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



KIPKELION
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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KIPKELION

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An economically empowered, literate and healthy people of Kipkelion District enjoying high quality of life

Mission

Empowering the community through capacity building, provision of quality education and health for all and creation of enabling climate for sustainable socio-economic growth
' 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.

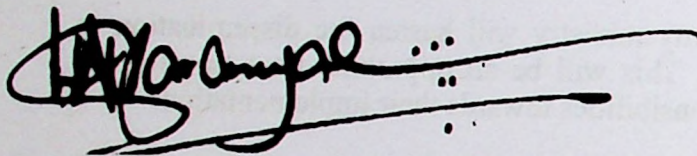
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND 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 discussion 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.

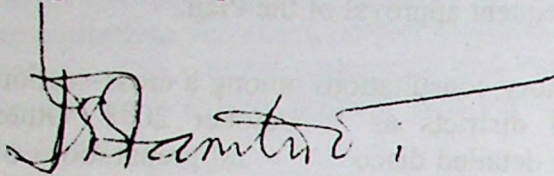
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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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SIP	Sectòral Investment Programmes
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Aids Control Unit
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Coordinator
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KRB	Kenya Road Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LDC	Location Development Committee
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PMC	Project Management Committee
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.
- Chapter Three:** This 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. The expectations of the Plan was that they were to be prepared in line with the people's aspirations, as outlined in the Kenya Vision 2030, the MTP as well as our international commitments under the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, proposals were to emanate from the district specific and consultative forums and to be integrated into the material content that formed the basis of the production of the plan.
- Chapter Four:** It 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.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background information of Kipkelion District in terms of its administrative, geographical, physical description, demography, settlement patterns, physiographic, natural conditions and socio-economic indicators. The chapter concludes by giving sector briefs and a fact sheet which provides a database of key statistical indicators for the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides details of the district profile in terms of its geographical location, main physical features, administrative boundaries, political units, settlement patterns and other background information critical to attaching the overall development strategy of the district for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kipkelion district is one of the districts in Kericho Valley Province; the district was carved out of Kericho district in 2007. The district is situated between longitudes 35°31' and 35°40' East of the equator and latitude 0°35'. It borders Nandi South and Kericho W.D. to the North and North West, Kericho East and North East, Kericho and Buret to the South and Nandi to the West. The district occupies a total area of 1234 km².

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background information of Kipkelion District in terms of its administrative, geographical, physical description, demography, settlement patterns, physiographic, natural conditions and socio-economic indicators. The chapter concludes by giving sector briefs and a fact sheet which provides a database of key statistical indicators for the district.

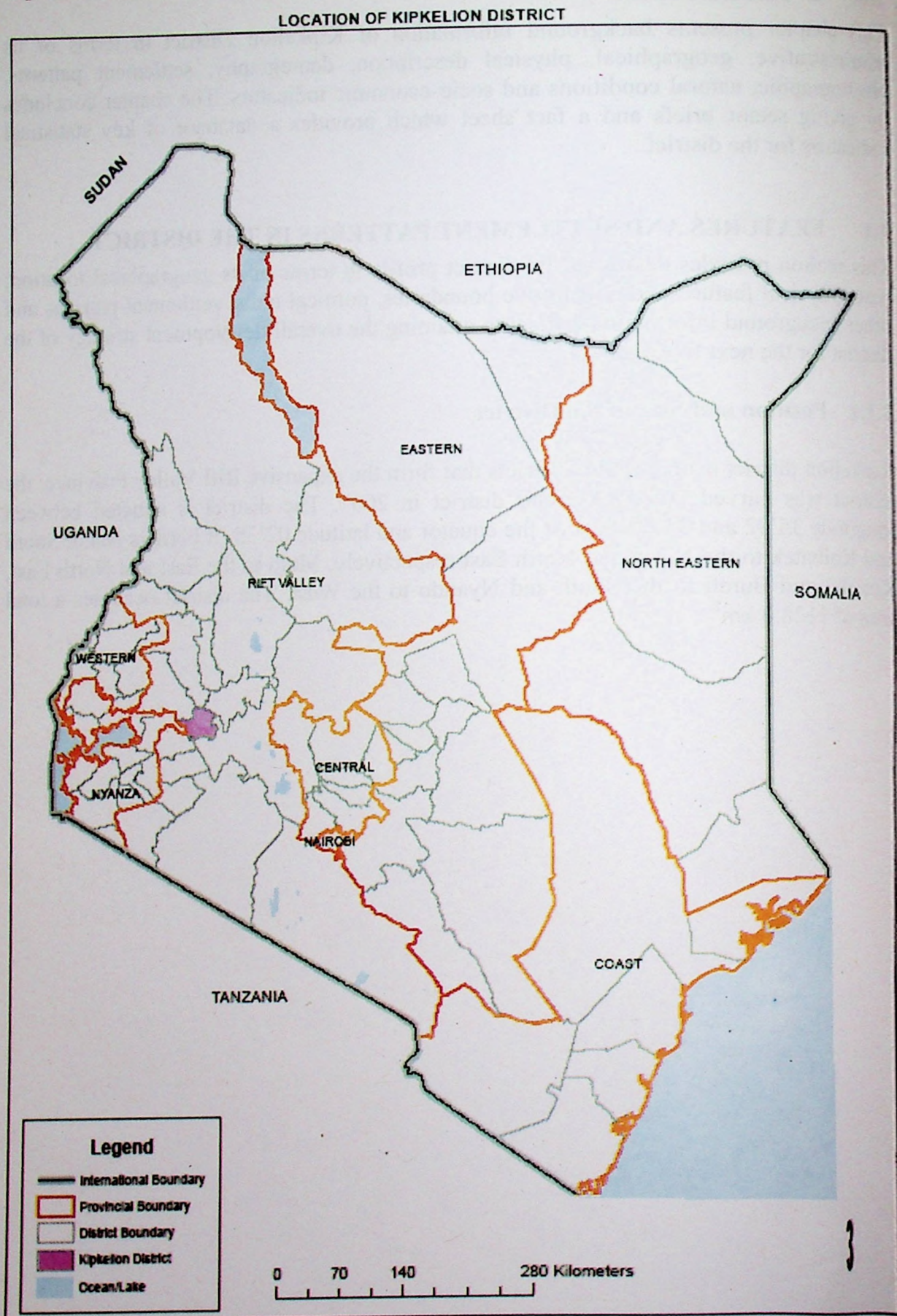
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides details of the district profile in terms of its geographical location; main physical features, administrative boundaries, political units, settlement patterns and other background information critical to attaining the overall development strategy of the district for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kipkelion district is one of the districts that form the expansive Rift Valley Province; the district was carved out of Kericho district in 2007. The district is situated between longitude 35°02' and 35°40' East of the equator and latitude 02°35'. It borders Nandi South and Koibatek to the North and North East respectively, Molo to the East and North East, Kericho and Bureti to the South and Nyando to the West. The district occupies a total area of 1128.0 km²

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The District covers an area of 1129.81 Km² and has seven divisions namely: Kipkelion, Londiani, Chilchila, Chepseon, Kamasian, Sorget and Kunyak which are further sub-divided into 30 locations and 69 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Londiani	258.75	5	9
Chilchila	87.2	5	11
Kipkelion	98.26	4	10
Chepseon	254.0	5	13
Kamasian	80.1	4	9
Sorget	284.0	4	11
Kunyak	67.5	3	6
Total	1129.81	30	69

Source: Kipkelion District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Sorget covers the largest geographical area of 284.0km² while Kunyak division occupies the smallest geographical area covering 67.5 km².

Politically, Kipkelion district has got three local authorities namely: Kipsigis County Council with 10 Wards, Londiani Town Council with four wards and Kipkelion Town Council which has four wards. The district has got one parliamentary constituency called Kipkelion.

1.1.3 -Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns in the district are determined by various factors such as climate, soil fertility and infrastructure. Table 2 below shows population density projections by division. In 1999, Kipkelion District average population density for 1999 was 156 persons per km². While in the year 2008 it is projected at 183 persons per km² and it is further projected to reach 191 persons per km² by the end of the plan period (2012).

Kamasian Division in 1999 had the highest population density of 237 persons per square kilometer and is projected to reach 276 persons per km² in 2008. Other divisions with high population densities are Chilchila and Kunyak. The densely populated areas are in high potential agricultural zones, where major farming activities are done. Londiani and Sorget Divisions are the least densely populated with a population density of 116 and 102 persons per km² respectively. The government gazette forests cover the two divisions.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Kipkelion district is characterized by undulating topography sloping westwards and southwards. The district forms a hilly shelf between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Nyando district in Nyanza province. To the North and Northwest are Tinderet Hills and Mau Escarpment which is sandwiched by gently rolling land forming Londiani and Sorget divisions. To the Southwest are the bushy and hilly areas of Kipkelion, Chepseon, Kamasian, Kunyak and Chilchila divisions rolling towards Koru. The district is well drained with rivers the main rivers include Kipchorian whose source is Western Mau Forest flowing through Londiani, Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions to join River Nyando. Other rivers are Malaget, Kedowa, Kipkuret and Timbilil; some rivers are characterized by rapid waterfalls which can be harnessed to generate Hydro Electric Power (H.E.P). The district also lies in Lake Victoria Basin.

The district's geology is characterized by volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic complexes; it's predominantly underlain by tertiary lavas (phonolites) and intermediate igneous rocks. A section of the district is dominated by undifferentiated basement system rocks (granites), volcanic ash admixture and other pyroclastic rocks. Vegetation cover like forest cover, tea plantations, bushes and shrubs helps to check soil erosion.

Rock formation in the district has enhanced exploitation of ballast, building stones and sand, thus making the district self reliant in building materials. The district main agro-ecological zones include the upper highland zone which covers Londiani and upper parts of Kipkelion. This zone is most suitable for wheat and pyrethrum production. The lower highland zone which covers Chilchila is suitable for wheat, maize and pyrethrum.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The District experiences highland tropical climate with moderate temperature ranges, low evaporation rates and rainfall in lower areas, high temperatures and high evaporation rates are experienced in the upper highland areas. The district receives conventional type of rainfall by virtue of its proximity to Lake Victoria, total rainfall ranges from 1,750mm to 1,400mm per annum. Rainfall is highest in lower highland zones of Chilchila, Kunyak and Kamasian divisions, its well distributed in a bimodal pattern except during the hot dry season of January and February. The wettest months are April and May. Long rains

are experienced in the months of March to July while short rains are experienced in the months of August to December and dry season is experienced in January and February .

Temperature ranges from 15 °Celsius in the month of July, which is the coldest to 25 ° Celsius in the months of December, January and February which records the hottest season, annual temperature average is 22.5⁰ Celsius while range variations is 10⁰ Celsius.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

This section provides information of the district population size, structure and distribution and the size of the urban population. These demographic variables are important in determining the labour-force, the level of resource exploitation and utilization of facilities. The district was affected by the post election violence of 2007/08 which caused both inter and intra district displacement and will certainly affect the absolute population, its growth rate and rural urban distributions.

