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. The challenges have been identified in consultation with the key stakeholders. They include Poverty, Population dynamics, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Gender, Youth, concerns of the physically challenged, disaster management and environmental conservation.

2.5.1 Challenges

a) Population Growth

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the population of Bomet District was 301,008. The Population is expected to rise to 369,568 in 2008 and to 386,811 in 2010. The reduction in population from the previous period is not an actual reduction but with the creation of Sotik district Ndanai and Mutarakwa divisions were curved out of Bomet.

b) Poverty

In Bomet District, poverty is prevalent in all the divisions but the degree and causes vary. The most affected divisions are Sigor, lower parts of Longisa, Siongiroi and some parts of Bomet Cental division. The number of household living in poverty is 58.4 per cent whereas the individuals living below the poverty line is 62.5 per cent of the population. The major

causes of poverty in the district are varied as discussed below.

Some people are poor because of the high level of dependency that has been brought about by large family sizes due to reluctance to practice family planning. Therefore people are unable to afford basic needs for their survival.

c) Environmental variations

This is brought about by drought and lack of water for irrigation and for livestock consumption. This is prevalent in Sigor and lower parts of Longisa. Crops failure is due to unreliable rainfall in some lower parts of the district. On the border with Transmara, and Bomet, wildlife's destroy crops leading to poverty. Because of the environmental conditions, livestock diseases are prevalent aggravating the poverty situation.

d) Cross Border Conflicts

Ethnic clashes especially on the border of Narok, and Transmara has led to loss of life, destruction of homes and crops. The affected areas include Lelaitich and Kaboson areas. In these areas, livestock, which most people depend on, is lost thus causing poverty.

e) Under Developed Natural Resources

The District is endowed with natural resources which provides a wide range of raw materials most of which have not been effectively utilized. Hides and skins are produced which could lead to the establishment of a tannery industry in the district for the creation of employment opportunities. Most milk goes to waste because of the poor road network. Payments are also uncertain and poor thus leading to declining income earnings by the families. The resources in the district, if properly harnessed, would contribute significantly to the fight against poverty.

f) Poor Marketing System

Lack of ready markets for farm produce is also a contributory factor to poverty in the district as some farmers produce like tomatoes, vegetables and potatoes perish before they reach the market. Thus is due to lack of market information and the poor road network.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting issues

a) Gender Inequality

For meaningful growth, there is need for expansion of productive employment and full participation of both men and women. It is important to recognise that the empowerment of women is a precondition to socio-economic development. There is need to achieve equality between men and women, in the decision making, control of resources and in the production process. Social and cultural failures that perpetuate differences between men and women have contributed to gender inequality and higher incidences of poverty among women. It

has been established that women headed households account for a great proportion of the poor. The poverty among women is determined by many factors, among them the perception that Women's reproductive and domestic responsibilities should be their primary functions; perception of women as secondary income earners; unequal access to productive resources and services by women; and the tendency to undervalue women's work.

Breaking women out of the poverty cycle will require both policy changes and direct actions in the following inter-related areas; positive action for promoting an over-all environment for-equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women; increasing access to land and other valued assets for optimum utilisation of the current available resources; improving human skills through training so that quality goods can be produced; access to financial resources e.g. credit facilities; and expanding women's access to wages opportunities. For any meaningful intervention for sustainable economic growth, socio-cultural barriers and beliefs that discriminate against women must be discarded.

SWOT Analysis

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

b) Disaster Management

Disaster is defined as a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing major human, property, socio-economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources. In the district, the anticipated disasters include fire, road accidents, famine, epidemics (cholera, malaria and typhoid) and land slides cause by quarrying and sand harvesting. The District Disaster Management Committee could play a big role in disaster preparedness.

In preparedness for the fire out break, the learning institution and the various personnel in Public Works should be utilized to create the awareness to the public more especially in the divisions. For buildings in schools there should be fire exits. The contracts of the fire fighters will be done.

Famine may be caused by drought. In case it happens; the Provincial Administration should inform the Office of the President for the supply of famine relief food. In preparedness for the famine, the committee proposed that the community should diversity the crops and also grow drought resistant crops.

Stakeholders are encouraged to have telephone numbers for the hospitals and police stations

in the district. The Traffic Act also should be reinforced. The Department of Public Works also should continue to maintain the roads and have all the road signs in place.

Epidemics (cholera, malaria and typhoid): The causes of the epidemics may include unclean water and mosquitoes. The water in the rivers in the district are not very clean because the toilet coverage is very low. In case the disaster occur (epidemics) the MOH, the police, the nearby hospitals will be alerted to take urgent appropriate action.

In preparedness, there will be a continuous health education to the public. The Provincial Administration will also assist in the improvement of the toilet coverage in the district. The Municipal Council and the Country Council will also develop a sewerage system in major trading centers. Disasters may also be as a result of collapsing of buildings. In order to avoid this, the Public Works Department will supervise all the constructions to ensure that the building done as per the plan and proper mixing has been done.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| Existence of early warning mechanisms | Lack of effective disaster preparedness Depletion of forests by illegal harvesting of trees |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Train communities on early warning signs and disaster preparedness Provide a contingency emergency fund Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion | Unpredictable natural disasters Increase in poverty Laxity in enforcement of the existing laws |

c) Environmental Conservation and Management

Bomet district faces major land degradation problem ranging from soil erosion, sand harvesting to quarrying. The high demand for construction materials and fuel-wood has led to high rate of tree felling as compared to the planting rate.

The quarrying for both building stones and sands in unsustainable way and without any rehabilitation plan for the sites is highly impacting negatively to the environment. Pollution from urban centers to nearby rivers is also a major challenge.

The above problems will be addressed through enforcement of relevant sections of environmental management and coordination act (NECA) 1999 and by creating public awareness among the public on the importance of sustainable use of the natural resources. Encouraging of partnership in environmental, management e.g. thro' CBO, NGO and private sector.

District environment committee (DEC) will spearhead the district with good management of the environment .Encourage public participation in conservation programmes e.g. tree planting, clean ups, e.t.c.

SWOT Analysis

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

d) HIV/AIDS

About 3.1 per cent of the population in Bomet is infected by HIV/AIDS. The most affected are the age bracket (20 – 29) for women and (30 – 39) for men who are economically active. A lot of resources and time is wasted in taking care of the sick which should have been used economically elsewhere. The sectors that have been affected, most in the district are health, education and agriculture. In the health sector, the epidemic has increased the burden of caring for people living with the virus. It is also estimated that HIV/AIDS patients now occupy about 50 per cent of all health facility beds in the district. The quality of health care is likely to deteriorate as the trend of HIV/AIDS patients increase.

Agricultural sector in the district which is labour intensive has also been affected as the households are likely to suffer from insecurity due to loss of adults who work in the farms or invest their income in farming. Productive household's members are diverting more time and resources to caring for HIV/AIDS patients. Thus illnesses related to HIV/AIDS are reducing the quantity of households labour and limiting the amount of income available for investment.

In the education sector, HIV/AIDS deaths have resulted in an increase in the number of children dropping out of school to care for their siblings and sick parents while the quality of education is likely to be affected more due to HIV/AIDS illness and deaths among teachers.

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

For those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS comprehensive care should be provided. The range of needs for the patients is wide, including medical welfare and needs, counseling and information. Medical care is needed especially in early stages of infection.

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

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

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs Trained staff Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools | High levels of stigma Illiteracy High denial rates Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities Low staffing levels in health institutions Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas Lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the District Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Mobile VCT and PMTCT services BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, Abstinence and fight stigma Training and capacity building Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs. Existence of Home care Based programmes Possibility of establishing youth friendly testing centres /corner Possibility of establishing a data bank for PLWHAs & OVCs | Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers Poverty Epidemics Poor transport and communication network High rate of denial Rising poverty levels High illiteracy Increased orphans |

2.6 Analysis of District Development Issues and Causes

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| Agriculture | | | | |
| Food Insecurity | Erratic rainfall patterns Poor crop husbandry High input costs Poor soil fertility Crop pests and disease Low adoption of water harvesting techniques for crop production Lack of produce value addition hence low produce prices | Improve access to quality and quantity food to at least 2 times per day of household level by year 2010 Reduce population relying on relief by 30% by 2010 Promote and facilitate affordable credit acquisition to 50 farmer groups by year 2009. Spearhead Establishment of 3 Agro-processing activities by 2010. | Promote water harvesting for crop production by 1,500 households Increase number of farmers accessing credit by 10% by 2010 Promote 3 commodity based Agro Processing Technologies by year 2010. | Increase support for crop production in district budget Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies Create awareness to farmers on credit sources and facilitate writing of Bankable proposal for funding. Sourcing of 3 appropriate commodities based Agro-processing technologies from ARTCs and train farmers to adopt them. |
| High rate of environmental degradation | Lack of knowledge on environmental management techniques | To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 20% by 2012 | Increase farmers' knowledge on environmental management techniques 75% | Undertake an aggressive campaign on soil & water conservation |
| Low use of farm inputs | Lack of funds for use in purchase of farm inputs. Lack of stockists in some areas of the district High cost of farm inputs. | Increase the use of farm inputs by 20%. | Increase farmers' access to credit facilities to 20%. Encourage investment of eight (8) agro-input stores in the District. Encourage bulk input procurement by 30 farmers' groups Initiate market linkages for agricultural inputs | Encourage farmers to take credit facilities from banks, SACCOs. Initiate table banking among the farmer groups Encourage farmers' to join groups & societies to procure inputs in bulk Initiate agro-input enterprise training programme for stockiest |

Bomet District Development Plan 2008-2012

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| | | | and improve access to the agro-inputs | |
| Low uptake and adoption of technology | Inadequate extension service providers High poverty levels | To increase the uptake & adoption of technology by 50% | Encourage and promote private extension service provision Provision of credit facilities & grants to 30 resource poor farmer groups | Improve link between research-extension & farmer for better technology development, transfer & adoption |
| Poor trade and Low market value for agricultural produce | Lack of organized marketing groups. Lack of knowledge on value addition techniques. | To initiate value chain addition for three (3) agricultural crop produce by 2012 | Promote at least sixteen (16) farmer marketing groups Initiate market linkages for agricultural products | Initiate training for farmers on value addition Initiate organized marketing groups for farmers to undertake produce marketing |
| Undeveloped information management system (IMS) | Lack of equipment and information sourcing | Develop an IMS policy to guide the adoption of appropriate technology by 2012 | Improve access to agricultural information by staff, collaborators & farmers | Develop an affective agriculture information system to improve agriculture production, processing & trade Review policies on agricultural IMS with reference to information sourcing, storage, disbursement & use. |
| Livestock | | | | |
| Frequent outbreak of notifiable diseases (FMD, LSD, CCPP, Rabies, Sheep Goat pox) | Uncontrolled livestock routes, quarantine not easy to enforce. Delayed vaccination programs Low vaccination coverage | Reduced incidences of disease outbreak | Increase resource and personnel Increase vaccination coverage to 80% | Enhance community participation Enhance trade |
| Persistent low yields: Currently 40% of potential realized | Poor feeds Water scarcity Poor breeds Poor disease control Low skills High cost of inputs | Increase forage production by 40% by 2012 Increase proportion of upgraded animals by 10% Improve access to water by 30% | Increase fodder/pasture acreage by 40% Improve natural and A.I service coverage by 25% Increase farmer trainings and extension coverage | Pasture/fodder development. Livestock water development. Breed improvement. Proper disease control programmes. Dissemination of technologies. |