As per the 999 Population and Housing Census, the district population was estimated at 172,556. The district population grows on average at a rate of 2.4% per annum. At the beginning of the plan period 2008 the total district population was 201,859 people. This figure is projected to increase to 206,281 people in 2010 and to 210,799 by 2012 as shown in table 3.

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimated)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0_4	14,531	13,937	28,468	16,999	16,304	33,303	17,431	16,745	34,176	17,793	17,102	34,895
5_9	12,382	12,288	24,670	14,485	14,375	28,860	14,832	14,724	29,556	15,156	15,061	30,217
10_14	12,463	12,664	25,127	14,580	14,815	29,395	14,897	15,131	30,028	15,241	15,482	30,723
15_19	10,519	10,492	21,011	12,305	12,274	24,579	12,573	12,519	25,092	12,848	12,796	25,644
20_24	8,837	9,141	17,978	10,338	10,693	21,031	10,473	10,895	21,368	10,698	11,128	21,826
25_29	6,981	6,456	13,437	8,166	7,552	15,718	8,329	7,699	16,028	8,526	7,876	16,402
30_34	5,013	4,493	9,506	5,864	5,256	11,120	5,993	5,374	11,367	6,125	5,488	11,613
35_39	4,463	4,322	8,785	5,221	5,056	10,277	5,337	5,157	10,494	5,458	5,280	10,738
40_44	3,290	2,883	6,173	3,849	3,372	7,221	3,928	3,447	7,375	4,019	3,525	7,544
45_49	2,787	2,209	4,996	3,260	2,584	5,844	3,327	2,633	5,960	3,398	2,688	6,086
50_54	2,128	1,559	3,687	2,489	1,824	4,313	2,538	1,858	4,396	2,595	1,899	4,494
55_59	1,170	1,093	2,263	1,369	1,279	2,648	1,398	1,308	2,706	1,424	1,333	2,757
60_64	895	1,033	1,928	1,047	1,209	2,256	1,068	1,231	2,299	1,087	1,254	2,341
65_69	691	723	1,414	808	846	1,654	832	865	1,697	844	879	1,723
70_74	528	593	1,121	618	694	1,312	637	709	1,346	646	722	1,368
75_79	456	412	868	533	482	1,015	546	495	1,041	555	503	1,058
80+	480	643	1,123	561	752	1,313	578	774	1,352	585	786	1,371
Total	87,614	84,941	172,555	102,492	88,674	191,166	104,717	101,564	206,281	106,998	103,802	210,800

Source: District Statistics Office, Kipkelion 2008

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

AGE GROUP	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimates)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	3,633	3,490	7,123	4,250	4,083	8,333	4,344	4,172	8,516	4,439	4,263	8,702
Under 5	14,531	13,937	28,468	16,999	16,304	33,303	17,431	16,745	34,176	17,793	17,102	34,895
6-13	36,782	36,160	72,942	42,100	42,258	85,796	43,564	44,269	86,974	43,511	44,125	87,636
Primary School age (14-17)	20,128	20,238	40,366	23,946	23,675	47,621	24,061	24,194	48,255	24,559	24,724	49,283
Youth Population (15-29)	11,085	10,955	22,040	12,936	12,815	25,751	13,219	13,096	26,315	13,509	13,383	26,892
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	27,871	27,710	55,581	32,604	32,416	65,020	33,319	33,126	66,445	34,048	33,852	67,900
Labour force (15-55)	45,900	43,657	89,557	53,694	51,071	104,765	54,871	52,189	107,060	56,073	53,332	109,405
Reproductive age – female (15-49)		39,860	39,860		46,629	46,629		47,651	47,651		48,695	48,695
Aged Population (65+)	3,042	3,393	6,435	3,559	3,969	7,528	3,637	4,056	7,693	3,717	4,145	7,862

District Statistics office: Kipkelion

Source: District Statistics Office, Kipkelion 2008.

Generally males are more than females for most of the age cohorts. From Table 3, district population structure of the district also exhibits a very youthful population where 35.9 percent (61,932) of the total population are youth, while 45.4 percent (78,265) are children aged 0-14 years. This will impact negatively on the economy of the district as dependency is very high. In absolute terms, this increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational facilities and agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities.

Table 4 shows population projections for selected age groups, which are critical for socio-economic development of the district. These include; under one, under five primary, secondary school going age, youth, female reproductive age and the labour force. These age groups have been identified for analysis since they play a critical role in the socio-economic development of the district

Pre- School going age (Under 5 years): This is the pre-school going age children. At the beginning of the plan period 2008, the population of this category was 33,303 and is expected to increase to 34,176 in 2010 and finally 34,895 by the end of plan period. In this age group, male children constitute the majority. The age group is important in making decisions on early childhood programmes (ECDE) which provide a foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs. The age group also makes the district invest more in child care programme such as immunization.

Age group 6-13 (Primary):

The total population in this age cohort is estimated at 85,796 at the beginning of the plan period and is expected to grow to 87,636 by the end of the plan period.

This age group is under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target number two which aims at achieving universal primary education. The target is to ensure that all boys and girls of school going age complete full course of primary schooling and eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2015.

For the achievement of this goal, there will be need to construct more classrooms, to accommodate the increasing enrolment arising from the free primary education.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): The number of secondary school age children is expected to grow from 47,621 persons in 2008 to 48,255 in 2010 and 49,283 in 2012. This will require an investment in secondary schools and technical institutions.

Age group 15-49 (Female fertility): The age group represents the number of women in the reproductive age group. The population of this age group at the beginning of the plan period is 65,020 and is projected to increase to 67,900 in the year 2012. This indicates a high potential for rapid population growth during the period. This then calls for efforts to improve of maternal and child health care services. These measures should have the effect of reducing infant mortality rates, maternal mortality rates and health status of the mothers.

Age group 15-64 (labour force): Currently (2008), the districts labour force stands at 104,765 and is projected to grow to 107,060 in 2010 and 109,405 by the end of the plan period. Majority of the labour force comprises of males. An increase in investment will be necessary so as to create job opportunities for the increasing labour force.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	1999 (Census)		2008 (Estimates)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Kipkelion	25,188	183	29,571	214	30,218	218	30,880	223
Chepseon	31,754	177	37,146	207	37,960	211	38,792	216
Kamasian	19,100	237	22,344	276	22,833	282	23,333	288
Londiani	43,386	116	50,754	136	51,865	139	53,002	142
Sorget	16,055	102	18,781	119	19,194	122	19,613	125
Chilchila	8,717	190	10,246	222	10,421	227	10,649	232
Kunyak	28,266	224	33,066	262	33,790	269	34,531	274
Total	172,556	153	201,859	179	206,281	183	210,800	187

Source: District Statistics Office, Kipkelion , 2008

Urban Population

The district has two urban centres namely Kipkelion and Londiani town which have a population of 71,324 as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Urban Population

Town	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kipkelion	13,228	13,559	15,474	15,861	15,813	16,208	16160	16,563
Londiani	16,945	17,238	19,824	20,165	20,258	20,607	20702	21,058
	30,173	30,797	35,298	36,026	36,071	36,815	36862	37,621
Total	60,970		71,324		72,886		74,483	

Source: District Statistics office, Kipkelion, 2008

At the beginning of the plan period, the total urban population is 60,970 and is expected to grow to 74,483 by the end of the plan period. From the above statistics there is increasing urban population hence the need to invest in social amenities.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district has a range of agro ecological zones which has good potential for the following enterprises: maize, beans, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, passion fruits, cabbages, kales, pyrethrum, coffee, and sugarcane.

Under the forestry sub-sector, the district has both gazetted and private forest cover. The gazetted Forests include: - Makutano forest which covers 5,474.09 ha, Tendeno forest 723.80ha, Kerisoi Forest 7,366.80 ha, Londiani Forest 9,015.50 ha, Malagat forest 3,137.90 ha, Sorget Forest 6,856.60 ha, and Tindiret forest which is shared with Nandi South District.

The plantations occupy 16,234.25 ha of land while 47,442.03 hectares is occupied by natural forest. Of this area 14,079.76 or 36.5% is under industrial plantation. Private forests within the district are mainly owned by James Finlay Tea Estate and it is approximately 3,000 Ha.

The district rears both dairy and beef livestock animals (Livestock). Presence of reliable milk processors in neighboring districts is a boost to dairy sub sector. Availability of honey processing equipment in Kedowa division act a ready market/outlet for beekeeping farmers. The demand for conserved pasture (hay) in neighboring districts offers opportunity for investment in the district in terms of Rhodes grass establishment. Baraka institute is a strategic tour destination as well as a training centre for farmers. Large sizes of land and proximity to Tindiret forest favour diversified enterprises such as bee keeping..

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district is endowed with beautiful sites, sceneries, hotels and tea estates which could be tapped for tourist attraction. The export of cultural materials help the district residents boosts their standard of living. The locals are also endowed with indigenous knowledge in making cultural artefacts which could be tapped to promote cultural tourism.

Trading activities are mainly confined within the major urban centers, with retail and wholesale businesses being the main pre-occupation. The locals have not fully ventured in business, rather, its migrant workers who conduct these activities.

Music industry can be tapped hence benefiting artists. The district has a lot of sports talent that need to be tapped, developed and exposed.

The district has potential for investment in industries such as grain milling and animal feeds, honey processing, tea processing, vegetable dehydration, fruit processing, tea blending and packaging, real estate/housing development and marketing and distribution.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sector consists of Roads, Public Works, Energy, and Local Authority, Kemya wildlife Service, Telecommunication and Housing. The district does not have good road network. The sector is important for transportation of produce to the market points and facilitation of other basic social services such as health and education. There is a great potential of opening up roads in the rural areas, and upgrading the existing classified roads.

Rural electrification has spurred the growth of small and micro industries. This creates employment opportunities, improves incomes and helps alleviate poverty.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sub sectors which fall under this sector include Public Health and Sanitation, Medical Services, Education and Labour and Human Resource. The district has a total of 50 health facilities. Out of these facilities, 39 are government managed and categorized as 1 hospital, 3 health centre and 35 dispensaries. 11 of the health facilities are privately owned.

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the district. The disease which accounts for about 40% of outpatients and 20% of inpatients adversely affects children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. Other diseases which affect residents in the district include respiratory diseases, pneumonia and tuberculosis, diarrhoea diseases including typhoid fever, skin conditions and accidents and other injuries.. The most

The district has 134 primary schools and 36 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 47,621 and 12,936 respectively. The primary school teacher- pupil ratio is 1:39, while that of secondary school is 1:20. There are inadequate opportunities for higher training for those who graduate from secondary schools in the district.

The education sub sector aims to provide, promote and co-ordinate quality education and training for sustainable national development. This sector is characterized by high enrolment rates, low staffing levels in learning institutions, inadequate personnel at the district headquarters and in the field, strained physical facilities due to overcrowding, increasing teacher-pupil ratio, reduced performance of personnel (mainly teachers) arising from the effects of HIV/AIDS, increasing number of orphaned children, inadequate community support arising from the belief that primary education is free and increased rate of drop out, low retention and transition rates

The sector has performed well in the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy and Free Day Secondary School Policy and preparing students well for further training in the universities and other institutions of higher learning.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sub sectors which fall under this sector include Public Health and Sanitation, Medical Services, Education and Labour and Human Resource. The district has a total of 50 health facilities. Out of these facilities, 39 are government managed and categorized as 1 hospital, 3 health centre and 35 dispensaries. 11 of the health facilities are privately owned.

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The sector has performed well in the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy and Free Day Secondary School Policy and preparing students well for further training in the universities and other institutions of higher learning.

1.4.6 Environment water and Sanitation

This sector has three sub sectors namely Water, Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources. There are a number of permanent rivers and gradient of the landscape allows water to flow through gravity.

The critical issues which requires to be addressed include: communal land ownership making it difficult to promote conservation measures, vegetation cover destruction., poor solid waste management in urban areas, lack of sewerage system, Environmental degradation through forest destructions, charcoal burning and industrial wastes and air pollution. The environment sub sector through the department of National Environment and Management Authority is carrying out activities to rehabilitate the quarry sites, conservation of the wetlands and riparian areas.

1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector is gaining acceptance in the district though at a slow pace. The sector has been identified as crucial in providing conducive environment for conducting business and investment. Despite the sector being new, the district is anxious to embrace it just like the rest of the country in order to make communication more efficient. This being a relatively new create district, under the e- government, a number of departments in the district have installed ICT equipments in the offices.

The mobile phone services offered by the mobile service providers have occupied a coverage area of approximately 55% of the district. Currently, the district has few cybercafé which gives internet access to many local people. Money transfer has been made easier with the introduction of Posta Pay and M-PESA services

1.4.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The overarching development goal of the Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS) sector is to contribute to the quality of life of the people of Kenya, particularly the poor and the vulnerable. The sector's purpose is to improve the delivery of justice, safety, security and the rule of law. Staff in these institutions will be capacitated to deliver better services. The district will strive to improve delivery of legal services and to restore faith and credibility in the public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

The district intend to improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and facilitate speedy dispensation of justice, revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains, increase utilization of CSO in the district, sensitize the community on children's rights and collect and disseminate data on OVCs

This sector also ensures rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of ID cards, death and birth certificates. Dispensation of justice is done through the Resident Magistrate Court in Kericho.

1.4.9 Public Administration

The sector comprises of District Treasury and District Development Office. The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is another department found in the district charged with the responsibilities facilitating disbursement of public funds to various government departments.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The departments representing the sector in the district comprise of gender culture and social services, Youth and Sports.

The District Youth Office which has divisional youth offices responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 15-29 years to participate fully in economic development.

Social services department is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund. The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection.

The district is a home of competent athletes. The sport department has been developing the talents and other sporting activities like volleyball and football.

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

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Table 6: District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:-	
Total area (Km ²)	1,129.81
Water mass (Km ²)	67.68
Gazetted forest (Ha)	6,792.2
National Parks/Reserves	Nil
Arable land (Km ²)	864.29
Non-arable land (Km ²)	155.11
Total urban areas (Land)	-
No. of towns with population > 2,000	2
Topography and climate	
Lower altitude(m)	1,800
Highest altitude(m)	1,919
Temperature range:	
High (°C)	25
Low (°C)	15
Rainfall: High (mm)	1,750
Low (mm)	1,400
Average relative humidity (%)	34
Wind speed (m/s)	6
Demographic profiles(2008)	
Total Population	201,859
Total Male population	102,473
Total Female population	99,386
Sex ratio (Male/Female)	100:97
Projected population:	
Mid plan period	206,281
End of plan period	210,800
Infant population:	
Female	6,761
Male	7,000
Total	13,761
Population < Five:	
Female	16,304
Male	16,999
Total	33,303
Pre-school population: (3- 5 years)	
Female	9,164
Male	9,458
Total	18,622
Primary school age group : (6-13yrs)	
Female	23,675
Male	23,546

Information Category	Statistics
Total	47,621
Secondary school age group (14-18yrs)	12,815
Female	12,936
Male	25,751
Total	
Youth population: (15 – 30 yrs)	
Female	32,416
Male	32604
Total	65,020
Labour force: (15-55 yrs)	
Female	48,869
Male	51,731
Total	104,765
Reproductive	46,629
Aged population (60yrs+)	
Female	3,969
Male	5,559
Total	7,528
Eligible voting population (18 yrs)	
Name of Division	
Kipkelion	13,927
Chepseon	17,495
Kamasian	10,523
Londiani	23,907
Sorget	8,845
Chilchila	4,802
Kunyak	15,573
Total (District)	95,072
Urban population	
Kipkelion.	
Female	15,861
Male	15,474
Londiani:	
Female	20,165
Male	19,824
Total	71,324
Aged population (60yrs+)	
Female	3,969
Male	5,559
Total	7,528
Eligible voting population (18 yrs)	
Name of Division	
Kipkelion	13,927
Chepseon	17,495
Kamasian	10,523
Londiani	23,907
Sorget	8,845

Information Category	Statistics
Chilchila	4,802
Kunyak	15,573
Total (District)	95,072
Urban population	
Kipkelion:	
Female	15,861
Male	15,474
Londiani:	
Female	20,165
Male	19,824
Total	71,324
Rural population:	
Female	67,564
Male	62,971
Total	130,535
Population density	
Highest (Kamasian division)	276
Lowest (Sorget division)	119
District	179
Crude Birth rate	43.2/1000
Crude Death rate	62.5/1000
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	77/1000
Néo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	33/1000
Post-Neo Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	44/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	98/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	98/1000
Life expectancy:	
Males(Yrs)	54.8
Females(Yrs)	62.5
Total number of households	48,062
Average household size	4
Female headed households	1,344
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	5,287
Orphans	1,762
Number of physically handicapped	1,127
Child-headed household	1,762
Poverty indicators:	
Absolute poverty:-	
Percentage (%)	41.3
Number	83,368
Contribution to National Poverty (%)	1.23
Urban poor: percentage (%)	42.3
Number	35,265
Rural poor: percentage (%)	57.7
Number	48,103

Information Category	Statistics
Number (urban & rural)	83,368
Food poverty: percentage (%)	38.7
Number	32,263
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	73
Rural self employment (%)	10
Wage employment (%)	17
Urban self employment (%)	
Number Employed Per Sector:	
Agriculture	147,505
Rural self Employment	-
Wage Employment	-
Urban self employment	-
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	3
Average farm size (large scale) (ha)	50
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	40
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	78,522.5
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)	7,500
Main storage facilities:	
Granaries	
Burns	
NCPB	
Population working in agriculture	175,162
Population working in agriculture (%)	95
Livestock farming:	
Number of ranches	
Company ranches	Nil.
Group ranches	Nil.
Total	Nil.
Average size of ranches	
Bee apiaries	Nil.
Bee hives	6,734
Milk population:	
Quantity (Litres)	5,834,000
Value (Kshs)	116,680,000
Beef production : Quantity (Kg.)	1,384,000
Value (Kshs.)	221,536,000
Mutton production: Quantity (Kg.)	58,000

Information Category	Statistics
Value (Kshs.)	9,280,000
Egg production: Quantity(trays)	300,000
Value (Kshs.)	45
millions)	
Poultry production: Quantity (Kg.)	108,000
Value(Kshs.)	21,600,000
Honey production : Quantity (Kg)	25,720
Value (Kshs.)	5,144,000
Pork production: Quantity(Kg)	35,000
Value(Kshs.)	5,600,000
Fish farming:	
Fishermen	71
Number of fish farm families	312
Fish ponds	79
No. of stocked fish ponds	47
Area of fish ponds(m ²)	3,360
Main species of fish catch	14,273.5
Oreochromis niloticus	
Catfish(African sharp toothed catfish)	
Number of landing beaches	Nil
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets	5
Hooks	Unquantifiable
Traps	Unquantifiable
Fishing boats	Nil
Fish harvest:	
Weight (tones)	0.0605
Value (Kshs)	12,108.60
Wildlife Resources:	
Animal type	
Elephants	1
Hyenas	1
Leopards	3
Vervet Monkeys	43
Olive baboons	2
Number of Estates	130
Staff of KWS	1,100,000
Camps	12,850
Hunting Licenses sold	61
Poaching control measures:	
No. of poachers arrested	1
	Nil
	Nil

Information Category	Statistics
No. of firearms confiscated	
Mines mineral and estimate quantities	
Name of the mine	Nil.
Type of minerals	Nil.
Estimated Quantities	Nil.
Life span of mine	Nil
Forestry:	
Number of gazetted forests	7
Number of Non-gazetted forests	2
Size of gazetted forests (ha)	6,792
Size of non-gazetted forests(ha)	5,983.19
Main forest products -: Timber Fuelwood, Poles	
No. of people engaged in forestry	
Seedlings production:	
Forest nurseries	3,360
Private nurseries	2,286,000
Quantity of timber produced (m ³)	5,000,000 280,609.47
Co-operatives	
No. of Co-operative societies	41
Active co-operative societies	34
Dormant co-operative societies	7
Collapsed societies	Nil
Total Registered membership	9,894
Total turn-over	
Share Capital	18,432,870
Health	
Number of health posts:-	
Hospitals	1
Nursing home(s)	1
Health centres	3
Dispensaries	43
Private clinics	2
Beds capacity	130
Doctor/Population ratio	1:100,000
Nurse/Population ratio	1:2,850
HIV prevalence (%)	6.1
Average distance to healthy facility (Km)	15 80
Antenatal care (ANC) attendance	30
Health facility deliveries (%)	38
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	79

Information Category	Statistics
Children vaccination (%)	n/a
No. of TBAs	103
No. of CHWs	
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	240
No. of ECD teachers	284
Teacher /Pupil ratio	1:24
Total enrolment: Boys	3,653
Girls	3,547
Total	7200
Drop-out rate (%)	2
Average years of attendance	3
Primary schools:	
Number of primary schools	134
Number of teachers	1,251
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:48
Total enrolment: Boys	30,245
Girls	29,205
Total	59450
Drop-out rate	Nil
Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	36
Number of secondary teachers	272
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
Total enrolment: Male	3,555
Female	2,945
Total	6,500
Drop Out rate	Nil
Average years of attendance	4
Tertiary institutions	7
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	47
Enrolment	592
attendance	244
Literacy rate (%)	71
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	10,626
Households with access to potable water	850
Number of permanent rivers	4
No. of shallow wells	2,921
No. of protected springs	10
No. of un-protected springs	142

Information Category	Statistics
No. of water pans	157
No. of Dams	20
No. of boreholes	47
Household with roof catchments systems	293
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	4
Households with latrines (VIP)	198
No. of pit latrines	3,136
No. of water closets	240
No of disposal sites	10,566
Safe Latrine coverage (%)	48
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	825
Trading centres connected with electricity (%)	60
Households using wood fuel (%)	80
Household using kerosene	4.6
Household using solar energy (%)	1
Household using bio-gas	Nil.
Transport and communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface(Km)	54
Gravel surface	278.8
Earth surface	118.6
Total	451.4
Railway line length (km)	80
Railway stations	2
No. of telephone connections(Landline)	110
Mobile network coverage:	80
No. of Post offices	3
No. of Sub- post offices	2
Licensed stamp vendors	2
Number of Private Courier Services	1
Tourism, Trade and Industry:	
No. of Trading centres	53
Registered Retail traders	366
Registered wholesale traders	5
Bakeries	Nil
Manufacturing industries	
Total Production of industries	
Total Consumption	
Surplus/ deficiency	