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| | | Improve dissemination of skills by 15% | by 15% | |
| Limited consumption of animal products at household level | Insufficient production from animal sources Restrictive food preferences and eating habits | Increase output from animal sources by 20% by 2012 Diversify eating habits in 30% of the population through campaigns. | Raise production levels of milk, meat, eggs and honey per unit by 4% per year. Encourage utilization of alternative animal food sources by 6% of the population per year | Encourage surplus production and storage Diversification of food sources and change of eating habits |
| Low quality products: Products not competitive in local and external markets | Poor production techniques Lack of cold storage /processing facilities Poor rewards for quality products Disorganized marketing & lack of value addition | Improve dissemination of technical skills by 15% Formation of strong stakeholder partnerships to promote agro-processing & marketing of 30% of products Encourage at least 30% graded and priced products in the market | Train 60% of producers on modern production and processing techniques. Promote formation of 4 marketing federations Develop 4 grading systems for the 4 major livestock products Encourage at least 10% livestock recording and certification by Kenya stud book | Focused group trainings Common interest Group formation Formation of Co-operative societies and federations. Promote product value addition and grading Herd inspection and recording Collaboration and networking with relevant stakeholders |
| Escalating environmental degradation | Overstocking Poor conservation practices Rural poverty | De-stocking by maintaining a 15% off-take over next 5yrs Recycling of 50% animal waste/green manure at farm level 20% Pastureland rehabilitated Make livestock keeping an income generating activity | Ensure 3% off-take per year Encourage utilization of animal manure by at least 10% of farmers per year Reseed 4% of pasture land annually Training on livestock farming as a business | Proper stocking rates Utilization of animal manure Sustainable use of natural resources Commercialization of livestock farming |
| Education | | | | |
| Delayed implementation of the prioritized | Delayed disbursement of funds. | To improve access to all secondary | To expand our physical facilities in schools. | Ensure timely submission of reports & information |

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| programmes and projects | Donor conditionality Duplication in the funding of programmes | schools by 2012 | | required Planning, implementation & Monitoring committees at provincial & district Stake holders involvement at the district & provincial |
| Shortage of qualified field officers to maintain standards | Government merriment policy | To maintain quality assurance & standards in all schools by 2012 | To establish and built offices for Zonal quality Assurance & standards officers | Engage qualified teachers in maintaining quality assurance Establish a strong Head teachers Association |
| Low Literacy levels | High dropouts Inadequate teaching staff for adult education Low enrolment and transition retention | Increase adult literacy levels from 55% to 70% in 2012 | Increase No. of teachers for adult education from 1 per location to 3 | Employ more teachers Increase the level of awareness on the importance of adult literacy through barazas Increase funds to support the adult literacy programmes |
| Gender and Social Services | | | | |
| Gender inequality | -Socialization process -Few role models Access and control of vital resources | Carry out advocacy on gender mainstreaming in all socio-economic spheres | Increase representation of both women and youth in all development forums | Advocate for the implementation of 1/3 women and youth representation in important decision making bodies. |
| Youth | | | | |
| High rate of unemployment among the youths | Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth Inadequate technical training institutions in the district | Reduce the level of unemployment to below 50% by 2011 | Provide credit finance to youth led enterprises Engage in labour export to countries which require certain skills | Create youth enterprise development committee to disburse the funds Develop skills inventory data to a certain technical skills available locally |
| Low level of youth participation in socio-economic activities and policy formulation | Lack of professional and leadership goodwill to engage youth | Improve youth participation and main streaming in both socio-economic | Provide legal framework for youth engagement in socio-economic activities and | Dissemination of the National youth policy to create awareness Establishment of sub location, location and |

Bomet District Development Plan 2008-2012

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| | participation in society | activities and policy formulation by 2012 | policy formulation through the establishment of National youth council structures up to the sub-location level | district youth councils one the necessary legislation is passed. |
| High rate of unskilled labour among the youths | Lack of enough and technical training institutions in the district | Provision of capital to at least 50 youth groups involved in income generating activities annually | Promote technical, industrial and vocational education and training (TIVET) Expand youth training opportunities Improve quality of youth training | Expand youth polytechnic programmes through support for youth |
| Low access of information by youth leading to lack of awareness and low participation in society | Lack of information resource and empowerment centres | Improve access to information by youth and create a vibrant information, culture among the youth | Provide easy access of information by youth Mobilize youths through groups to interact with ICT | Establish youth resource and Empowerment centres in every constituency. Partner with private sector and stakeholders to develop community information resource centres (IRCs) |
| High rate of crime and drug abuse amongst the youth | Social and moral degradation in society | Enforce preventive and curative interventions to minimize crime and substance abuse among the youths | programmes Promote youth guidance and counseling activities to help young drug addicts | Poverty reduction Social inclusion Mobilize and collaborate with other stakeholders to put in place measures to reduce crime rate and level of substance abuse among the youths |
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|--|---|--|--|--|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
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| Water | | | | |
| Prevalence of water borne diseases | -Inadequate funds to | Increase access to safe and clean | Reduce the prevalence of water | Source for funds by forwarding proposals |

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| | construct and rehabilitate water supplies -Low awareness on better water and sanitation practices | water coverage from 35% to 55% | borne diseases by 40% Increase funds for the construction and rehabilitation of water schemes Plan for training programmes | to GOK, NGOs and organizations involved in water and sanitation development -Organize and hold training on water and sanitation issues |
| Inadequate water supply for domestic | -Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate water schemes and water conservation structures (i.e dams pans) | Increase access to water coverage by constructing and rehabilitating water schemes | Construction of water conservation structures (i.e dams/pans) Rehabilitation of existing water supplies | Source for funds by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organization dealing in water & sanitation |
| Mismanagement of water schemes (community based) | Lack of technical know how and institutional weakness | Enhance community management skills | Plan/organize training programmes for water management committees and operators | Source for funds for training programme by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organization involved in water and sanitation activities |
| Roads | | | | |
| Poor roads infrastructure | Inadequate funding Inadequate technical staff Unreliable roads works equipment, plants and vehicles Bad weather | Improve the state of rural access and unclassified roads in the district. | Increase funding in the budget and acquisition of new equipments Reduce the no. of impassable days (closure) and securing the all weather roads traffic Increase technical manpower by 50% | Promote sustainable rural development by securing and improving accessibility and mobility in the rural areas. Involvement of communities in road construction and maintenance Routine maintenance of existing roads Institutional capacity building to respond to maintenance requirements from all stakeholders |
| Environment | | | | |
| Inadequate waste disposal | Lack of sewerage system and facilities for local authorities in the district | Enforce the provision of EMCA 1999 | Construct sewerage system in Bomet town | Promote partnerships, joint initiatives and corporations with lead Agencies, private sector and civil society. |

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
| Health | | | | |
| Maternal deaths | Low consumption of FP services Poor ANC attendance Low percentage of deliveries by skilled attendants | Reduce maternal mortality rate | Train more staff on midwifery Social mobilization | Family Planning PMTCT FANC EOC Community strategy |
| Infant mortality | Low immunization coverage Poor attendance of CWCs High malaria prevalence | Reduce infant mortality rate | Adequate supply of vaccines Social mobilization Distribution of LLITNs | Expanded programme on immunization services Growth monitoring Integrated management of childhood illnesses Disease surveillance Provision of LLITNs |
| Late childhood illnesses | Poor sanitation | Reduce late childhood illnesses | Establish functional community units from 1 to 12 Integrate department of education in the school health programmes | School health programme Sanitation programme |
| Adolescence health issues | Inadequate youth friendly facilities Lack of capacity to offer youth friendly services | Increase the number of facilities offering youth friendly services | Control of HIV/AIDS/STI | Youth friendly centres Peer education and counseling Health education |
| Latrine coverage | Collapsing toilet super structures after construction due to unstable soil condition | Increasing latrine coverage at level I services delivery point (Community). | To peg all latrines under construction | Household/homestead, pit latrine provision through hygiene and sanitation at level I (community level) |
| Standard set for food plants law compliance requirement. | Low compliance level and use of building whose construction materials are semi - permanent or temporary. | Increasing compliance levels to set standard lawful requirements. | To inspect all proposed food before, during and after construction. | Lecturing approval of building plans routine property inspection. |
| Standard set for building | Construction of building without | All building planning under | To have all planning under | Public health law enforcement |

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

| Issues / Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives/Targets | Strategies |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| construction law compliance requirement. | having plan drawn and approved by the relevant authorities | construction and constructed to be compliance to building construction requirements | construction and constructed buildings to have plans drawn and submitted for approval | |
| Standard set for urban planning and development. | Lack of urban planning despite ongoing developments in upcoming urban. | To ensure orderly and sustainable development of urban centers in Bomet District. | To advise the local authorities of increased needs of urban services that requires prior availing of urban development planning to ensure and sustainable development. | Public health law enforcement |
| Forest | | | | |
| Encroachment on conserved protected forest areas due to population pressure | High demand for timber and wood fuel | Promote sustainable production of wood fuel supply | Encourage increase in on farm production of wood fuel | Encourage community to start tree nurseries to provide quality planting materials Sensitize the community to plant more trees on their farms for commercial purposes |
| Illegal poaching of tress | High and increasing population | Enhance the community policing strategy | Institutionalize the community policing initiative | Build the capacity of community policing up to the sub location level |

3.0 Introduction

This chapter translates the District strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that collectively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The Chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTRP process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

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

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and rural development sector.

Sector Mission:

To improve livelihoods of people through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries, and cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources.

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.1.2 District Response to the sector Vision and Mission

Agriculture and Livestock production are the major economic activities in the district. More than 80 percent of the district population depends on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. The main food crops grown are maize, beans, finger millets, sorghum, and Irish potatoes and tea as cash crop. While livestock breeds include dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and goats.

The agriculture and rural development sector supports all other sectors. The district's major produce is milk, tea and maize which are the main raw materials exported out of the district. The introduction of milk co-ops and Bomas Milling plant will assist in value addition of these products.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

Bomet district mainly produces maize, beans, Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Tomatoes, Sorghum, millet and tea. This sector employs more than 80 percent of the population. Under this planning period this sector will play a key role in employment creation by absorbing most of the youthful population.

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3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

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

Sector Mission:

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries 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.

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

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

3.1.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the District

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

The agricultural policy encourages the participation of the stakeholder in policy matters related to the sector. The policy also looks at the environment from a holistic point of view and encourages extensive seminars and active participation of all for increased agricultural output and technology development in the sector.

3.1.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Livestock Development | Dairy industry High quality breeds Sufficient quality feeds Capacity building Improved marketing Proper disease control Livestock water development | High cost of inputs Insufficient forage Low farmer skills Low yields & poor marketing Frequent disease outbreak | Pasture/ fodder development Forage conservation Breed improvement Capacity building Proper disease control Infrastructure improvement |
| Agriculture (Crop development) | To promote food security and support for industrial crops | Crop pests and diseases mainly vegetable e.g. tomatoes, beans and bananas, poor marketing infrastructure, Low soil fertility in areas where monoculture has been practiced, High cost of farm inputs and Diminishing acreages of land put under food crop in the sugarcane and tea zones | Dissemination and education of farmers on extension packages Provide marketing channels to farmers, promote private sector participation, improve on the road network Research Extension linkages strengthen in order to disseminate new innovations Regulation and control of farm inputs in collaboration with KEPHIS through certification of suitable stockists |
| | Develop value addition industries | Poor marketing Poor credit etiquette | Financial and technical support Training on financial management |
| Livestock and Veterinary | Improve milk production through improvement of animal husbandry and intensify on disease control | Inadequate and expensive AI services, collapse of dip infrastructure | Encourage private sector and civil society to participate in the provision of A.I services, revitalize the management of dips Surveillance and control of pest or disease outbreak in partnership with the farmers. |
| Cooperative | Strengthen cooperative movement | Mismanagement of cooperative societies | Conduct training on management for management committees -Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products |
| Environment | Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plan Education & public awareness creation on Environmental issues | Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations Poverty Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities Inadequate facilitation | Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies Improve data collection, documentation and dissemination on Environment |