Information Category	Statistics
Hotels	Nil
Eating Houses	123
Bars and Restaurants	17
Butcheries	60
Slaughter Houses	6
Dairies	1
Posho Mills	87
Commercial Banks	1
Micro-finance industries	Nil
Village banks	Nil
Jua kali associations	13
Jua kali Artisans	389
Community Development and social welfare sector	
Active women groups(No.)	52
Membership	3,009
Community based projects	67
No. of youth groups	286
Adult literacy classes	47
Attendance by sex	
Male	111
Female	481
Total	592
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children	7,049

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an analysis of development issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the 2002-2008 plans in terms of what the plan envisaged to achieve, the actual accomplishments, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The chapter also looks at the plan's linkages with other policy documents and how to harmonize its implementation with other plans. It also provides the highlights on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues encountered to effect the implementation of the plan in the district.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed	No. of Projects Completed	No. of un-started projects Physical	Total cost of projects (KSh)
Water	1	1	100	4.5
Trade	1	1	50	1.75
Health	7	7	65	13.65
Agriculture	4	4	65	11.4
Education	5	6	0	13.58
Environment	2	2	0	10.77
Energy	5	5	83	17.75
Public Works	25	19	46	263.825
Police	2	2	100	4.00
Public Health	2	2	0	1.4
Water	3	2	67	8
Forestry	2	2	100	20
Education	1	2	67	2.35
Government	1	3	100	8.3
Water	1	Nil	0	-
Police	Nil	Nil	0	-
Government	Nil	Nil	0	-
Public Works				
Total	45	38	41	358.395

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 CONSTRAINTS

Implementation of 2002-2008 plan faced many challenges and constraints namely limited financial resources, shortage of personnel and manpower, poor infrastructure, late release of O/WK, and other funds, bureaucratic procedures and procurement procedures. Piecemeal release of involved funds namely CDF, LAIF, Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, Youth Fund and the Women Fund hindered 100% implementation of projects and programmes. Other constraints which hindered the implementation process include low community

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an analysis of development issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the 2002-2008 plans in terms of what the plan envisaged to achieve, the actual accomplishments, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The chapter also looks at the plan's linkages with other policy documents and how to harmonize its implementation with other plans. It also provides the highlights on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues expected to affect the implementation of the plan in the district.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Industry	1	1	100	0.5
Trade	2	1	50	1.75
Health	9	7	65	13.65
Agriculture	6	4	65	11.4
Livestock	9	6	0	11.99
Education	3	3	100	101.77
Culture	3	Nil	0	-
Social	6	5	83	17.75
Services	1	Nil	0	-
Adult	2	Nil	0	-
Education	25	19	46	265.026
Energy	2	2	100	4.91
Public	2	2	0	1.4
Works	3	2	67	8
Forestry	2	2	100	20
Fisheries	3	2	67	2.25
Environment	3	3	100	0.5
Water	3	Nil	0	-
Co-	Nil	Nil	0	-
operatives	Nil	Nil	0	-
DATO				
Probation				
Total	85	59	41	460.896

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Implementation of 2002-2008 plan faced many challenges and constraints namely limited funds, shortage of personnel and manpower, poor infrastructure, late release of GOK funds and donor funds, bureaucratic financial and procurement procedures. Piecemeal allocation of devolved funds namely CDF, LATF, Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, Youth Fund and the Woman Fund hindered 100% implementation of projects and programmes. Other constraints which hindered the implementation process include low community

ownership, participation due to non-involvement in project planning, design and implementation of projects, lack of technical capacity among project management committees' implementers to manage community based projects, poor marketing channels and inaccessibility of credit facilities affected the agriculture and rural development sector.

Finally lack of integration and cohesion among the communities in the district also affected the implementation process.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Numerous lessons were learnt in the implementation process of 2002-2008 Development Plans. The include: - funding of projects to reflect the needs of the community so as to enhance ownership and participation. There is also need to involve the community and all stakeholders in project identification, planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation so as to enhance project sustainability. Another important lesson learnt in the last plan was the need to disburse funds on a timely basis by various donors in order to avoid cases of stalled and white elephant projects. There is need to prioritize infrastructural developmental projects so as to jumpstart economic growth and development; wealth creation, this was in line with Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) 2003-2007 and Vision 2030.

Another important lesson learnt was the need to harmonize various devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, Free Primary Education, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund so as to avoid duplication and enhance efficient and effective implementation. There is a need to carry out capacity building of Project Management Committees running the devolved funds so as to improve the effectiveness of the implementation process and also improve prudence in the management of financial resources.

Non reference to the District Development Plan when allocating resources by various stakeholders was identified as an impediment, to improve this, there is therefore a need to harmonize various strategic plans to avoid parallel implementation and duplication of various donors on the same projects.

Lastly, MTEF policy, budgeting and planning process need to be linked to the district plan for effective project planning and implementation.

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

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

democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poverty

The biggest development challenge facing the district is to reduce poverty and inequality thereby achieving a sustained economic growth. Poverty situation in the district was analyzed through the Welfare Monitoring Surveys (WMS) carried out in 1994, 1997 and Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/2006 throughout the country.

The poor are defined as people who are unable to access basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health facilities. The number of people living below the International Poverty Line (Below 1 USD per day) stand at 41.3% 83,368 in absolute terms, the district contribution to the National Poverty stands at 1.23% Food poverty stands at 56.87% and 114,797 in absolute terms.

Poverty the district is exacerbated by high crime rates, breakdown of law and order, commercial sex, petty theft, violent robbery and illicit brews. The major causes of poverty

in the district include impassable roads, laziness and idleness, decline in agricultural productivity, use of poor farming techniques and lack of storage facilities.

The poor are normally distributed all over the district, but the majority are located in remote pockets and town dwellings. Side effects of poverty include high infant mortality rates (62/1000), HIV/AIDS prevalence rates (6.1%), under five mortality rates (98/1000), Crime, hopelessness, despair and illiteracy. The economic pillar of Vision 2030 aims at providing prosperity to all Kenyans through programmes and projects aimed at equity and poverty elimination by reducing the number of people living in poverty to a tiny proportion of the total population.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, FSE, FPE, Youth Fund Woman Fund Presence of other donors like CDTF. Increase in the number of donor funded projects Availability of natural resources namely fertile land and forests Money from LATF, cess, business permits.	Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriages . Poor infrastructure and harsh topography. Illiteracy Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities. Inadequate water and sanitation. Low implementation status of development projects. Inter community disharmony Marginalization of the region. Overdependence on traditional agricultural practices Low literacy levels	Devolved planning by the government at the district levels. Increased development partnership involvement in the district Youth Enterprise Fund. Women Enterprise Fund CDF, LATF, FPE, FSE	HIV and AIDS Conflicts over resources; Environmental degradation e.g. deforestation

ii) HIV/AIDS

The District HIV/AIDS prevalence which rate stands at 6.1%, HIV/AIDS is a major development challenge and cross cutting issue which must be tackled by all development , stakeholders and the community at large so as to realize reduction in the prevalence rates.

The most affected age group is the actively involved labour force namely 15-49yrs. As a result of this Orphans and Vulnerable Children have increased hence increasing dependency levels in the district.

The major challenges hindering adoption of preventive behaviour in Kipkelion are cultural beliefs resulting from use of traditional herbs, ignorance that HIV/AIDS only affects urban dwellers, belief that faith healing of the infected can cure the disease, stigma, poverty, lack of adequate PMTCT and VCT sites, trained personnel, alcoholism and illiteracy.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Strong NACC structures in the district namely DTC, CACCs Trained Personnel</p> <p>Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities</p> <p>Availability of ART drugs in health facilities</p> <p>Presence of PMTCT and VCT sites</p>	<p>Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT</p> <p>ARVs not available in all dispensaries</p> <p>Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/</p> <p>Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank</p> <p>Retrogressive cultural practices.</p> <p>Low staffing levels in health institutions.</p> <p>There is a low number of IGAs supporting HIV affected groups.</p> <p>Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers.</p>	<p>Availability of the global Fund to boost the fight against the disease</p> <p>VCT and PMTCT services</p> <p>BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma</p> <p>Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs.</p> <p>Initiate Home care Based programmes</p> <p>Establish youth friendly testing centres /corners</p> <p>Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive.</p>	<p>Inbuilt stigma against HIV/AIDS patients.</p> <p>Drug abuse.</p> <p>Drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB.</p> <p>Significant increase in number of OVCs. Increase in Commercial Sex Workers</p>

iii) Population Growth

According to the 1999 Housing and Population Census, the district had a population of 172,043 persons with an average growth of 2.4 per cent per annum. The population is projected to be 201,859 at the start of the plan, 206,281 at mid plan and 210,800 at the end of the plan period. High population growth exerts pressure on social amenities and infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, water and sanitation, recreational facilities and employment opportunities available.

The district population is characteristically youthful with approximately 57% being below 20 years of age and 76% being below 30 years of age. This is a development challenge hence projects, programmes and strategies being implemented must address the plight of this young people.

SWOT Analysis

iv) Youth

A healthy and vibrant youth population is a valuable human resource to Kenya in general and Kipkelion district in particular in realization of economic growth and development. A

youth is any individual aged between 15-30 years. The youth form about 65% of economically active labour force however because of high levels of unemployment most of the youth have not been absorbed into the labour market.

Many of the productive and energetic youth remain unemployed, and continue suffering from lack of employment and basic necessities, and lack of attention to their special needs. Because of the potentials of the youth, if their needs aren't addressed they tend to engage in acts of lawlessness, this was evidenced in 2007 General Elections where the youth participated in acts of lawlessness.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>The numerical strength of the Youth – They form a large percentage of the population; Goodwill from Government and Development Partners; Dynamism and creative energy of the Youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development</p>	<p>Lack of institutional/ legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations; Inadequate training and development capacity within MOYA; inadequate skills</p>	<p>Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Engagement of services of young people in development; Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Creation of a focal point to address youth issues; Utilize sector wide approaches (SWAPs) to advance youth programs; Existence of vibrant youth organizations which MOYA can work with; Opportunity to develop legal framework for youth development; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Globalization of youth issues</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.</p>

v) Gender Inequality

Vision 2030 aims at achieving gender equity; improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups; and a responsible, globally competitive and prosperous youth.

To promote effective development, Gender equality must be promoted in all sectors and spheres of life, women occupy a good chunk of the population in the district yet they are generally left out of the decision making processes in the district development, plans and designs rarely take into consideration specific needs and interests arising from their assigned gender roles and responsibilities. The district sex ratio stands at 100:103, in absolute terms the female population stands at 99,386 and male population 102,473 by the start of the plan. Women headed household stands at 1,344. Since women are the engine of the rural economy, gender equality and development is crucial and critical in achieving all development objectives in the district.

In the district women do not own nor control factors of production namely land, capital and other properties, it makes it impossible for them to raise the required collateral to access credit from financial institutions.. The GOK introduced the Woman Enterprise Fund and the Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) so as to empower women and youth financially in Micro and Small Enterprises.

In the district, women spend a lot of their time in the farms and attending to household chores their health and nutrition is adversely affected. This leads to high maternal, infant and child mortality rates. Retrogressive cultural practices like FGM exposes women to vulnerability in contracting STIs like HIV/AIDS, therefore campaigns need to be stepped up to discourage this backward practices by explaining to the communities the dangers involved in such practices. This will be done by sensitization in public barazas by the provincial administration and local leaders. Gender violence against women like rape, wife battering, forced prostitution, and sexual harassment has led to psycho-social effects like trauma, loss of life, depression thus impacting negatively on development.

Rural Urban migration by men to escape poverty in rural areas has increased the number of women headed households who carry the burden of raising families. Women who drop out of school because of pregnancies and early marriages have increased the incidence of poverty in the district. Because of the patriarchal nature of communities many women are left attending to household chores at the expense of empowering themselves economically.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The numerical strength of the Youth – They form a large percentage of the population; Goodwill from Government and Development Partners; Dynamism and creative energy	Lack of institutional/ legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations; Inadequate training and development	Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Engagement of services of young people in development;	HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
of the Youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development	capacity within MOYA; inadequate skills	Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Creation of a focal point to address youth issues; Utilize sector wide approaches (SWAPs) to advance youth programs; Existence of vibrant youth organizations which MOYA can work with; Opportunity to develop legal framework for youth development; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Globalization of youth issues	

vi) People with Disabilities

Physically challenged people have not been well represented in the decision-making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development in the district. At the community level, these people are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the society. This hinders them to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities. Concerns of the physically challenged has not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning decisions for the district. There is therefore need to institute measures to ensure equal participation of this vulnerable group in the District Development Committee (DDC), Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC), CACCs, and other sub committees such as the District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS, District Steering Group and the District Social Services Committee.

SWOT Analysis

vii) Environment Management

Vision 2030 aims at ensuring that Kenyans live in a clean, secure and sustainable environment through increased forest cover, reduction of environment related diseases, promoting environmental conservation, improving pollution and waste management and public private sector partnership in improved water and sanitation delivery. The district is potentially in a vulnerable situation in matters pertaining to environmental degradation, conservation and protection.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>EMCA Cross-Sector collaboration and partnerships Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment Presence of NGOs which addresses environmental issues.</p>	<p>District Environment Committee not been formed Limited staff Inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment Low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity and destruction of water catchments areas Illegal settlements in forest land Low adherence to EIA requirements Lack of waste disposal systems.</p>	<p>Existence of Mau Forest Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues. Reliability of rains.</p>	<p>Global warming and depletion of ozone layer Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters. Poor governance. High pollution of the environment by industries and emissions from vehicles.</p>

viii) Disaster Management

A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of society causing widespread human, material or environmental damage and losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using their own resources. Major disasters which are reported in the district include: road accidents, fire outbreaks, lightening, frosts, drought, disease epidemics and outbreaks like malaria, cholera, foot and mouth disease, Rift valley fever, pests invasions, civil strife, landslides and pollution.

Major causes of disasters include natural environmental and climatic conditions, poor environmental management and poor housing, unavailability of clean water and most of human activities like environmental degradation which includes deforestation and emission of greenhouse gases have contributed to global warming thereby causing disasters. Inaccessible health facilities and unavailability of clean water has also contributed to high incidences of disasters. Lack of emergency preparedness on the part of communities has also worsened disasters which could have been easily controlled.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Well endowed with natural resources namely livestock, fertile land for agriculture</p> <p>A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment.</p> <p>Availability of emergency kitty namely CDF.</p> <p>Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies and contingencies namely Red Cross and UN Agencies.</p>	<p>Poor and non existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories, hospitals and water services</p> <p>Cultural practices that limit uptake of new technology</p>	<p>Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region.</p> <p>Value addition to agricultural products.</p> <p>Capacity building the District Disaster Management Committee.</p> <p>Afforestation to mitigate against desertification.</p> <p>Conservation of the Mau Complex Ecosystem.</p>	<p>Natural calamities</p>

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Food Insecurity	<p>Inadequate extension services</p> <p>Inaccessibility of farm inputs</p> <p>High cost of production</p> <p>Poor storage methods leading to food losses</p> <p>Low yields</p> <p>Inadequate fertilizer application.</p> <p>Low soil fertility due to environmental degradation.</p> <p>Low use of organic manure.</p>	To make the district food self sufficient by 2012	Increase acreage under food crops from 78522 to 12,000 by 2010	<p>Extension services provision programme</p> <p>Crop development programme</p> <p>Post harvest management programme</p> <p>Livestock production improvement programme</p> <p>Credit Improvement Programme</p> <p>Farmers Training Programme</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Poor road infrastructure-which interferes with accessibility of inputs. Poor marketing channels which discourages farmers to enhance production. Farmers do not take farming as a business.			
Poor Health Status	Lack of clean water Lack of balanced diet Inaccessibility to health facilities Inadequate medical personnel Inadequate supply of essential drugs Un operational health facilities	Reduce by 50% the incidence of diseases	Reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from 15Km to 8 Km by 2010	Rural water supply programme Capacity building on water use and management programme Operationalization of health facilities programme Medical equipment supply programme Health infrastructure development programme
Poor infrastructure	Poor maintenance Poor coverage Inadequate funding levels	Have all the roads motorable and trading centres connected with electricity by 2012	Increase road network from 451 to 600 Km	Rural access road programme Rural electrification programme Rural water provision programme
Water Scarcity	Poor water harvesting methods High cost of piping	Have all 80% of the household have access to clean water by 2012	Reduce the average distance to the nearest water source from 4 km to 1 km by 2010	Water Supply and Provision Programme. Water harvesting programme Water distribution programme
Literacy Levels are low	Inadequate educational facilities Inadequate staff Low transition rate	Increase literacy rate from 71 to 85 % by 2012	Increase enrolment in adult centres from 592 to 1000 by 2010	Education infrastructure expansion programme Human resource development programme

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				Literacy Education Programme
Insecurity	Poor communication networks; Inadequate security personnel. Lack of diversity and integration	Improved security. Reduce cases of insecurity by 60% by 2012	Reduce crime rate by 30 % by 2010	Enhance participation of all stakeholders through structured information sharing channels through Community Policing Programme Provide communication equipment. Increase the number of police posts through Security Funding Programme.
High HIV / AIDS prevalence rate District wide	Commercial sex Poor morals Inadequate intervention Retrogressive cultural practices Lack of behavioural change.	Reduce new infection rate by 50% by 2012	To reduce HIV/Aids prevalence rate from 6.1 % to 4% by the 2010 period.	Reduce commercial sex activities Good morals Adequate intervention Advocacy campaigns and awareness measures Change of behaviour and attitudes
Environment Degradation District wide	Poor farming practices Deforestation Over grazing Emission from industries and vehicles Overdependence on wood fuel	Reduce degradable areas by 40% by 2012	Increase environmental awareness by 80% by 2010	Ensure proper farming practices Reforestation by Increasing forest cover in gazetted forests through plantation establishment Reduce over grazing Reduce emissions from industries and vehicles Enforce laws on forest protection Protect water catchment areas by planting trees Conserve and protect the indigenous forests as sustainable basis in gazetted forests Rehabilitate catchments and degraded sites in non-gazetted forests through community

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				participation 20 Ha Increase tree cover in private in private land through woodlot establishment, Agro- forestry tree planting Reduce unemployment through encouraging the communities participation in the forestry related activities

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND
PRIORITIES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides various development activities that will be implemented during the five year plan period in various sectors to contribute towards the goal of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth and development in the district. The chapter presents the sectors' vision and mission and the district's response to the vision and mission. It also analyzes the strengths and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district's policies, constraints and strategies are also discussed. This chapter also gives a summary of on-going and new projects/programmes to be implemented in the current plan period and Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream the cross cutting issues are also analyzed for each sector. The Projects and Programmes are in line with WDFP, Vision 2030, MDGs, National Development Plans and other policy documents aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing two-digits economic growth and development.

The following sectors are covered in this chapter: Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Economic Incentives and Technology, Government Sector, Law and Order and Public Administration and Special Programmes.

2.0 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The district vision is to become a self-reliant and prosperous district by 2012. The district's vision is to become a self-reliant and prosperous district by 2012. The district's vision is to become a self-reliant and prosperous district by 2012.

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, economically vibrant and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries subsectors, growth of a viable cooperative sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resource management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period the district will strive to attain maximum food production. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, value addition and processing of agricultural products. In addition, various measures will be undertaken to promote the production of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, crops and livestock products. This will include the provision of extension services and support for farmers of inputs. Land issues will be addressed through the provision of private security and other services. The district will

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the five year plan period in various sectors to ameliorate objectives of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth and development in the district. The chapter presents sectors' vision and mission and the district's response to the visions and missions. It also analyses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. This chapter also gives a schedule of on-going and new projects/programmes to be implemented in the current plan period and Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream the cross cutting issues are also analyzed for each sector. The Projects and Programmes are in line with MTEF, Vision 2030, MDGs, National Development Plans and other policy documents aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing two digits Economic Growth and Development.

The following sectors are covered in this chapter:- Agriculture and Rural Development Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order and Public Administration and Special Programmes

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is a major sector in the district which comprises of the following sub-sectors; agriculture, Livestock and fisheries development, cooperative development and marketing, land administration and human settlements, forestry and wildlife . About 90% of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood in the district; however production varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as food security and land settlement. This section presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the planned period

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period the district will strive to attain adequate food production. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, value addition and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative types of farming like horticultural crops and livestock production. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and increase the incomes of people. Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non- gazetted forest from being overexploited. The district will

improve . to access credit facilities; training of farmers and other informal sector players to ensure that there is capacity in agriculture and rural development sector.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. This sector is self sustaining on food security in the district. Over 80 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. It accounts for 85% per cent of household incomes. The sector also provides raw materials such as tea, timber, sugarcane, coffee, milk and meat for industries within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays an important role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers and also availing marketing channels for their products.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Ministry of Agriculture	Funding of projects initiated by various community groups through programmes such as Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK), PSDA and NALEP.
Ministry of Youth Affairs	Provision of funds to the fisheries projects initiated by youth groups
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Issues of water permits to fish farmers to enable them extract water from various sources.
The Community	Active participation of the target groups in the monitoring and maintenance of the fish farming facility
Fisheries	Educate and facilitate information to fish management technology. Ensure availability of quality fingerlings
KARI	Agricultural Research ,Innovations and Inventions
ADRA	Provision of grants and capacity building farmers
Kenya Seed Company	Provision of hybrid seed resistant varieties.
Kenya Forest Service(KFS)	Develop, manage, conserve and protect forests, trees and forestry resources sustainability for socio economic development.
Water Department	Plan and develop water resources, coordinate all water actors, water research, avail data, apportion water resources, control water quality and train communities in management of water resources.
CDF	Funding of community based public projects namely cattle dips.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase food and cash crop production .	Inadequate staff coverage Poor roads infrastructure which hinders transportation of farm produce. Poor marketing channels. High cost of farm	Creating an enabling environment for Agricultural Development through review of the current legal framework. Promote market produce development by adopting value chain approach. Facilitate increased