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--------------------|--|---|---|
| Trade and industry | Development of small and medium enterprises. Increase the competitiveness of locally manufactured products | Poorly developed raw materials. Lack of an industrial culture. High cost of production due to poor infrastructure and Limited technological know how among the locals | Encourage the technology adoption implementation in the MSMEs sector Promotion of women and youth enterprises in the district Encourage industrial incubation Promote linkages between small and large scale industries through subcontracting |
| Forestry | Increase tree coverage Rehabilitate both catchments and degraded sites | High poverty level and poaching | Reduce poverty by encouraging the communities to engage in forestry activities as commercial forestry i.e. tree nurseries, workshops, bee keeping etc. and Create awareness of forest products and values |
| Fisheries | Promote aquaculture has a profitable commercial enterprises | Low attitude towards fish farming Poor market | Educate farmers on fish farming and management technology, avail high quality fingerlings and provide information on marketing |

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes (by Sub-sector)

A: On-going projects/programmes (Fisheries)

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development of Dam Fisheries District wide | Promote the consumption of fish as a source of cheap animal protein | Promote construction of the dams by end of planned period | Identify suitable sites and encourage the community to construct. |
| BOMOSA Cage Culture Project (Kapkesosio Public Dam) Location: Kapkesosio Division: Sigor Constituency: Chepalungu | To introduce more intensive and high-yielding production systems | To increase fish yields per unit area | Regular farm visits and provision of technical advice; Involve the local community in the running of the project |
| NMK-Funded Fish Project (Pekisapa Youth Group) Location: Township Division: Bomet Central Constituency: Bomet | Promote increased fish production | To educate the beneficiaries on good management practices | Regular farm visits and provision of technical advice |
| On-farm Visits to Active and Potential Fish Farmers District wide | To increase fish production through improved management practices | To train farmers on modern and commercial fish farming techniques | Extension services and field visits to improve on fish production |

Livestock Development

| Project Name Location / Division | Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| NALEP | Whole district | Improvement of rural livelihoods through a Pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension approach | Farmer groups in selected focal areas | Broad based surveys Development of CAP Training of common interest groups (CIGs) Linkage to service providers |
| FFS | Longisa, B/Central and Mutarakwa divisions | To increase the capacity of farmers to test new technologies specifically and make informal decisions that render farming profitable and sustainable | Registered farmer groups | Selected Livestock Enterprises. Activities follow one complete cycle |
| SDCP | Sigor, Longisa and B/Central | Capacity building for dairy groups and support to milk value chain aimed at enhancing income for small holder dairy producers | Dairy commercialization Areas | Focused PRA Group formation Capacity building for production & marketing Support to milk coolers and breeding programme |
| NMK | Whole district | Supports rural livelihoods towards eradication of hunger | Organised focused agricultural/livestock group enterprises | Funding specific enterprises with a training component. |

B: New Project Proposals (Fisheries)

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|--|
| Construction of Office Accommodation Location: Township Division: Bomet Central Constituency: Bomet | 1 | There is need to have an office for the staff | To complete and equip the office at the end of the plan period | Design the building; Source for funds; Construct the office Justification: The staff requires descent office accommodation |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of the Departmental Demonstration Ponds Location: Kapsimotwo Division: Bomet Central Constituency: Bomet | 2 | To promote production of adequate and quality fish seeds for farmers | Complete rehabilitation of the existing ponds and increase fingerling production | Rehabilitation of the ponds, repair of dykes, desilting and removal of aquatic weeds Justification: Production of quality seeds is key to success in fish farming ventures |
| Development of Sport fishing Facilities in Kiptiget and Nyongores Rivers | 3 | Promotion of fish farming and eco-tourism along the rivers | To construct fishing camps along the major rivers | Do a survey on site and construct the camps with assistance from the community; Restocking of the rivers with sport fish Justification: The district is well endowed with major rivers with excellent sport fishing sites |

B: Livestock Development

| Project Name | Division | Priority ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Slaughter house and cold storage facilities construction | Bomet Central (Municipality) | 1 | Increase the number of animals slaughtered from 50-300 per day | Farmers Livestock traders | Training of farmers and Livestock traders on proper Livestock husbandry practices and marketing. Sourcing of funds from willing donors such as PSDA |
| Commercial Hay production | Sigor, Longisa & Siongiroi | 2 | Produce 300 bales of hay /acre/year | Farmers | Training of farmers on forage production & conservation |
| Local poultry disease control and upgrading. | All divisions | 3 | To reduce the current chick mortality from 80% to 20% | Farmers | Training on improved housing and disease control |
| Modern Beekeeping Technology promotion. | All divisions | 4 | Increase honey production from Langstroth hive from 30Kg to 60Kg /year & KTBH from 13 to 30 Kg /year | Farmers | Training farmers on modern Beekeeping Technologies |
| Dairy goat promotion | Sigor , Siongiroi & Longisa | 5 | Increased Milk yield from 0.25 L to 2.0 Litres /day | Farmers | Training of farmers |
| Milk cooling plants | B/ Central, Longisa & Sigor | 6 | Install 3 functional milk cooling plants in 5 years | Dairy groups & milk processors | Capacity building for dairy groups/ co-op societies Sourcing of Funds Purchase & installation of coolers |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The agriculture and rural development sector is linked with all other sectors. The success of this sector is dependent on physical infrastructure, education, health among other sectors.

Physical infrastructure sector will provide good road network in order to reduce the cost of production. Most of the rural access roads leading to Agricultural zones in the District are inaccessible and therefore for production to flourish in the district for there is need for the rural access roads to be developed. Health and education sectors play a key role in development of this sector. Healthy skilled work force will lead to increase in productivity and adoption of new technologies. Information Communication Technology (ICT) sector has a close linkages to the productive sector due to its importance in access to ready market.

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Sector Issues

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

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

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

| Project Name | Priority | Objective | Targets | Development of Activities |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Project name | | To help operators | 10 MSE operators | |
| Project name | | Improve the | 10 MSE operators | |
| Project name | | Improve the | 10 MSE operators | |
| Project name | | Improve the | 10 MSE operators | |
| Project name | | Improve the | 10 MSE operators | |
| Project name | | Improve the | 10 MSE operators | |

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

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

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

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

3.2.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

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

B. New Project Proposal: Trade (Micro and Small Enterprises)

| Project Name | Priority | Objective | Targets | Description Of Activities |
|---|----------|---|--|---|
| Provide skills upgrading for medium and small enterprises | 1 | To help operators improve the quality of their products | 10 MSE operators trained yearly | Conduct technical and entrepreneurial skills upgrading course for MSEs |
| Improve marketing of MSE products | 2 | Identify new technologies for MSE and transfer | 30 MSE operators mobilized for participation | Encourage and assist the MSEs operators to participate in exhibitions and shows |

| Project Name | Priority | Objective | Targets | Description Of Activities |
|------------------------|----------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | them through training and attachments | | |
| Engendering MSE sector | 3 | Gender equity in the MSE sector or making the MSEs more gender sensitive | 5 women leaders trained every year | Train women groups in manufacturing and link them MSEs |

National Heritage, Tourism and Culture

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

3.2.7 Cross Sector linkages

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

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

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

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

interest groups in development projects and programmes as well disseminating the same issues at the Barazas.

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

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Vision

Provide cost effective world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of vision 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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector mission and vision the district will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee. The Lake Victoria South Water Services Board will continue to provide water for the domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of a well maintained physical infrastructure is important to realizing all the other sector vision and mission in the District. Well maintained roads are important to Agriculture production and marketing as they will help in reducing the production cost and hastened the delivery of perishable goods to the market.

3.3.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the District

| Stakeholder | Role |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Roads and Public Works Department | Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction works |
| Kenya Power and Lighting Company | Monitoring the existing power lines and implementation of the rural electrification program |
| National Water Cooperation | Maintain and operate major water project and extend water to new consumers |
| Telkom Kenya | Provision of telecommunication facilities |
| Mobile Service Providers | Provision of mobile telephony |
| Postal Kenya | Provision of Postal services |

3.3.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Roads & Public Works | Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Operational District Roads Board and Constituency Roads Committees. | Inadequate roads; Poor state of the existing roads; Inadequate funding for maintenance and development of new roads; High cost of construction; Lack of coordination of road development and maintenance; Increased traffic volume. | Proper coordination of road maintenance between Department of works and the local authorities; Involvement of the community in road construction and maintenance; Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Adequate funding through the Kenya Roads Board. |
| Housing | Build more housing units to cater for government offices working in the District. Provide technical supervision to CDF and other devolved funds used in construction of buildings and houses in the Districts | Inadequate funding. Lack of enough public utility land to put up houses and building for government purposes. High cost of building materials. | Increase stakeholder participation in the construction of houses. Buy land for private individuals for the construction of government houses. Use appropriate technology and locally available materials and labour in undertaking buildings. |
| Energy | Expansion of rural electrification programme and development of alternative sources of energy Encourage energy savings strategies/methods | High cost of other sources of energy; High cost of electrification and lack of alternatives sources of fuel. | Electrification of all trading centres and institutions; Introduction of fuel-efficient wood stoves; Introduction of solar technology; Development of biogas; Development of woodlots and tree nurseries by the community; Exploitation of geothermal potential. |

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

(A): On-Going Projects/Programmes-Roads and Public Works Department

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---------|--|
| Rmlf-Bomet Constituency | Provide accessible all weather roads network in the district | 73.9 km | Routine maintenance |
| RMLF-Chepalungu Constituency | .. | 63 km | .. |
| Longisa – Kiprerer Road | To provide access roads to the farmers | 5km | Light grading and gravelling patching |
| Kiplokyi – Kiplelji Road | .. | 4km | .. |
| Silibwet – Kapkimolwa Road | .. | 5km | Light grading, gravel patching and cleaning of existing culverts |
| Bomet – Silibwet – Litein Road | To open up the agriculturally rich areas of silibwet and koiwa | 20km | Tarmacking |
| RMLF- Sotik Constituency | .. | 83 km | .. |
| KFW R 2000 RD D 232(Aisaik - Ndaraweta)Bomet Constituency | The district | 116 km | Stop improvement of road |
| KFW R 2000 RD E196 (Chepilat - Manaret) Sotik Constituency | Ditto and provide labour to the local community | 8.1km | .. |
| KFW/R2000/RD L2301 A (Siongiroi - Saunet) Chepalungu Constituency | | 8.0 km | Ditto |
| KFW/R2000/RD.L 230 B (Ndanai - Saunet)Sotik Constituency | | 7.0 km | Ditto |
| Foot Bridges (Nyageito.Kisambei And Mulot) | River crossing and accessibility | 3 No. | Foot bridges construction |

(B): New Project Proposal –Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Roads Routine Maintenance And Spot Improvement/Bomet Constituency | 1 | Accessible all weather roads | 200 km | Grading, spot gravel, drainage works. |
| C14 – Kyogong – Gogor - Transmara | 2 | To put the road to bitumen level | Whole length of the road | Tarmacking |
| C15 - KCC-Sotik-Gogor-Transmara | 3 | To tarmac the whole length of the road | ---do--- | Tarmacking |
| D234 – Dikir – Chebunyo –Labotiet – Chebole - Darajasita | 4 | To tarmac the whole length of the road | ---do--- | Tarmacking |
| C236 – Silibwet – Kapkimolwa | 5 | To tarmac the whole length of the road | ---do--- | Tarmacking |

3.3.7 Cross-sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the agriculture and rural development sector especially agriculture. It also depends on human resource development sector for skilled manpower.

Development of physical infrastructure also depends on proper policy, planning and financial management undertaken by public administration and Governance Justice Law and order. Environmental issues are also taken into account during the development of physical infrastructure.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

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

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy and alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages. Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce roads carnage.

The physical infrastructure sector contributes towards realization of MDG target number: eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

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

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.4.2 District response to sector vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---------------------|--|
| Environment | Implement DEAP, ensure the implementation of EMAC Act |
| Water | Carry out water survey, design and construction and maintenance of water supplies. |
| CDF | Funding of community based water projects |
| NEMA (Environment) | Enforce EMAC act and implement DE AP |

3.4.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| Water | Reduce distance travelled to access potable water. Conservation of water catchments areas. Provision of water to consumer on a regular basis. Mobilize the locals to construct modern springs and protect river banks. | Inadequate funds Encroachment on catchments areas, Poor management of water by users. Low capital of the locals to finance the construction of community water springs. Lack of adequate water management skills by users. Pollution of river banks by farmers who normally farm up to the river banks. | Encourage rural communities to join efforts in constructing and maintaining community water projects. Encourage farmers to protect the catchments areas and wet lands. Develop affordable and easy to maintain community water projects. Increase funding for rural water projects and new connections. |
| Irrigation and drainage | Comply with all government policies and regulations e.g. ERS, MDGs, water, Act.2002, land, agriculture | Harmonization of Acts regulation | Consultations with other stakeholders for harmonization. |
| | Increase utilization of land through irrigation and drainage development | Farmers awareness of irrigation and drainage technology financing infrastructure water conservation | Capacity building Collaboration with other stakeholders in the sub-sector. Introduce water and drainage harvesting strategies. |
| | Mobilization of resources and promoting efficient use | High cost of infrastructure development Low GOK funding | Collaborate with other stakeholders in sub-sector Solicit for more funding from GOK |
| | Institutional strengthening and capacity building | Less or no funding for stakeholders forum. Less funding for capacity building | Solicit NGO'S & GOK funding for these activities. |
| | Main streaming governance, HIV AIDS and gender drainage department. | Cross costing issues Departments lacks capacity | Collaborate with other stakeholders Train irrigation and drainage staff. Incorporation these issues in irrigation and drainage training (farmers & staff) |

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-Going Projects/Programmes - Water and Irrigation

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|---|
| Kaboson Irrigation Project Location: -Kaboson Division:- Sigor Constituency: Chepalungu | Increase food production increase income levels create employment Direct indirect infrastructure development. | Provide gravity water for irrigation increase area under irrigation 160 Ha to benefit 400 households or more Growing of high value horticultural crops Efficient utilization of existing water resources in agricultural production processes | Capacity building on irrigation and drainage development. construct one weir Construct 5 km main pipeline. Construct distribution systems. |
| Water supply Bomet Water Supply Bomet Central Divisional | Increase the capacity to meet the current demand. | Construct the 300 m ³ masonry tank and expand the treatment plants in the first three years and extend distribution to unsaved areas in the other remaining years. | Rehabilitation & expansion of water facility. |
| Sigor Water Supply Sigor Division | To supply safe drinking water to consumers at affordable rates. | Completion of filtration unit, extension of Olokyin line, rehabilitation of distribution lines and intake locks in the plan period. | Completion of filtration unit, extension of Olokyin line, Rehabilitation of distribution lines and intakes. |
| Chepalungu Water Supply Siongiroi Division | To rehabilitate and expand the existing old water supply to serve more consumers. | Construction of canal and weir; Construction of treatment plant of intake roofing and repair of 300 m ³ tanks and rehabilitation of the existing distribution lines. | Transfer of suction from direct suction to suction from clear water tank and general rehabilitation of existing distribution lines. |
| Ndanai Water Supply Ndanai Division | To rehabilitate and expand the existing old water supply to serve more consumers. | Construction of sump extended the distribution lines and repairs the rising main in the plan period. | Construct the sumps extend the distribution lines and repair the raising main. |
| Kapcheluch Water Supply | To educate beneficiaries on the issues of management of water supplies on their part. | Construct the pump house purchase and installation of pump set in the District two years; install the pump set and purchase and | Construction of pump house, bump water and 100 m ³ tank purchase and installation of pump set; and laying of pipes |

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | lay the pipes in the rest of the plan period | |
| Kaporuso Water Project Longisa Division | To educate beneficiaries on the issues of management of water supplies on their part. | Repair 1003 masonry tank, construction of the pump house and sump in the four phase of the plan purchase and lay the pipes. | Construction of pump house and sump. Purchase and laying of pipes and repair of 100m3 masonry tanks. |

(B) New Project Proposals (Water and Irrigation Sub-Sector)

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|---|--|
| Chebara Irrigation Project Location: Sigor Division: Sigor Constituency: Chepalungu | 1 | Increase food production Increase income levels Create employment Direct/indirect infrastructure development. | Irrigate 40 Ha 100 households to benefit Grow high value horticultural crops. | Construct a weir. Construct main pipeline. Construct distribution system. Capacity building. |
| Kiprerer Irrigation Project Location: Kiprerer Division: Longisa Constituency: Bomet | 2 | Increase food production Increase income levels Create employment Direct/indirect infrastructure development. | Store run off water 2400 Drain 1000 Ha of agricultural lands. Irrigate 8 Ha of land. 200 households to benefit. | Construct 4 on farm storage structure. Construct 4 weirs. Excavate 2400 M3 of reservoir Capacity building. |
| Kapkures Drainage Project Location: Kiptulwa Division: Mutarakwa Constituency: Sotik | 3 | Increase food production Increase income levels Create employment Direct/indirect infrastructure development. | Set up irrigation demonstration on 4 Ha. Drain 1000 Ha 100 households to benefit. Create awareness on farm water harvesting and storage. | Construct storage (on stream) of 900 M Construct weir. Lay pipelines on 4 Ha Excavate 4 km of main drain. Capacity building on on-farm water harvesting and storage. |

Environment and Mineral Resources

| Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Activities |
|---|------------------|---|--|---|
| Establish collaborative mechanism between NEMA and all head agencies and stakeholders | 1 | Foster effective collaboration with head agencies and stakeholders | Government ministries, NGO'S CBOS LA's and private sector | Hold collaborative meetings to enhance linkages. Raise awareness on environmental management Build partnership. |
| Initiate an effective SOE report preparatory process | 2 | Coordinate preparation of SOE reports. | District SOE Technical committee of the DEC. | Strengthens the district SOE committee. Compiling of annual SOE reports |
| Use of EMCA and developed regulations to ensure compliance | 3 | To continuously enforce EMCA 1999 and other environmental regulations | All projects required to carry out EIA/EA and to obtain licenses | Establish of data base on EIA/EA and projects with waste/ efficient licenses. |
| To work with head agencies to advocate use of appropriate technologies | 4 | To promote adaptation of appropriate environmental friendly technologies. | Head agencies, NGO'S, CBO'S LA'S ,FBO'S and private sector | Develop an inventory of appropriate technologies Participate in field days, barazas and meetings |
| Implementation of environmental education for sustainable development guidelines | 5 | Integration of environmental sustainable development (ESD) in education | Learning institutions in the district. | Development of environmental clubs in schools Distribution of materials on ESD to schools |
| Stage environmental field days and competition | 6 | To participate in global and national environmental events | Schools, youth groups, CBO'S, farmers/ pastoralists. | Create awareness thro' doors meetings. Have competitions in the district Hold environmental days |
| Training of DEC members | 7 | To build capacity of DEC members | DEC members | Conduct training for DEC members |
| Construct a NEMA district office | 8 | Have a NEMA structure to accommodate offices and information center | District NEMA staff | Acquisition of the plot. Construction of the office |

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issue

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

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

3.5. Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector underscores effective resources utilization in schools e.g. land, income generating projects, enhanced enrolment, increase teacher pupil ratio, expansion of existing physical facilities, establishment of more learning institutions and improved service delivery in education as provided for in the service charter in collaboration with other stakeholders and strengthen community participation.

The sector will also endeavour to provide adequate physical facilities in health sub - sector. The district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local health facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services.

The district will focus on reduction of malaria which is prone in the lower zones of the district and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

On HIV/ AIDS more efforts will be put on prevention and reduction of prevalence in the district. Treatment and care of the affected and infected will also be emphasized during the period.

3.5.3 Importance of Sector in the District

Provision and facilitation of education and training, through enhanced school enrolment and encourage setting up of informal education centres. This sector will be a key pillar to other

sectors as it translates the knowledge gained from schooling into informed decisions that helps in catapulting the other sectors of the economy. It also helps in discouragement of retrogressive cultural practices and promotion of the girl child education through financial support programmes and intervention measures to promote girls participation in education related activities.

The sector will also ensure that the community has a continuous supply of healthy labor force for improved productivity. It is also important that the nutrition status of the District remains high as unhealthy population would require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, and medical expenditure and reduced man-hours occasioned by absenteeism from work by those affected. The sector also takes care of the HIV/ AIDS epidemic that threaten the achievements already realised particularly in literacy levels, the labour force and eradication of some diseases.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|--|
| G.O.K | Provide policy guidance, professional and technical input to other stakeholders. The government will train; employ teachers and other personnel, financing through FPE, FSE, bursaries, provision of foodstuffs through SFP, ICT funding, Laboratory funds as well as undertaking monitoring and evaluation of activities. |
| NGOS | Funding to schools, construction, SMC training, Bursaries and other school requirements e.g. health services. |
| CBOs | Provision of funds for physical facilities, management of projects and provision of unskilled labour. |
| Private Sector | Offer learning materials. Contracted to carry out construction works. |
| Walter Reed Project | Supporting HIV/AIDS Prevention and control Activities |
| Tenwek Mission Hospital & Kaboson Health Centre | Provide Promote, preventive and curative services. Referral centre for treatment and Surgical services in the region |
| Action Aid | HIV/AIDS clients support activities e.g. Income generating activities e.g. Farming. |
| Kaplong Mission Hospital | Outreach services on EPI activities –Chebwastuyet & Chebango |
| Kaplomboi (Diocese of Kericho) | Offering level 1 service Delivery |
| Tenwek Community Health & Development | Offering hygiene and sanitation support services in Community Level |
| SICODO | Health service delivery support. |

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Education and Training | Construction of offices and equipping of laboratories Libraries and ECDE centres Construction of classrooms Purchase of textbooks Construction of zone offices. | Inadequate funds | Solicit for funds from NGOs, GOK, and CDF. Donor agencies, private organizations, individuals and mobilize funds from the community |
| | Income generating projects | Lack of basic management skills to man projects. Sustainability problems | Identify soft loan to avail revolving funds to sustain and improve economic welfare of learners |
| | Inspection and supervision of education programmes | Inadequate funds Lack of transport | Purchase of land rover and motorcycles for effective inspection and supervision |
| | Production of learning and teaching materials | Unsatisfactory trained teachers in learning and teaching materials production skills. Highly dependent on prepared I.M by teachers | Production of learning and teaching materials specifically for use in Marakwet District |
| | Training of education teachers | Poor pay to part time teachers encourages desertion | Refresher courses for teachers |
| Health | Implementation of community strategy Immunization Nutrition activities Communicable diseases: Maternal and Child Health Care; Improved access to health care; Maintenance of health services/facilities Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDS issues; Reduce the rate of infection | Lack of enough funding Lack of enough staff Cost of drugs, inadequate facilities: Inadequate funding Poor health: High cost of drugs | Involvement of district and division health stakeholders. Selection and training of community health committee and community health The department of health in the district will increase the immunization coverage: Have a closer working relationship with Kenya medical suppliers agency branch in the region workers Focus on preventive and mitigation of the impact on both the infected and the affected with particular attention to the vulnerable groups |

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A) On-Going Projects/Programmes (Education)

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Free Primary Education. District wide | To improve access to primary education | All public primary schools | Purchase of books and other equipment Payment of tuition fee. |
| Free Day Secondary Education. District wide and Subsidized Boarding | To improve access to secondary education | All public secondary schools | Purchase of books and other equipment. Payment of tuition fee. |
| Kenya School infrastructure improvement programme | To improve the infrastructure facilities in primary schools | Very needy schools in the district – 66 schools | Construction of classrooms and sanitation facilities |
| Secondary School Bursar Scheme | To improve access to secondary education | All OVCs and Needy children | Identification of OVCs |
| Capacity building for science and mathematics teachers in all secondary schools | To improve performance in sciences and mathematics | To train all teachers in these subjects | workshops |

Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---|
| HIV/AIDS/STI Programme Whole District | Reduce Occurrence of New Cases | All communities in the district | VCT PMTCT ART STI Impact Mitigation (HIV/AIDS) |
| TB Control Programmes Whole District | Reduce cases Minimum Drugs Registers | All health facilities in the district | Ensure treatment Compliance Drug Supply (Adequate) Case Detection (Lab. Diagnosis) Treatment |
| Malaria MIP Whole District | Reduce Malaria infection amongst pregnant Mothers | All district but especially expectant mothers and children | FANC Activities Promotion of IPT |
| Case Management Whole District | Ensure effective Treatment | All health facilities | Correct Diagnosis (Lab) Correct Drug Regime Ensure Compliance |
| LLITNs Distribution Whole District | Reduce Malaria Infection among Pregnant mother and under 5yrs | 60% | Distribution of IEC Materials Procurement & Distribution of LLITNs Promotion of use |
| IRS High transmission points in the District | Reduce Mosquito infection Malaria infection Control | 80% of house holds in targeting areas | Mapping Training / Capacity Building Recruitment of Spay Operation |

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| | | | Social Mobilization Spray Operations Surveys |
| Growth Monitoring Whole District | Reduce Malnutrition related cases Detect cases of Malnutrition | All Children under 5 years | Weighing of under 5 Rehabilitation Vitamin A Supplementation De-worming Activities |
| EPI Whole District | Increase Coverage | 80% | Routine immunization Procurement of antigens Outreach Services Defaulter Tracing |

(B.) New Project Proposals (Education)

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|--|--|
| Rural Electrification For Both Secondary Schools & Primary School | 1 | To provide employment to youths-Juakali Provide light to the community and schools | All public schools without electricity | Provision of electricity |
| Community Library | 1 | Increase the reading culture and access information | 1 library | Construction, equipping |
| Opening of One Constituency University College | 2 | Access education provide employment to the school leavers | 1 college | Construction and equipping |
| Establishment of GOK Sponsor T.T.C. | 4 | Gather for the school leavers transition rate | 1 TTC | Construction and equipping |
| ECD Training Centre in Bomet District | 5 | Training of ECD teachers | 1 ECD training centre | Construction and equipping |
| KESSP School Infrastructure Improvement Programme | 6 | Improve the infrastructure in all public primary schools in the District | All public primary schools | Provision of materials and equipment |
| Electricity Kaptemwo, Kabisoge Primary, Kimatiso Primary, Itembe Primary and Kapsioyo Primary Schools | 2 | As source of energy in school | Serve the 5 schools | Provision of electricity |
| Education Kiplokyi Boys, Kimargis Secondary, Kaptetgot Primary, Proposed (Sibaiyan Secondary School), Kitaima Secondary School, Maaset Secondary School | 3 | To provide quality education to the entire children in the community and beyond | 6 schools | Provision of education and projects towards career opportunities |
| Kitoben Sec. School | 4 | Improve the standard of the school | 1 school | Finishing existing classrooms Putting up science labs |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives' | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Primary Schools Development Balek. Singorwet Olmotoyik Chepkurbet Tirgaga Aisaik Cheptuiyet Kabungut Kapsigowo | 5 | To create spacious classrooms to ease learning Promote primary school education | 9 schools | Construction of new classrooms -Expansion of existing classes |
| Nursery Schools Development Roret Cheptagum Chubungunon Kamasega | 6 | To promote early child development | 4 nursery schools | Construction of new nursery schools |
| Secondary Schools Development Singorwet Aisaik | 7 | To create rooms for growing population in sec. schools | 2 schools | Building labs Purchasing lab equipment |
| Kabungut Sec. Sch. | 8 | Render quality education in the location | 1 school | Expansion of classrooms |
| Goitabsilibwet Secondary School | 9 | Provide quality education to students | 1 school | Offer students skills to meet their careers |
| Kamogoso Secondary School | 10 | Promote the standard of education in the location | 1 school | Build classrooms, lab equipment & other facilities |
| Itembe Secondary School | 11 | To enable the society children access sec. education | 1 school | Offer high school certificate and sent students to university |
| Kabusare Secondary School Laboratory | 12 | Improve performance of science subjects | 1 school | Acquire designs and construction |
| Mogoiwet Secondary School Dining Hall and Boys Dormitory | 14 | Improve education infrastructure | 1 school | construction |
| Nyongores Secondary School Laboratory | 15 | Promote science in the school | 1 school | Enable students to carry out experiments in the sciences |
| Koisomoi Primary School | 16 | Completion of classrooms for better leaning | 1 school | -Purchasing materials for building |
| Chemamul Primary School | 17 | Construction of new primary school | 1 school | Construction of 8 classes |
| Kelonget/Cheswerta Primary School | 18 | Promote education sector | 1 school | Purchasing of school land |
| Chepngaina Secondary School | 19 | To enhance development in the institution to create room for learning | 1 school | Construction of new classrooms |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Chematich Primary School Tengecha | 20 | Promote education sector in the location | 1 school | New construction |
| Kapsimbiri Secondary School Boys Dorm | 21 | Lower the congestion in the sch. | 1 school | Construction of a new dorm |
| Kapsimotwa Secondary School | 22 | Provide education skills in the community | 1 school | Construction of classrooms, toilets, desks & lockers |
| Land Purchase For Expansion Of -Chepkurbet -Olmotoyik -Cheptuiyet -Kapsigowo Primary Schools in Singorwet Location | 23 | To create spacious playing grounds | 4 schools | Purchase of land for expansion |
| Kapsimotwa Secondary School Phase 2 | 24 | Improve quality education in the area | 1 school | Completion of form 2, 3 & 4 classrooms |

Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Irwaga, Belgut Kiromwok Dispensaries In Kiromwoki Location | 1 | Promote health care in the location | Construction of dispensaries | Community, peace corps |
| Kapsimbiri Dispensary | 2 | Completion of ongoing project | Purchasing materials for building | CDF, GOK Donors LATF, Peace cords |
| Silibwet Dispensary | 3 | For offering antenatal & postnatal care. immunization & low cost delivery services ideal for low income earners | Extending the building for maternity wing | Potential donors, LATF and CDF |
| Silibwet Dispensary Phase 2 | 4 | Ideal for low income earners who don't afford the same service in private hospital | Male wards and facility officers | GOK, LATF, CDF community |
| Kapsimotwa Dispensary | 5 | To deliver service to the people, to lower the cost to people who don't afford the same service in private hospital | Building of maternity wing | CDF, LATF, Potential donors 7 community harambee |

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is instrumental in provision of an enlightened population into agriculture and rural development and all other sectors. An enlightened population will embrace ICT as well as participate in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This will promote community ownership of projects.

The linkages can further be viewed on the need to have a healthy nation. A healthy population is required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. A lot of productive hours can be lost as sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication.. The physical infrastructure is also expected to facilitate provision of services in this sector. The sector also regulates agriculture and rural development sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Sector Issues

The sector will target the secondary school age population in behaviour change This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly empowerment centers and VCTs. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to appreciate and conserve the environment. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centers is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skill to make them productive.

The sector contributes towards realization of universal primary eradications by ensuring that, by 2015 children in the District, boys and girls will be able to complete full course of primary schooling. The sector also contributes towards combating HIV/Aids and ensuring environmental sustainability.

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

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

3.6. Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will start development information technology in the public sector which has lagged behind the private sector in this area. Some department within the district have been networked with their headquarters as a pilot. Establishment of institution training personal on IT have will be increased during the plan period cyber cafes, District information and Documentation centres will be increased and equipped responsibility to enhance IT in the technology. Plans are underway to establish a satellite university to offer higher education to boost research and development in the district.

The district will also respond to the sector vision and mission through encouraging schools and colleges to put in place an elaborate computer program, this will be achieved by providing funds through devolved institutions such as CDF and LATF to schools for the construction and equipping computer laboratories.

With the introduction of digital village centres it is expected to improve internet services at the constituency level. It is also expected that construction of a modern library in Bomet Town will improve information dissemination and construction of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will improve ICT services in the district.

3.6.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Investors in productive sub-sectors like processing, co-operative movement exist within district. These investment replies IT to access the relevant information to foster their investment e.g. information on market for the produce and product, such as tea, horticulture

and dairy products. Research and development will boost value addition skills of farmers which will spearhead the achievement of the first medium plan of vision 2030.

IT institution is also a source of income and employment in the district. IT also assists in acquiring information on job opportunity, career development and many other activities.

The sector will play a major role in job creation through digital villages whose first phase will target having digital village at least one digital village in every constituency. An informed community is an empowered community thus the sector will facilitate easy and timely access to information to facilitate information decision making like in investments, marketing and sharing of information.

The construction of a library and a DIDC will strengthen the planning capacity improve the performance of the DIDC as a resource and reference centre for development information on the District.

3.6.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the District

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|---|
| The Government Departments | Formulation of necessary regulatory framework in investment Establishing digital Villages Capacity building in IT |
| Private sector & learning institutions | Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access. Training students on ICT and its application Stocking of software and hardware Train students on ICT and its applications. |
| Telkom Kenya | Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas |
| Mobile telephone providers | Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas |
| IT service providers | Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas |

New Project Proposals (IT and Communication)

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|--|---|
| Establish 6 Digital Villages | 1 | To improve dissemination and processing of information | At least one digital in every division | Identification of location and acquiring land Procurement of all required facilities |
| Computerization of Government Departments District wide | 2 | To improve the capacity of the district to collect, analyse, store and retrieve information for development of | To computerize all government offices by the end of the plan period: | To purchase enough computers and install the necessary software in all department. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | the district. | | |
| District Information and Documentation centre | 3 | Increase access to centralized information in the District | 1 D IDC complete and in use | Construction of equipping with furniture. Purchase and Instillation of modern information communication facilities Acquisition of ready materials Posting and training of D IDC personnel. |
| Bomet District Library | 4 | Increase access to centralized information in the District | One library complete and functional | Construction of and equipping of library Purchase and Instillation of modern information communication facilities |

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|--|---|--|
| Information Communication Technology Information documentation | Improved coverage of both TV/Radio and mobile phones | Low investments High investment cost Poor distribution of electricity | Towards improvement of awareness coverage. Intensity Rural electricity |
| | Provide usage of ICT in all sectors | Low ICT knowledge in the importance of the CIT. | Awareness creation by carrying out publicity on the importance /Advantages of ICT |
| | Construction and equip a modern District Information and Communication Centre and a modern Library Ensure all District information is well documented | Lack of funds Low knowledge in its existence and importance | Solicit for funds from the central government or from a willing donors Carrying out publicity campaigns |

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

B) New Project Proposals (Information and Communication)

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Developing IT centres District wide | To provide an IT centre to increase the use of IT in employment creation | Ensure all divisional headquarters do have ICT centres by the end of the plan period | Construction Equipment |

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The ICT Sector provides avenues where important information and new ideas are shared to foster national development in all sectors. Local Barazas aims at informing people on various issues that affect all other sectors through the electronic and the print media.

E-learning in education will be important for the youth to acquire modern skills to engage in productive activities and Education sector must train the youth ICT from an early age. ICT will also support the GJLOs in management of crime through modern skills and the in turn will need supportive legal framework. The infrastructural sector will be required to provide the energy and good road network to support the ICT sector.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

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

MDG Target: The sector contributes towards realization of MDG goal number 8 target 18 which include developing a global partnership for development which include making available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The overall focus of the sector is to improve delivery of justice, governance and security in the district. The sector will play a major role in creating conducive and secure environment for investors. Emphasis will be put on community participation in peace building and reconciliation especially after the post election Violence of year 2007.