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		produce.	<p>productivity and agricultural output through improved extension, advisory support services and technology application. Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices.</p> <p>Restructure and privatize non-core functions of the Ministry and its institutions and strengthen public-private partnership.</p> <p>Improve access to agricultural information through ICT based information management systems.</p> <p>Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and quality inputs to farmers.</p> <p>Strengthen human resource development, including monitoring and evaluation and coordination of staff within the Ministry.</p>
Veterinary	Reduce animal Disease and Pest control and facilitate access of livestock to markets)	Lack of organized groups to manage cattle dips Haphazard livestock movement Inadequate A.I services	<p>Vaccination of cattle against FMD,LSD and Black quarter</p> <p>Encourage formation of dip management committees and groups.</p> <p>Formation of disease control committees</p> <p>All cattle dips made operational</p> <p>Private sector and civil society to be encouraged to start providing private A.I services</p>
	To safeguard human health (Meat Inspection)	Inadequate staff. Lack of funds to train farmers on zoonotic diseases.	<p>Meat Inspection in all slaughter points.</p> <p>Request for staffing and funding</p> <p>Vaccinate 60,000 Heads of cattle against Anthrax.</p> <p>Anti-Rabies Vaccination for canines, Donkeys.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Deworming of all livestock.
Forestry	Increase forest cover	Low level of conservation and tree agro forestry awareness.	Establishment of tree nurseries and wood lots; Issuance of seedlings and planting; Conserve community forest. Establishment of Agro forestry
Livestock Production	Increase Livestock production	Few technical staff in the field. Inadequate office space in both the divisions and district headquarters. Lack of support staff Poor state of roads renders access to focal areas difficult. Environmental degradation through deforestation Alcohol and drug abuse lowers productivity in farms. Incidences of HIV/AIDS also reduce productivity.	Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices. Training on goat management and providing of information on sourcing Training on management, upgrading, fodder conservation Demonstration on silage making Training on bee keeping strategies Tours Training on production to KTBH and Langstroth hives. Training in collaboration with KDB on processing Demonstration Training on general management tours Training on management and encourage keeping dorper sheep tours Awareness creation to marketing techniques Tours Training on management tours Streamlining/introduction of auction yards in strategic areas
Fisheries	Increase fish production through fish farming	Lack of transport for extension personnel, lack of fishing gear and vessels, poor management practices, lack of	Avail transport purchase new 4WD vehicle and repair existing one, Secure fishing boats and encourage farmers purchase own fishing gears ,Develop at least

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		quality fish seed and feeds ,slow adoption of technology by the local community because of cultural beliefs, low staffing levels ,under funding	one fish seed production centre to serve the region ; Train fish farmers on commercial and modern fish farming techniques Recruitment of more extension personnel.
Co-operative Development and Marketing	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base SACCOs	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills Harsh climate conditions; Emerging of Pyramid Schemes	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members to improve the management of SACCOs Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos and FOSAS Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports; Efficient Financial Management Formation of new SACCOs.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Settling of the landless and the needy Proper land Adjudication	Land disputes which take long to settle and continuous sub-division of land into small parcels which are uneconomical.	Planning all upcoming urban centres in the district while involving all stakeholders Proper land tenure systems devoid of speculation and absentee landlords.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP Kapkoros Location	To increase production and farm income	Reach 500 farmers by 2010	Community mobilization Capacity building Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Promotion of marketing and agro processing activities
NALEP Kamasian Location	To increase production and farm income	Reach 500 farmers by 2010	Community mobilization Capacity building Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues Promotion of marketing and agro processing activities
NALEP Tendeno Location	To increase production and farm income	Reach 500 farmers by 2010	Community mobilization Capacity building Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues Promotion of marketing and agro processing activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Kipkelion Division	To enhance food security	Reach 30 groups by 2010	Capacity building and Provide Seed capital to boost enterprises
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Chilchila division	To enhance food security	Reach 30 groups by 2010	Capacity building and Provide Seed capital to boost enterprises
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Londiani division	To enhance food security	Reach 30 groups by 2010	Capacity building and Provide Seed capital to boost enterprises

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Construction of district and divisional offices District wide	1	To increase office space; To improve staff morale; To improve service delivery to farmers.	Construction of 1 No district office and 3 Divisional office	Construction of district and Divisional office
Up scaling agro forestry tree nurseries- Barsiele Location; Kipsirichet Location	2	To improve soil fertility; to increase farm income	Train 30 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstration of agro forestry tree nurseries
Promotion of new sweet potatoes varieties and value addition Lesirwa	3	To increase farm income; to diversify food crops production	Train 80 group annually by 2010	Training and demonstration of sweet potato production. Training and demonstration on value addition on sweet

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
location				potatoes
Promotion of finger millet and value addition Kipteris Location	4	To increase farm income;	Train 40 group annually by 2010	Training and demonstration of finger millet & sorghum production Training and demonstration on value addition on finger millet and sorghum
Promotion of cooking and tissue culture bananas growing Kamasian and Chepseon Locations	5	To increase farm income; to diversify food crops production	Train 100 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstration of banana production
Promotion of vanilla and Artemisia Production Lesirwa, Machorwa, Chilchila District wide	6	To increase farm income; To acreage under these crops	Train 40 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstration on production, processing and utilization of vanilla Artemisia; training on market information sourcing
Promotion of new tomato varieties growing & value addition District wide	7	To increase farm income	Train 200 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstration on new tomato varieties production and utilization.
Up-scaling of energy conservation technologies Chilchila location, Sorget location	8	To increase farm income; to improve on farm energy conservation; to improve on utilization of farm fuel wood	Train 30 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstration on fireless cooker and kuni nbili construction.
Up scaling fruit tree nurseries Chilchila Division	9	To increase farm income; to diversify fruit trees crop production	Train 30 groups annually by 2010	Training and demonstrations on improved fruit trees production.

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP Chilchila Londiani, Kipkelion	Facilitate increased production and	Establish 12 Focal areas by	Provision of effective extension services in

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	income from farming	2010	identified focal areas
NMK Chilchila Londiani, Kipkelion	Provides financial support to groups that develop suitable proposals	Assist 20 Groups with seed capital by 2012	The department provides training to successful groups on their areas of interest

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rhodes Grass Establishment District wide	1	Increased production of livestock products. Increased income from livestock products.	Increase area under Rhodes grass 50% by 2010	Collaboration on Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices
Introduction of dairy goats District wide	2	Increased income from livestock products. Increased production of livestock products.	Increase number of dairy goats by 60%	Collaboration on Training on management, upgrading, fodder conservation, Demonstration on silage making
Bee keeping District wide	3	Increased production from bee keeping Increased income from bee keeping	Increase honey production from 25,000 kg to 50,000kg	Collaboration on Training on bee keeping strategies Tours
Hive production District wide	4	Increased income from bee keeping		Collaboration on Training on production of KTBH and Langstroth hives
Commercial yoghurt and Mala production District wide	5	Increased income from livestock products.	Increase production of yoghurt by 30% by 2010	Collaboration on Training with KDB on processing Demonstration
Local poultry production District wide	6	Increased income from poultry products.	Increase number of eggs produced from 3000,000 trays to 500,000	Collaboration on Training on management Tours
Sheep production District wide	7	Increased income from livestock products.	Increase meat production from 58,000 kg to 70,000 kg by 2010	Collaboration on Training on management and encourage keeping of dorper sheep tours
Meat goat production	8	Increased income from livestock products.	Increase meat production	Collaboration on training on

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide			from 1,384,000 kg per year to 2,000,000 by 2010	management
Pig production District wide	9	Increased income from livestock products.	Increase pork production from 35,000 kg per year to 50,000 by 2010	Collaboration on Awareness creation
Livestock marketing District wide	10	Increased income from livestock products.	Establish 5 livestock marketing centres by 2012	Collaboration on streamlining /introduction of auctions yards in strategic areas
District office constructing and furnishing District wide	11	Housing of members of staff	Office and staff houses in place by 2012	Collaboration on Construction of District office and three divisional repairs

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest control District wide	To facilitate access of livestock to markets.	Vaccinate 63,865 heads of cattle and train 90 committee members and inspect 3 markets	Vaccination of cattle against Foot and Mouth disease, Lumpy Skin disease, Anthrax and Black Quarter Control of Livestock movement to and from markets Formation of disease Control committees in cattle dips and district head quarters. Enhance surveillance in Stock routes and markets. Hold field days.
Artificial	Increase	All farmers to be encouraged	Start of private AI

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Insemination District wide	productivity and output Improve breeds Increase milk production Decrease breeding diseases	to use A.I Services. Encourage beef farmers to have good improved bulls 4 private A.I Services Providers 1 Nitrogen agent	schemes for individual groups and Dairy societies Introduce 4 private A.I Service providers /schemes One A.I Agent
Veterinary Public Health Services District wide	Safeguard human health	45 slaughter premises 50 meat flayers/ butchers per year 13 Hides and skins Train 1000 farmers on zoonotics	Carry out meat inspection License of all slaughter houses and slabs, meat carriers License of Hides and skins stores/ bandas Train flayers and Butchers Improve hygiene in slaughter premises
Tick control Services District wide	Reduce tick borne disease incidence Reduce livestock deaths Improve livestock health and production	Operationalizing 90 communal dips 3 private dips 3 private spray vases	Formation of cattle dip committees Liaise with Stake holder to train cattle dip management committees Supervise proper use of tick control procedures
Hides and Skins and Leather Improvement District wide	Improve quality of hides and skins for better prices Proper handling of hides and skins	Reduce spread of diseases Producers to gain better prices Encourage processing e.g. Cottage industries 80 flayers to be licensed License 13 Hides and Skins bandas	Train flayers on flaying and handling Reduce/Restrict illegal movement Visit of all slaughter houses and bandas /stores
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system District wide	Improvement of work performance in the department ministry	Hold 7 meetings, 7 visits to divisions and 18 technical officers meeting annually	Senior staff meetings Field supervision visits Appraise all staff J/G 'H' and above Form Corruption Prevention Committee
Collection of Veterinary Service Development fund District wide	Improvement of service delivery to farmers	Increase revenue by 30% by 2010	Charge for goods and services offered as per the departments citizen service charter

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Office	1	Efficient and Effective Service Management and Service delivery. Office space created	Office in place by 2010	Design of office complex Construction works
Construction of sDivisional Offices District wide	3	Improve service delivery to the farmers	6 offices in place by 2012	constrcCreation of Office Space for staff in Londiani, Chilchila, Kamasian, Kunyak Tendeno and Chepseon by
Establishment of Disease Free Zone District wide	4	Facilitate access of livestock, its products and by products to local regional and international markets	Vaccinate 60,000 Heads of Cattle Rehabilitation of cattle dips Construction of vaccination crushes 125 Improvement of 10 of 0 slaughter points/slabs/houses Construction of loading ramps 15 and sale yards 6 by 2012	Vaccination against foot and mouth disease, Lumpy Skin disease, Black Quarter, Anthrax Rehabilitation of livestock infrastructure namely vaccination crashes, cattle dips, slaughter houses, slabs, construction of sale yards Fencing markets and Loading ramps Capacity building for technical staff and stakeholders

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Dam Fisheries District wide	Promote the consumption of fish as source of rich animal protein	Increase the number of fishing sites from 79 to 110 by 2010	Identify suitable sites and encourage community participation.
On farm visits to active and potential fish farmers District Wide	To increase fish production through improved pond management practices	To train fish farmers on modern and commercial fish farming techniques	Extension services and field visits to improve on fish production.