The major strategies include construction of more police post and involvement of the community in security issues through strengthening community policing and strengthening the community service order programme and construction of modern law court in the district.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a very important role in the development of the district, since law and order is very vital for any development. The sector sets the stage for economic growth by creating an enabling environment for economic growth and development.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

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

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Registration of Persons | Register all persons of 18 years and above | Inadequate resources | Decentralization of registration of persons |
| Home Affairs | Increased support to OVCs | Breakdown of family network High HIV/AIDS prevalence Inadequate resources | Integrating OVC support to the extended families Reduction of HIV/AIDS infection and re-infection |
| Police Department | To reduce crime rate | Shortage of vehicles. Police population ratio is very low. Insufficient housing facilities and offices. Lack of regular training opportunities | Procure vehicle and put up additional police stations/posts. Mobilize community to participate in community policing and construction of police stations/posts |
| Administration Of Justice | Speedy delivery of justice Improve accessibility of legal services | Insufficient staff to man the Kajiado SRM court. Lack of computers for Kajiado SRM court registry High cost of legal services. | Computerization of Kajiado SRM court Recruitment of another magistrate and support Promote awareness on their legal rights and encourage them to seek legal redress whenever necessary |
| Probation Services | Community services orders programme to be implemented. Rehabilitation of criminals Reduction of drug dependence and abuse | Inadequate funding. Inadequate personnel Lack of reliable transport | Sensitization seminars and training of stakeholders Rehabilitation of offenders Promote community service order programmes |

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| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|--|---|--|
| Governance | Enhance accountability | Lack of resources | Training of integrity committees Awareness on risks areas |
| Penal Institutions | Improve the working conditions of staff and inmates | Lack of adequate resources (both financial and personnel) | Improve accommodation facilities for the prison staff |
| 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 |
| Children's Dept | 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 |
| Department of Civil Registration (Births And Deaths) | -Registration Of Births And Deaths Within The District -Preservation, Security And Custody Of Births And Deaths Records -Processing Of Vital Statistics -Issuance Of Births And Deaths Certificates -Re- Registration Upon Legitimizations And Recognition | -Lack of awareness by the community on the need to register births and deaths immediately they occur -Cultural obstacles and attitudes towards registration of births and deaths -Lack of transport to enable us reach 5th ground conveniently -Staffing-severely understaffed. We therefore cannot have offices at the divisional level hence lack of complete decentralization of services. -We rely on registration agents from other departments i.e. nurses from MOH and assistant chiefs from provincial administration. It is difficult to control and supervise them. | -To carry out awareness creation campaign in the entire district -Training for the registration assistance in order to re orientate them on the procedures of registration -To liaise with the head office on the construction of a permanent office block -To liaise with the head office to provide computers and other office equipments -To neatly binds the hard copy of registration records for safer custody |

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|------------|---|------------|
| | | -Lack of computers which makes processing of vital statistics difficult -Lack of permanent office building- poor working environment | |

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposals (Immigration and Registration of Persons)

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Building of Office Block at the District Headquarters | 1 | To put up a permanent building that will provide a safe working environment for the staff and for the safety of the records and office equipment. | One office block | Construction |
| Advocacy for Registration of Births and Deaths | 2 | To create awareness within the district on the need to register births and deaths immediately they occur. To get timely and reliable registration data from the registration assistants | All divisions | Barazas in all division Discussion within traditional birth attendants Training of all assistant chiefs on registration. Training of hospital personnel concerned with registration. |
| Records Automation | 3 | To design an information system that: (i) stores information safely (ii) searches and retrieves records (iii) saves space (iv) updates records appropriately | Computerize record storage | Problem identification System specification Feasibility study System analysis System design System testing implementation System change over/installation System maintenance |
| Transport (Vehicle) | 4 | To acquire means of transport for convenient and timely mobility | Collection of returns from source Monitoring registration activities | Purchase of a vehicle Justification: We need a vehicle in order to reach all areas in the district and achieve our goals |
| Manual Documents (Hard Copy) Storage | 5 | To store safely manual files for the purpose of data backup | Quality customer care | Setting up presentable reception where customers can comfortably access the information on registration or wait as they are being served |

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Merigi Divisional Headquarters | 1 | To bring service nearer to the people Create employment | 1 office block | Construction District Officer's residence |
| Chepkolon Assistant Chief's Office | 3 | To enable people to solve their problems | 1 office block | Construction sub location offices |
| Kiromwok Chief Office Menet And Kiromwok Assistant Chiefs Offices | 5 | Provide security to entire location | 2 office blocks | -Construction Covers security and development |
| Kyogong Chief's Office | 4 | To enable people to solve their problems | 1 office block | Construction Serve as a location headquarter Promote security in the location |

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector contributes to performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration, and needs reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. It coordinates activities that take place in all other sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore the sector will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance

The sector contributes towards developing a global partnership for development which includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction.

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

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a crucial role in providing an environment which is conducive for investment. This environment will be achieved through sound economic and sound financial management policies. This will be done through proper dissemination of the Vision 2030 policy and regular monitoring and evaluation of development projects in Bomet District.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

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

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| District Development Coordination and M&E District-wide | To avoid duplication and overlaps and thus ensure resources are utilized efficiently To track progress and provide feedback | Convening of 4 DDC meetings every year Preparation of 1 DAMER every year | Regular DEC and DDC meetings Building capacity of communities in aspects concerning implementation of development projects including planning, development and management with a view to ensuring sustainability Provision of guidance on proposal development Regular field visits for backstopping and M&E activities |
| District Information and Documentation Programme District-wide | Provision of up-to-date data and information for use in planning To facilitate communication of government's socio-economic policies to all stakeholders | To provide development related data to all clients on demand all through | Availing information required by clients on a timely basis |

(B) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes- Planning, Development and Vision 2030

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objective | Target | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|
| Construction of a VIP Toilet for the DDO District Headquarters | 1 | To avail a modern VIP toilet for the district development office. | To have constructed a VIP toilet to used by the DDO and his staff immediately | Procurement of materials, construction and completion of the toilet |
| Equipping the DIDC | 2 | To empower the members of the public and to avail necessary materials for the researchers | To avail all the required library materials immediately. | Purchase and collection of the relevant reading materials. |

(B) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes: Local Government

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

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

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

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

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

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

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission the sector will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable economic development. The sector will focus on community capacity building empowerment of the youth, women and vulnerable groups and focus on reducing the prevalence and impacts of HIV and AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.9.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Youth Affairs | Ensuring that the youth have a right to quality life through the training of youth on entrepreneurship skill and provision of the same with business loans. |
| Gender | Ensuring that both male and female share equal responsibility; in socio-economic development without bias on nature of sex. |
| Sports Culture and Social Services | Co-ordinate sporting activities; Provide advice on sports related matters |
| Special Programs | Responding rapidly to disasters in the district |
| Labour | Coming up with labour law and ensuring that there is no child labour in the district. |

3.9.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|---|---|---|
| Youth and Sports | Youth ai. | Lack of information and awareness on health issues among the youths | Support establishment of networks partnership and consultative forums between government and stakeholders |
| | Youth and Employment | High rate of unemployment among the youths | Establish youth fund and increase the kitty Encourage the youth to acquire vocational skills |
| | Youth and Environment | Lack of funds | Collaborate with stakeholders in integration of environmental education in training Collaborate with other stakeholders to promote youth participate in forestry improvement, waste reduction and recycling |
| | Youth and Empowerment | Lack of funds | Collaborate with other stakeholders to put up youth empowerment centres (youth resource centre) |
| | Youth Education and Training Policy | Inadequacy of training infrastructure and means to acquire skills due to poverty | Increase opportunities for young people to access basic education by improving existing YPS and turning others to centres of excellence through partnership |
| | Youth and VCT | Lack of computer literacy skills | Create opportunities for the youth to use ICT in creation of employment |
| Gender and Social Services | Poverty alleviation among the people | Inadequate funds Lack of means of transport Inadequate staffs | Establishment and effective coordination of self help Gender mainstreaming Capacity building group leaders for socio-economic development Support to community initiatives Support to social protection initiatives up scaled |
| Department of Sports | Provision of facilities of sports equipment. Promoting sports in all the divisions. | Lack of outdoor sports facilities. Lack of social halls, poorly trained and inadequate sports officials. Inadequate finances for sponsorship of sports activities and teams. Lack of sports activities for the physically disable and destitute. | Establishment rehabilitate sports facilities. Increased sponsorship for sports activities. Diversify sports activities to tap a wider spectrum of talents. Provide high-level professional sports training of sports officials. Increase sports activities for the destitute and physically disabled. Increased participation of women in sports activities. Promotion and support sports activities. |
| Gender, Children Affairs And Social Development Services | Poverty alleviation Increased financial allocations are received in the office for development purposes | Inadequate funds Lack of means of transport Inadequate staff Negative cultural practices among the local people | Establishment and effective coordination of self help project Gender mainstreaming Capacity building of group leaders for socio-economic development Support to community initiatives |

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|--|--|
| | Capacity building to improve work performance is provided in the department Gender mainstreaming policies Affirmative action for some aspects of women development Provision of means of transport | e.g. FGM, early marriages. The disable person policy is yet to be fully implemented | Support to social protection initiatives up scaled Encouraging loan funding organizations i.e. Kenya women finance trust , Faulu Kenya, poverty eradication commission, K-Rep services, Equity Bank Women Enterprises Fund , Jamii Bora, Youth Fund, Community Initiative Fund etc. |

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On - going Projects: Youth and Sports

| Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|---|
| Youth Fund(2007) | Empower the youth economically and enable young entrepreneurs to develop | 13-18 yrs age bracket | Train the youth on proposals writing |
| Bomet Central Longisa Siongiroi Sigor | Empower the youth | 17 youth groups benefited from the loan 15 youth groups 19 youth groups 18 youth groups | A total of 785 000 awarded to youth groups in Bomet constituency A total of 875 000 awarded to youth groups in Chepalungu constituency |
| Bomet Central Longisa Siongiroi Sigor (2008) | Empower the youth | 2 groups 2 youth groups 1 youth group 3 youth groups | Balance of 215 000 awarded to youth groups in Bomet constituency Balance of 125 000 awarded to youth groups in Chepalungu constituency |
| Bomet Central Longisa Siongiroi Sigor Total | Empower the youth | 15 groups 10 groups 15 groups 10 groups 50 groups | Total of 1M. The cheques are get to be received total of 1 million to be given to youth groups |
| Youth Polytechnic Siwot | Implement new curriculum | Students | 2 instructors were recruited by the ministry Tools and equipment were supplied to the institution |
| Tegat | Provide quality training | Students | Tools and equipment were supplied to the polytechnic |
| Emkwen | Improve the students intake | | 1 instructor was sent by the ministry |

(B.) New Project Proposals: Youth and Sports

| Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Youth Empowerment Centre | 1 | Provide opportunity for the youth to be empowered | Youths | Build youth e empowerment centre in every constituency |
| Youth Polytechnic Siwot | 2 | Provide training opportunities in electrical courses Diversity courses offered Double storied girls dormitory | Students community | Electrification project Introduction of computer courses and purchase of computers Construct girls dormitory to accommodate 200 students |
| Tegat | 3 | Improve quality of training programmes | 1 | Recruit masonry and carpentry instructors |
| Kaboson | 4 | Put up student for learning | 1 | Construct classrooms. Dormitories Recruit instructors |
| Father Gasser | 5 | Improve learning | 1 | Equip the polytechnic with tools and equipment |
| Emkwen | 6 | Provide quality training | 1 | Equip the polytechnic with tools and equipment |

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Gender and Children Affairs

| Project Name Location / Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Community Initiative Fund | Poverty alleviation among viable self help groups | 120 community self help groups will have been assisted by 2012 | Income generating activities i.e. posho mills, farming (crop and horticulture) dairy and livestock farming, poultry and bee keeping, environmental conservation projects e.t.c. |
| Training of Social Development Committees | Coordinating local efforts in the planning initiative and implementation of social development projects | 525 social Development Committee members will have been trained by 2012 | Mobilization and sensitization of the communities Conflict resolution Monitoring and evaluation of self help projects |
| Registration of Self Help Projects | To mobilize and sensitize members of groups and community projects to actively utilize their resources to under take self help activities in order to improve their lives | 2,500 self help projects will have been registered by the year 2012 | Income generating projects i.e. crop farming (horticulture) dairy farming, poultry, bee keeping, environmental conservation projects, merry go rounds etc |
| Training of Self Help Group Leaders | Effective utilization of resources Increasing of knowledge and skills essential for the | 2,000 group leaders will have been trained by 2012 | Effective management practices and principles |

| Project Name Location / Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| | initiation and sustenance of self help projects Effective planning and management | | |
| Support to Vulnerable Groups i.e. PWDS, Aged, Destitute, Distressed, HIV/Aids Victims , the Needy , Orphans Etc | Identification , sensitization, counselling and referral of the cases to support organizations for the necessary assistance | 200 cases of the vulnerable persons will have been given necessary assistance | Identification of cases Counselling Referrals of cases sensitization Mobilization of resources |

Gender and Children Affairs

| Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Women enterprise fund | Poverty reduction Economic empowerment of women | To enhance socio-economic activities of women groups Enable women to access loans for their own social economic development | 300 women groups will have benefited from the fund by the year 2012 | Horticultural and crop farming, small scale income generating businesses, rental houses, posho mills e.t.c. |

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. The sector is critical in mainstreaming gender and youth affairs in development activities in the district.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

MDG Target: The sector promotes gender, equality, empowerment of women.