(B) New Project Proposal: Fisheries Development

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block	1	To accommodate departmental staff	To complete office block and occupy it by the end of the planned period.	Develop B.Qs, Tendering, Actual construction, Completion and occupation.
Development of Dam Fisheries Londiani and Kipkelion	2	Promote the consumption of fish as source of rich animal protein, To adopt the most suitable methods of harvesting fish from dams, To realize the full potential of dams and generate income.	Have 4 dams in place by 2012	Survey the potential dams, Purchase suitable fishing gears and equipments, Carry out sample fishing in the selected dams, promote the consumption of fish as a source of rich animal protein.
Development of sport fishing along the gazetted rivers District wide	3	To promote fish farming and eco- tourism along the rivers.	Have 2 gazetted rivers in the by 2012.	Site surveying, Actual construction of the fishing camps with assistance of the local community, Restocking of the gazetted rivers with sport fish.

(B) New Project Proposals: co-operative Development

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Milling Factory Chilchila Division	1	To add value to coffee hence increase earnings to farmers	Coffee Milling Factory in place by end of plan	Design of factory Construction of works
Capacity Building District wide	2	Improved management and governance of co-operative societies	Train 30,000 co-operatives members 90 cooperatives leaders 57 staffs by	Sensitize and training leaders staff and member

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			2012	
Promotion of new Cooperative societies	3	Promote and create awareness on the importance of Cooperative roles	Etsablsh 3 new co- operative societies by 2010	Sensitize members of the communities on the importance of Cooperatives
Establish market information points District wide	4	Improved dissemination of market information and services	Establish 30 Cooperatives information centres by 2012	Source of Information Sensitization of members Establish market information
Establish stores for resale District wide	5	Improved dissemination of market information and services	Establish 30 Cooperatives stores by 2010	Train members Raise shares Identify strategic positions
Promotion of value addition	6	To improve product quality and returns to farmers	10 Cooperatives sociteis involved in value addition by 2010	Carry out feasibility study visits and sensitization
A.I Services at Boma Farmers Cooperative Society (FCS) District wide	8	Increased quality and quantity of milk	2 AI run by Cooperatives by 2010	Train staff Train Members and leaders
Kipkelion District Cooperative Office	9	Housing of members of staff	Office block in place end of the planned period.	Develop Bill of Quantities (BQs), Tendering, Actual construction, Completion and occupation.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Green Zones Development Support Project (GZDSP)	Facilitate increased natural tree seedlings production. Conserve, develop and protect indigenous forests. Build capacity for foresters/communit ies in Natural forest rehabilitation To promote forest regeneration and conservation for	2 Forest Stations and all the 7 Divisions in the District.	Natural forest rehabilitation. Agro-forestry Development. Woodlot establishment on farms. Restoration of community hilltops and watersheds. Participatory Natural Forestry Management

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	environment protection. To improve rural livelihoods and incomes of communities living adjacent to forests.		

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector requires both direct and indirect interventions to enable it achieve its mission and vision. Maintenance of Law and order is of great importance to enable people to go about their productive activities without security fears or risks. The rule of law is also important in attracting investors to invest in different sectors. The sector also requires a healthy labour force to spur growth. It will therefore rely heavily on the gains made in the human resource development sector to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. To be able to facilitate transportation produce to the markets, the sector will require a well developed infrastructure while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for its products.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade and industry. Environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and are actively involved in mainstreaming environmental issues in all sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and industry sectors', efforts will be 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 Public Barazas.

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 will strive to attract and retain both domestic and foreign investors and tourists. This will be done by creating an enabling business environment. The district will come up with a database of Investment potentials and opportunities for tapping by domestic and foreign investors.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The main importance of the sector is to create a private- public partnership necessary in realizing Vision 2030 and MDGs. Through FDI, the sector will create employment in industries and businesses where unemployed youth will be employed.

The district will strive to access credit facilities; training of informal sector players to ensure that there is capacity in Trade, Tourism and Industry.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministries of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism	Coordinating trade, industry and tourist activities in the district. Creating an enabling environment for the private sector operators.
Office of the President	Ensure an enabling environment by ensuring that there is adherence of law and order.
Kenya Chambers of Commerce (Kipkelion Chapter)	Ensure a coordinated private sector alliance among various business people which champions for their rights business environment.
CRS	Provision of farm inputs to needy farmers in the district
The Community	Active participation in small and medium trade and commercial activities to supplement the larger enterprises

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance; promotion of adult literacy	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, stadia, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; poverty; lack of group cohesion	Development of cultural centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social development grants; promotion of cultural tourism; empower and capacity build and provision of grants to cultural practitioners
Trade	Promote the development growth and graduation of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES): Issue loans to MSMES Train successful loan applicants Recover loans from Joint Loan Board loanees. Hold sensitization workshop/seminars for the	Limited access of funds meant for commercial activities.	Increase access to trade finance by issuing loans Train loan recipients /beneficiaries Organize workshops/seminar for new members appointed to the Joint Loan Board Enhance recovery of

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	newly appointed joint loan board members Provision of Business Development Services (Advisory Services)		loans through follow-up Provide Business Counselling and advisory service
	Promote and facilitate Domestic Trade	Inadequate trade/business information	To gather and disseminate trade information.
Micro and Small Enterprises Development	Facilitate acquisition of suitable land and infrastructure development for micro and small enterprise activities.	Problems of land ownership	Working closely with the local authorities.
	Marketing of M.S.E products	Limited access to markets	Mobilize MSE operators to participate in exhibitions and shows.
	MSE policy development and coordination	Unfavourable policy environment	Enhance policy coordination and effective implementation of policy frameworks.
	MSE Skills development and capacity building	Unavailability of funds and weak technological transfer mechanism	Request for funds and strengthen links among MSE's, Universities, and Technical Institutions and research bodies.
Tourism	Promote tourism potential of the district	Poorly developed tourism infrastructure Lack of promotion of district as a tourist destination	Packaging the tourism potential of the district. Promote the establishment of traditional and cultural artefacts, facilities and events.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities (B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
One Village One Product Programme District wide	1	To support value addition of locally available raw materials. To create employment in rural areas Facilitate transfer of skills and technology	Identify at least 8 investment opportunities in the district. Train 25 entrepreneurs in the production of community based products	Identification of investment opportunities in the District Development of export production villages Promotion of value addition for identified community based

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Promote use of locally produced products Promote and improve market access for locally produced products. Enhance wealth creation for local communities.	in the district. Develop at least one export production village in the district.	products Promotion and marketing of identified products in both local and international markets. Capacity building for entrepreneurs involved in production of community based products.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Promotion District wide	1	To encourage local entrepreneurs to put up tourists hotels. To expose the community to tourists activities.	Increase the number of tourist coming to the district by 50% by 2012	Community awareness campaigns and workshops. Encourage the local people to exploit the existing tourism potential.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plan, organize and coordinate district music and cultural festivals	1	To promote culture and music in the district Act as tourist attraction	Organize 5 Music and cultural competitions by 2012	Registration of groups Mobilization of relevant resources Organize competitions each year
Empower district cultural practitioners through training seminar and workshops	2	To capacity build cultural practitioners. To showcase the rich Kipsigis culture.	Organise 10 training seminars and workshops by 2012	Mobilize herbalists, dancers and choirs for training each year
Locate cultural sites in the district	3	To act as a tourist attraction. To showcase the rich Kipsigis	Attract 500 domestic and Foreign tourists by 2012	Identify important cultural sites with the help of local residents Register cultural sites

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		culture.		as national/monuments to manage the sites
Cultural Centre in Londiani 'Tulwupkugo'	4	To showcase the rich Kipsigis culture. To act as a tourist attraction.	Cultural centre in place by 2012	Construct cultural centre Collect Cultural artefacts and Organize cultural exhibition

(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 (MSMEs)	To issue Kshs.2.0 million Trade loans to 200 Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) every year.	To vet and evaluate business loan application forms received from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Hold a Board meeting to deliberate and approve loan applications Provide Business Advisory Services to loan beneficiaries on a continuous basis Train successful loan applicants on Small Business Management Issue/ disburse loans to successful loan applicants Monitor the utilization of Loans Issued.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Micro and Small Enterprise Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Registration of Micro and small enterprises operation Chepseon	Assist the MSE associations to register members to strengthen the associations	Jua Kali association; 100 Operators Registered in place by 2010	Providing registration forms to Jua kali association members and recruit new members.
Completion of Chepseon Jua Kali shed	Provide conducive environment for small and micro enterprises operators	Sheds in place by 2010	Construct and complete the existing workshops.
office block 2 roomed	To provide office for Jua kali Association	Two offices by 2101	Construct of office.
External works Chepseon Jua kali site	Provide conducive environment for small and micro enterprises operator	A good packing space in place by 2010	Construction of parking office

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector cannot work without other sectors of the economy. Public administration will articulate planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector. Governance, law and order which is crucial for trade and investment to take place will ensure that peace prevails in the district. Education, public health and medical services will provide skilled and health citizens. The sector will provide markets for products produced in the agriculture and rural development. Physical infrastructure sector will provide the infrastructure (Roads, electricity and housing) needed for better performance of the sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at poverty reduction through trade and marketing which employs a large number of youths in the district thus youth issues will be mainstreamed in the sector.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will grade and gravel all the roads in the high agricultural potential areas of the district. This will assist farmers in transportation of produce to the markets and inputs to potential areas. This will also open these areas to development. Power will be provided to all divisions within the plan period under the Rural Electrification Programme.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Access to the markets, health and other social facilities entirely depends on a good road network. The improvement in the road network also reduces incidences of insecurity.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Roads and Public Works department	Maintenance of classified roads to motorable state all year round. Ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality; provide plans and supervise public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintain the existing power lines, extend power lines to new consumers and implement the rural electrification programme
Kenya Roads Board	Disbursement of funds to various road projects in the district and constituency and tracking the implementation process