Introduction

This chapter explains the monitoring and evaluation aspect as a component of managing the various programs which have been identified in chapter three. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide a feedback mechanism on the efficacy and efficiency of implementation of projects and programs. Monitoring and evaluation within the organization and other stakeholders to ensure the process of implementation of the identified strategies continues to be timely, effective, and continuously improves towards the achievement of the organization's vision and mission.

Management Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The District Development Planning Commission and Vision 2030 was mandated to develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the National System (NIMES). NIMES is a framework for monitoring and evaluation performance. Integrating monitoring and evaluation into the various processes of governance. Monitoring indicators are used to measure progress towards the targets made at the end of the plan period.

The District Development Planning Commission and Evaluation Committee with members drawn from various departments will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Participatory M&E will be used to ensure that the community is involved in the process. Monitoring and

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Table 4.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Activity | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source Of Funds | Responsible Institution |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | MOA & MORD | Donors & Govt | Participatory & M&E |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | MOA & MORD | Donors & Govt | Participatory & M&E |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | MOA & MORD | Donors & Govt | Participatory & M&E |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | MOA & MORD | Donors & Govt | Participatory & M&E |

4.0 Introduction

This chapter explores the monitoring and evaluation aspect as a component of managing the projects programs which have been identified in chapter three. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide a feedback mechanism on the efficacy and efficiency of implementation of projects and programs. Monitoring and Evaluation enables the community and other stakeholders to assess the process of implementation of the identified development activities in the District. M&E contributes significantly towards the achievement of the overall policy objective of development projects/programs.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

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

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

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

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source Of Funds | Stakeholders responsibilities |
|---|-----------|------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| Agriculture | | | | | | | |
| NALEP | 3.9M | 1Yr | C.I.Gs formed | Reports | MOA & MOLD | Donors & GOK | Participations in BBS |
| NMK | 600 000 | 1Yr | Number of groups supported | Reports | MOA & MOLD | Donors & GOK | Joint activities funding |
| Fertility improvement project | 1 M | 5yrs | Change in yields per unit area | Reports Field observation | MOA KARI | Donors & GOK | GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice |
| Water harvesting for field in the dry areas for crops and fruit trees | 3 M | 5 yrs | Change in yields per unit area Adoption rate by farmers | Reports Field observation | DAO KARI | Donors & GOK | GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source Of Funds | Stakeholders responsibilities |
|--|-----------|-------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Promotion of quality farm input provision | 3 M | 5 yrs | Adoption rate by farmers | Reports Field surveys | DAO KARI Agro vets stockiest | Donors & GOK | GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice |
| Integrated post harvest pest management | 1.2M | Plan period | Percentage reduction in post harvest losses. Adoption rate to modern storage facilities | Reports Field surveys | DAO KARI | Donors & GOK | GOK and KARI to provide funds and technical advice |
| Promotion of processing and value addition for fruits and vegetables | 15 M | Continuous | No. of processing plants established Quantity of produce processed | Reports Field surveys | DAO Private sector | MOA Private sector Donors | GOK and private sector to provide funds and technical advice |
| Extension services provision programme | 6 M | 5 yrs | No. of farmers using extension services | Reports Field surveys | DAO Community | MOA | GOK to provide funds and technical advice |
| Co-operative Development and Marketing | | | | | | | |
| Coffee societies improvement project | 2 M | 2008-2012 | No. of coffee societies improved | Reports Field surveys | District cooperative officer | Ministry of cooperative development | GOK to ensure Provision of funds |
| Horticultural Societies Development | 3 M | 5 yrs | No. of horticultural societies improved | Reports Field surveys | District cooperative officer | Ministry of cooperative development | GOK to ensure Provision of funds |
| Revitalize and revive dormant societies | 1M | Plan period | No. of dominant societies revived | Reports Field surveys | District cooperative officer | --do-- | GOK to ensure Provision of funds |
| Livestock | | | | | | | |
| Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination | 2.5M | Plan period | Number of Animals Vaccinated | Progress Reports. | Veterinary Department. | MOLD | GOK to Provide Funds |
| Rabies Control Program | 3. M | Continuous | Number of Cats and dogs Vaccinated | Progress Reports. | Veterinary Department | MOLD | GOK to provide Funds. |
| Artificial Insemination | 1M | Continuous | Number of Inseminators Trained | Progress Reports. | Veterinary Department | MOLD | GOK and Community to Give funds |
| Tick Control Programme | 1.2 M | Continuous | Number of New dips Constructed. | Progress Reports. | Veterinary Department | MOLD | GOK to give Funds. |
| Tsetse Control | 500,000 | Continuous | Number of Farmers Trained. | Progress reports | Veterinary Department | MOLD | GOK and Farmers To give funds. |
| Hides and Skins Improvement | 1.5 M | Continuous | Number of Flyers Trained | Progress reports | Veterinary Department | MOLD | GOK and Trainers to fund. |
| IFAD | 11.1 M | 5 Yrs | -Dairy groups formed | -Training reports -Registration | DLPO | GOK & Donors | -Pooling resources for joint activities |

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Trade and Industry | | | | | | | |
| Fruit Processing Plants | 10 M | 5 yrs | Factory in place and operational | Fields visits. Minutes. Reports | Private sector | Private sector | GOK to give technical advice. Private sector to provide funds |
| Honey Refinery | 20M | 2008-2012 | Honey refinery in place | Fields visits. Minutes. Reports | Private sector | Private sector | GOK to give technical advice. Private sector to provide funds |
| Increase Joint Loan Board Funds | 10M | Plan period | More funds released to this kitty | Reports on the amount of loan given out to traders | Trade officer | Private sector | GOK District chamber of commerce office |
| Tourism | | | | | | | |
| Mau Forest Camp Site | 12 M | 5 yrs | Camp site in Place and in use | Fields visits. Minutes. Reports | Private sector community | Private sector | Private sector together with the Kenya tourist board to provide funds |
| Creating Awareness For Tourism Promotion | 5 M | 2008-2012 | No. of community awareness meetings and workshops held No. of participants | Minutes. Reports | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK | Kenya tourist board and GOK to provide funds |

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|---|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| Roads and Public Works | | | | | | | |
| All DRC Roads | 80,000,000 | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| C14 - Kyogong - Gogor - Fransmara | 2B | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road tarmacked | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | GOK and DONORS | Provide funds and be involved in monitoring and evaluation |
| C15 - KCC-Sotik-Gogor-Fransmara | 1.5B | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road tarmacked | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | GOK and DONORS | Provide funds and be involved in monitoring and evaluation |
| D234 - Dikir - Chebunyo - Labotiet - Chebole - Darajasita | 2.5B | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road tarmacked | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | GOK and DONORS | --do-- |

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| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|
| C236 – Silibwet – Kapkimolwa | 1.5B | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road tarmacked | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | GOK and DONORS | --do-- |
| All Feeder Roads: Kabisimba – Kamaget-Kaboson RD | To be determined | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| All Feeder Roads: Chebunyo – Kapcheruse Chebunyo-Kamusanga-Transmara Chebunyo-Roborwo Sachanwan-Kiproroget | 20M | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| All Feeder Roads: Kiplombe-Cheborian-Uswet Saunet Makimeny Sec-Kiboson-Sigorian Kabema-Chepkiker | To be determined | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| All Feeder Roads: Kamundugi – Chepleliet-Kipsuter Chemagel-Kamaget Kapisimba-Kiproroget | To be determined | 2008-2012 | Number of Km of road maintained to motor able standards | Site visits Site meeting Projects reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| All Feeder Roads: Chepnyaliliet, Cheptagum, Cheptuiyet, Sugumerga, Mismis And Sigor Feeder Roads | 10M | 2008-2012 | No. of km improved | Site visits Site meetings Project Reports | MOR & MPW | MOR & MPW | GOK and donors to supervise and monitor the projects. |
| Bridges: Singoiywek-Molinga Saunet-Kamureito | 10M | 2008-2012 | No. of bridges constructed | Site visits Site meetings Project Reports | Site visits Site meetings Project Reports | MOR, MPW and donors | GOK and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Cheptagum-Siwot, -Nyambugo-Motigere-Sugumerga-Mismis Foot Bridges | 1M | 2008-2012 | No. of bridges constructed | Site visits Site meetings Project Reports | Site visits Site meetings Project Reports | MOR & MPW | GOK and Donors to monitor project implementation |

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|--|---|--|------------------------|--|
| Environment and Mineral Resources | | | | | | | |
| Environment Conservation Management And Public Awareness | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of awareness workshop held | Minutes, Reports | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK to supervise and monitor project implementation |
| Water Catchments Protection | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of water catchments areas protected | Minutes, Reports | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK to supervise and monitor project implementation |
| Reforestation Programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of acres of land planted with trees | Minutes, Reports | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK to supervise and monitor project implementation |
| Sand Harvesting Management Programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. Of conservation centres established | Minutes, Reports | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK | Private sector and GOK to supervise and monitor project implementation |
| Water and Irrigation | | | | | | | |
| Kamogiboi water dam Piped water | 1.5M | 2008-2012 | No. of households with access to safe water | Site visits Site meetings Project reports | Water Department | GOK | GOK and Donors to fund |
| Rural water supply programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of households with access to safe water | Site visits Site meetings Project reports | Water Department | GOK and Donors | Provision of Funds and M&E |
| Water Harvesting Programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of water harvesting structures put up | Site visits Site meetings Project reports | Water Department | GOK and private sector | M&E and provision of funds |
| DAMS: - Kiptage (New) | 2M | 2008-2010 | Design reports Dam constructed and completed | Site visits Reports | M.W.I Water department Community Provincial Administration | GOK and donors | G.O.K- funding & supervision Donors-funding & monitoring Community unskilled labour , local materials & land donation Provincial Administration community mobilization + land use agreements |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------|------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| Kesegut, Togomda, Oinoptibik and Mismis Dams | 6M | 2008-2012 | Design reports No. of dams constructed No. of dams desalted No. of divisions covered | Site visits Reports Community Barazas DDC/DEC minutes | M.W.I Water department Community Provincial Administration | GOK and donors | G.O.K- funding & supervision Donors-funding & monitoring Community unskilled labour . local materials & land donation Provincial Administration community mobilization – land use agreements |
| Kerondut, Cheptuiyet, Kamerefu.. Arap Tigr Soket and Sasurek | 1.2M | 2008-2013 | Design reports No. of dams constructed No. of dams desalted No. of divisions covered | Site visits Reports Community Barazas DDC/DEC minutes | M.W.I Water department Community Provincial Administration | GOK and donors | G.O.K- funding & supervision Donors-funding & monitoring Community unskilled labour . local materials & land donation Provincial Administration community mobilization – land use agreements |
| Earth dams construction & rehabilitation district wide (8No. in 2 No divisions @ 3.0M) | 24.0M | 2008-2013 | Design reports No. of dams constructed No. of dams desilted No. of divisions covered | Site visits Reports Community Barazas DDC/DEC minutes | M.W.I. Water department Community Provincial Administration | GOK and donors | G.O.K – funding & supervision NGO – funding & monitoring Community unskilled labour . local materials & land donation Provincial Administration mobilization and land use agreements |
| Hydrological network project district wide | 12M | 2008-2013 | No. of rivers gauging stations established No. of hydromel stations established No of river gauging stations rehabilitated | Site visits Reports Community Barazas DDC/DEC minutes | M.W.I WARMA | GOK and donors | G.O.K – funding & supervision NGO- funding monitoring . & training WARMA – implementation & data collection |
| Investigation survey, planning and design. District wide | 1M | 2008-2013 | No. of design reports produced No. of projects surveyed & designed No. | Reports DDC/DE minutes | W.I Water department | GOK and donors | G.O.K – funding & supervision NGO- funding & monitoring |