Stakeholder	Role
Office of President	Ensuring that the roads are safe by enforcing law and order
Community	End users of the roads , ensuring sustainability
CDF	Funding of Constituency based public infrastructural programmes and projects like water, electricity roads and bridges.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Ensure all roads are motarable all year round	Low funding ,personnel and machinery	Avail adequate funds for road construction and rehabilitation to ease transportation. Rehabilitate Londiani-Fort Ternan road.
Energy	To reduce dependency on wood fuel. To increase the proportion of population with access to electricity through rural electrification.	Over dependence on wood fuel. High cost of electrification charges and electric appliance Slow pace of rural electrification.	To promote development of wind, solar and biogas technologies. Monitor technical and prudent financial management of rural electrification programmes.
Housing	Increase the number of people people with decent housing	Inadequate housing, high cost of construction and high number of people who are landless	To encourage investors to invest in low cost and modern housing and accommodation facilities. Operationalize the Nation Housing Policy in the district, Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology. Create an enabling environment to encourage investors to venture into housing. Train the technical staff.
Transport	Improve road network throughout the district.	Poor state of railway network and facilities	To improve condition of roads throughout the district.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Potholes patching and surface dressing of Road	Improve the condition of road network	Reduce running and transport operating cost of	Pothole patching And surface dressing of Road B1 (Mau Summit junction A104 to

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
B1(Mau Summit to Kericho (55Km) Londiani/Chepseon division of Kipkelion district		vehicles using the Road to Kisumu beyond 55 km stretch	Kericho (55 km long) shoulder building and rehabilitation.
D314 Londiani Makutano A104	Routine maintenance improve running surface of traffic.	Local residents to access Londiani township and junction A104 Makutano 14km long.	Heavy grading including opening side ditches and mitre drains
D315 Chepsir-Nakuru –Boarder	To help farmer from Kuresoi to access main B1 Road	8 km graded by 2010	Light grading including opening mitre drains.
E1098 Chepsir to Kaptemnet Junction D312	To connect between Chepsir and Kaptenet	5km stretch opened graded and drained by 2010	Heavy grading
E1100 Sitiañ Kipsirichet	Routine maintenance to hold the Road from further deterioration	13km of road graded by 2012	Heavy grading, light bush clearing and spot graveling and spot graveling on wet spot.
E251 Fort Ternan to Mutaragon	To maintain road from further deterioration by on-going rains	16 km of road graded by 2010	Heavy grading and bush clearing
URF3 Songwet-Kibenit	Routine maintenance to hold the Road from further deterioration	8km of road graded by 2010	Heavy grading including opening of the mitre drains
R67 Junction C35 Barsiele – Tinga farm	Routine maintenance to open the area accessibility to market	10 km stretch of road graded by 2010	Heavy grading and bush clearing
D312 Brooke - Kipkelion	Maintain road from further destruction on-going rains	32km stretch graded and 8 of bitumen re-sealed	General grading and shoulder maintenance spot graveling on steep section
D312 Kipkelion-Kibenit	KFW Road 2000 project job creating using direct labour impact skills to stakeholders in road maintenance	21Km stretch graded by 2010	Grading protection works using gabion boxes spot graveling and drainage works using culverts.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction and upgrading Road C35 to Bitumen standards (Tarmaking) Londiani- Fort Ternan	1	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Road upgraded to bitumen standard by 2012	Construction and Tarmarking
E254: Spot improvement of C35 Junction Londiani-A104 Hill-Top	2	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Spot improvement done annually	Culvert clearing, Light grading, light bush clearing, Gravel patching, New culvert Installation size 900mm.
E1098A Routine Maintenance of B1 Chepsir-Kaptenet	3	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Routine maintenance done annually	Light bush clearing, Light Grading
URF5 D312 Lelei- Kipsegi: Light grading	4	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Light grading done annually	Light Grading
E1101 D314 Kipkelion-Kimugul: Routine Maintenance	5	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Routine maintenance done annually	Light Grading Light bush clearing, Sport Graveling
URF16 Barsiele-Segetet Primary School Routine Maintenance	6	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Routine maintenance done annually	Light Grading, Culvert Clearing, Light Bush Clearing
R66:D312 Kamasian Tinga farm Lelei D312 Routine Maintenance	7	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Routine maintenance done annually	Heavy Grading, Light Bush Clearing New Culvert Installation size 900mm
E1102:Jubati Chebwor primary school	9	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Light grading done annually	Light Grading, Light Bush Clearing Gravel Patching, New culvert Installation size 900mm.
E256:Junction C35 Londiani D314 Junction	8	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Light grading done annually	Light Grading, Light Bush Clearing Gravel Patching, New culvert Installation size 900mm.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
E256 D315 Junction Chepseon Market	10	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Light grading done annually	Light Grading, Light Bush Clearing Culvert cleaning, New culvert Installation.
Unclassified: Kamasian Testai Londiani	11	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Grading completed by 2010	Spot gravelling, Grading
Unclassified: Koru Chisigot Singoiewek	12	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Grading completed by 2010	Grading of the roads
E253: Spot improvement Wambare-312 Katuni Mugomoini	13	Improve the condition of the road to facilitate the movement of people and trade	Grading completed by 2010	Heavy grading, Light bush clearing, New culvert Installation size 900mm

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To enable the implementation of the District Rural Electrification Master Plan.	Provide 30 areas Electrified including trading centres, District Headquarters Health Facilities, Markets and Schools.	Extension of grid lines to trading centres and institutions in rural areas.
Wood fuel Replenishment and Tree planting Programme District wide	2	To enhance adequate supplies of wood fuel, charcoal for households and institutions	Train 20 groups of farmers on agro forestry in every division. Distribute Agro-forestry seedlings to farmers Establish an agro-forestry demonstration plot Establish one central nursery with assorted agro forestry tree seedlings annually.	Development of agro forestry demonstration plot Agro forestry training to farmers Carry out day testing for liner production Create awareness on Energy conservation
Solar Promotion Programme District wide	3	To promote the use of solar energy	Carry out solar awareness demonstrations in every division annually.	Carry out solar application demonstrations Justification Solar energy not

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
			Establish a solar demonstration centre in the district Train at least 2 Electricians on solar power per division.	developed in the district, Alternative source of clean energy.
Energy Conservation Programme District wide	4	To promote energy conservation	Carry out energy conservation demonstrations in every division Establish one stove production centre	Carry out energy demonstration per division Set up one stove production centre at energy centre
Biogas Promotion Programme District wide	5	To promote the use of biogas	Carry out 5 biogas awareness in the each division	Carry out biogas awareness campaigns in the district
Wind Power Promotion Programme District Wide	6	To promote wind energy use in the.	Carry out 2 Wind Energy campaigns in each division every year.	Carry out wind energy campaigns and awareness.
Exploration of Micro Hydro power sites	7	To identify sites that are viable for small hydro-power generation	To carry out survey and feasibility studies and at least identify one site for Solar Hydro Power.	Carry out research installation of data loggers on identified sites, Do environment audit.
Promotion of Bio diesels	8	To introduce the use of bio diesels in the district as an alternative to petroleum fuels	To establish at least one nursery to propagate Bio diesel crops	Carry out trials on growth of bio diesels crops in the district Acquisition of seeds

(B) New Projects Proposal: Housing

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Training the community on appropriate building materials and need to invest in Housing.	1	To reduce the shortage of houses	To provide adequate affordable houses using low cost materials Improvement of shelter situation in rural areas	To meet the rising demand for houses in the district.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector supports all the others in transport and communication, to transport goods and services while the Education sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Public Administration, safety, law and order sectors will enable the sector to do well by providing peace and tranquillity. A new electricity project can create employment opportunities for other sub-sectors such as small and medium enterprise development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labor thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: 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

The district will ensure that there is adequate affordable clean water supply and sanitation standards are met and adhered to. Existing water projects will be rehabilitated and expanded to serve an increasing population. To avoid environmental degradation the district will ensure strict adherence to Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA 1999).

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure is key to ensuring food security, better health and sanitation, improving incomes through agriculture and sports.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NEMA	Coordinating and management of the environment by ensuring that EMCA 1999 is not implemented to the letter.
Public Administration	Ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities.
Public Works department	Maintenance of classified roads into motorable state all year round. Ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality; provide plans and supervise public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintain the existing power lines, extend power lines to water pumping stations, new consumers and implement the Rural Electrification Programme.

Stakeholders	Role
Private Sector	Provide water to the residents in their respective estates
NGOs/(CETF)	Funding community water projects.
JICA	Funding of community based water projects
Local Authorities	Ensure proper waste disposal, management and distribution of clean water to the community.
LVEMP	Monitoring of river pollution in all rivers draining into lake Victoria. Funding of water projects and monitoring of lake catchment areas.
CDF	Funding of Constituency based public infrastructural programmes and projects like water, electricity roads and bridges.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	Increase access to potable water supply and sanitation to raise standard of living. Intensify water resources management. Construct sewage system for Kipkelion district.	Inadequate funds ,aged water facilities Inaccessibility to water, Poor management of existing water facilities Lack of sanitation	Rehabilitate water supplies Dig boreholes and dams Train water committees and over ready water supplies Intensify water quality and pollution control. Sensitize the community on the need to boil drinking water. Provide funds and mobilize resources.
Environment	Conservation of forests Waste management systems	Low level of conservation awareness. Lack of adequate pollution control mechanisms.	Establishment of tree nurseries and wood lots; Issuance of seedlings and planting; Conserve community forest. Establishments of waste management sites

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipkelion Water Supply	To ensure reliable and	To ensure another 3,000	Rehabilitation of intake and construction of 90m ³ clear water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipkelion	adequate safe drinking water, Increase access of water to more people.	people are served with safe water by 2010.	tank, Rehabilitate booster station and rising main to Taita Towett Sec School. Electrification of water supply. A town with more than 3,000 people suffers from water shortage.
Londiani Water Supply Londiani/Kipkelion	To ensure adequate safe drinking water is available	To ensure another 4,000 people are served with safe water by 2010	Rehabilitation of intake dam, tanks, clear water gravity main and increasing distribution network The distribution network to cover Kedowa area with more than 2,000 people.
Fort Ternan Water Supply Fort Ternan Chilchila Kipkelion	To ensure that good quality and safe drinking water is available	To ensure 1500 more people are served with safe drinking water by 2010.	To be integrate with Kapngetuny water supply with pipe work, tanks, construction of intake works and rehabilitation of existing raw water gravity main.
Chesinende Water Supply Chepseon/ Kipkelion	To ensure that enough good quality drinking water is available to schools and community	To ensure that water coverage increases to serve to serve 2000 more people by 2010.	Rehabilitation of dam intake tanks and increase distribution network More than 2000 people to benefit.
Baration Water Project	To ensure that enough good quality drinking water is available to schools and community	To ensure that the community has got good water for domestic use. 2000 and above to benefit. By 2010	Rehabilitation of dam intake tanks and increase distribution network More than 2000 people to benefit.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kipkelion Town Sewerage Systems	1	To ensure proper disposal of liquid wastes and effluent discharges from industries	Sewerage system in place before the end of plan	Identification of the sewerage area Design of the sewerage system Construction works
Londiani Town Sewerage Systems	2	To ensure proper disposal of liquid wastes and effluent discharges from industries	Sewerage system in place before the end of plan	Identification of the sewerage area Design of the sewerage system Construction works
District Headquarters	3	To ensure that all officers are housed	Office Block fully	Design of the Office Block

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Water Offices			furnished before end of plan	Construction works
District Water Officer's Residence	4	To ensure that all officers are accommodated	Residential Blocks fully furnished before end of plan	Design of the Residential Blocks