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| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | of proposals documents prepared | | | | |
| Irrigation | | | | | | | |
| Kaboson water irrigation project | 4M | 2008-2010 | No. of HA under irrigation | Site visits Reports | DIO Community | GOK, European Union and other donors | GOK to provide funds and technical advice |

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Schools Infrastructure Expansion Programme | 85.2M | 2008-2012 | No. of classrooms and other building built | Reports, Field visits, Minutes | GOK, Donors Community, Private sector | GOK and donors and NGOs | GOK and private sector provide funds and technical advice |
| Primary Schools Infrastructure Expansion Programme | 23.3M | 2008-2010 | No. of classrooms and other building built | Reports, Field visits, Minutes | GOK, Donors Community, Private sector | GOK and donors and NGOs | GOK and private sector provide funds and technical advice |
| School Electrification Programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | Number of schools installed with electricity | Visit to the school and reports | BOG, PTA and GOK | GOK | PTA, GOK, BOG to monitor |
| Special Needs Education (S.N.E) –New Project | 2M | 2008-2012 | Project completed and in use | Reports, Field visits Records of works done | MOE | GOK | -MOE & Community |
| Medical Services and Public Health | | | | | | | |
| Health Facilities Infrastructure Expansion Programme | 46M | 2008-2012 | Number of health facilities built | Reports, Field visits, Minutes | GOK, Donors Community, Private sector | GOK and donors | DHMT, MOH to supervise. |
| HIV And AIDS Intervention Programme | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of intervention Programmes started | Minutes Reports | GOK, Donors Community, Private sector | GOK and donors | GOK and Donors to Provide supervisory services |
| VCT/PMTCT | To be determined | 2008-2010 | No. of VCT and PMTCT sites established | Minutes Progress reports | MOH Donors | GOK and donors | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |

4.2.6 Research Innovation and Technology

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Equipping of the DIDC | To be determined | 2008-2010 | DIDC equipped and operational | Records | DDO | GOK and Donors to provide funds | Monitor the equipping |

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Civil Registration | | | | | | | |
| Capacity Building of Registration Staff | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of officers capacity built | Minutes Progress reports | Department of civic registration | GOK to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Building of Registration Offices | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of registration offices built and operational | Minutes Progress reports | Department of civic registration | GOK to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Transport For Divisional Registration Officers | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of transport vehicles bought | Minutes Progress reports | Department of civic registration | GOK to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Education Awareness | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of education and workshops held. | Minutes Progress reports | Department of civic registration | GOK to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Provincial Administration and Internal Security | | | | | | | |
| Building of Modern District Headquarters | To be determined | 2008-2010 | A completed district headquarters complex in place | Progress reports | Department of provincial administration | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Construction of AP Lines in Sigor, Longisa and Siongiroi Divisions | 6M | 2008-2012 | Completed AP lines in use | Records Reports Site meetings | Department of provincial administration | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Construction of Prison Warders Houses | 15M | 2008-2012 | A completed prison warders houses in place and in use | Records Reports Site meetings | Ministry of home affairs | GOK and donors | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Department of Probation | | | | | | | |
| Counselling Centres | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of counselling centres built | Minutes Progress reports | Department of probation Donors | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Community Services Order Training | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of people trained on service order | Minutes Progress reports | Department of probation Donors | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |

4.2.8 Public Administration

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Construction of VIP toilets at the DDO's office | 250,000 | 2008-2010 | A completed DDO's VIP toilets in use | Records and reports from site meetings | MPND | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK to monitor project implementation |
| Procuring a new vehicle for the DDO | 3M | 2008-2010 | DDO'S vehicle procured | Records and delivery notes | MPND | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK and Donors to monitor project implementation |

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Adult Education

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Non-Formal Education | 2M | 2008-2012 | Number of teachers facilitators trained NFE centres established | Reports monthly quarterly and annual | DAEO | GOK and DANIDA to fund | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Post Literacy Programme | 1M | 2008-2012 | Teachers Trained Number of Centres business established Number of youth trained | Site visits Reports | DAE community Other agencies | GOK / DANIDA To fund | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |

Social and Gender Development

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Community Initiative Fund | 2.5 M | 2007-2012 | -Improved livelihood and standards of living of the members | Lists of beneficiaries -Bank accounts /Balances/ Transactions | G.S.S. and other agencies | GOK to provide funds | -Capacity building -Collaboration in areas of transport and supervision |
| Women Enterprise Fund | 5M | 2007-2012 | -Money borrowed and repayment rate -Money saved in their accounts -Improved standard of living | Bank accounts of the members Repayment slips School registers Constructed houses Food availability in stores | G.S.S KCB Cooperative banks K-Rep KWFT | GOK and donors to provide funds | Facilitates capacity building, transport and supervision |
| Assistance to Persons With Disabilities | 3M | 2008-2012 | Number of meetings held | Reports monthly quarterly and annually | Department of social services | DANIDA to fund | GOK, DANIDA and the community to monitor project implementation |
| Gender Development | 2.5M | 2008-2012 | Number of workshops held | Reports monthly, quarterly and annually | Department of social services | GOK to fund | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Community Mobilization | 1M | 2008-2012 | Number of meetings held | Reports monthly quarterly and annually | Department of social service | GOK/DANIDA to fund jointly | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Dissemination Of Relevant Departmental Policies And Acts | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of policies and Acts disseminated | Reports | Department of social service | GOK to provide funds | GOK to monitor implementation |

Bomet District Development Plan 2008-2012

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Establishment Of Relief Of Distress/Cash Transfers To Clients | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of relief/cash transfers established | Reports | Department of social service | GOK to provide funds | GOK and the community to monitor project implementation |
| Assist Disabled Persons | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of disabled people assisted | Reports Field visits | Department of social service Donors Community | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Youth Department | | | | | | | |
| Youth Empowerment Centre | 11M | 2008-2012 | Youth Empowerment centre in place and operational | Reports Field visits | Department of Youth Donors Community | GOK and Donors to GOK and donors to provide funds | GOK, community and Donors to monitor project implementation |
| Training of Youth on Entrepreneurial Skills District Wide | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of Youth trained on entrepreneurial skills | Reports Field visits | Department of Youth Donors Community | GOK and Donors to provide funds | GOK and Donors to monitor and evaluate programme implementation |
| Counselling of Youth on Drug Abuse | To be determined | 2008-2012 | No. of Youth counseled on drug abuse | Reports Field visits | Department of Youth Donors Community | GOK, DONOR and NGOs | GOK and Donors to provide funds and supervisory services |

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators (Milestones)

| Sub-Sector | Indicators/Milestone | Current Situation | Mid-term Projection | End term Projection |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture | Total acreage under food crops (Ha) | 45,777 | 47,150.31 | 48,065.85 |
| | Total acreage under cash crops (Ha) | 5,000 | 5150 | 5250 |
| | Total acreage under soil/land conservation (Ha) | 2,300 | 2369 | 2415 |
| Livestock farming | Bee apiaries | 415 | 435 | 457 |
| | Bee hives | 10 364 | 10 882 | 11 426 |
| | Milk production (Litres) | 8 459 500 | 8 501 797.50 | 8 926 887.4 |
| | Beef production: (Kgs) | 845 000 | 823 875 | 617 906.25 |
| | Mutton Production | 45 750 | 43 462.5 | 41 289.4 |
| | Egg production t(tray) | 193 333.3 | 198 166.6 | 203 147.8 |
| | Poultry meat Production (Kgs) | 29 275 | 30 738.8 | 31 507.3 |
| | Honey Production (Kgs) | 140 989 | 148 038.5 | 151 739.5 |
| Forestry | Number of gazetted forests | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| | No. of people engaged in forestry | 22,500 | 23,175 | 23,625 |
| | Seedlings production | 210,000 | 230,000 | 250,000 |
| | Quantity of timber produced | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| Cooperatives | Active cooperative societies | 18 | 23 | 28 |
| | Total Registered membership | 8,803 | 11,248 | 13,694 |
| | Total turn-over | 83,234,300 | 106,354,939 | 129,475,578 |
| Health | Beds capacity | 480 | 500 | 530 |
| | Doctor/patient ratio | 1:26,757 | 1:22,605 | 1:20,528 |
| | Nurse/patient ratio | 1:1992 | 1:1827 | 1:1695 |
| | HIV prevalence | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3 |
| | Average distance to health facility | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7 |
| | Antenatal care (ANC) | 61 | 65 | 70 |
| | Health facility deliveries | 25 | 28 | 31 |
| | Contraceptive acceptance | 45 | 47 | 50 |
| | Children vaccination | 76 | 78 | 80 |
| | No. of CHWs, CBD, | 300 | 340 | 360 |
| | HIV/AIDS: | | | |
| | Number of VCTs | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| | Number of trained counsellors | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| | Crude Birth rate | 48.8 | 47.3 | 46.4 |
| | Crude Death rate | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Life expectancy | 66.2 | 68.2 | 70 | |
| Education | Pre-Primary: | | | |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:43 | 1:40 | 1:38 |
| | Total enrolment | 343 | 370 | 450 |
| | Drop-out rate | 12 | 11.6 | 11.4 |
| | Primary: | | | |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:51 | 1:49 | 1:45 |

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| Sub-Sector | Indicators/Milestone | Current Situation | Mid-term Projection | End term Projection | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|------|
| | Total enrolment | 109,609 | 115,000 | 120,000 | |
| | Drop-out rate | 19 | 18.43 | 18.05 | |
| | Secondary: | | | | |
| | Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:24 | 1:25 | 1:30 | |
| | Total enrolment | 14,251 | 16,251 | 19,000 | |
| | Drop-out rate | 15 | 14.4 | 13.8 | |
| | District literacy level | 73.5 | 76.44 | 79.4 | |
| | Population growth rate | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1 | |
| | Poverty levels | 59 | 57.3 | 56.1 | |
| | Water and Sanitation | Households with access to piped water | 1,100 | 1133 | 1155 |
| Households with access to potable water | | 600 | 618 | 630 | |
| No. of shallow wells | | 6,500 | 6695 | 6825 | |
| No. of protected springs | | 120 | 124 | 126 | |
| No. of water pans/Earth dams | | 100 | 103 | 105 | |
| No. of Sub-surface Dams | | 20 | 21 | 23 | |
| No. of Bore holes | | 3 | 5 | 7 | |
| Households with roof catchment systems | | 2,400 | 2472 | 2520 | |
| Average distance to nearest water point | | 3.5 | 3 | 2.8 | |
| Households with Latrines | | 72 | 74 | 76 | |
| Water quality % | | 40 | 60 | 80 | |
| Energy | | Households with electricity connection | 1,200 | 1236 | 1260 |
| | | Trading centres connected with electricity | 5 | 7 | 9 |

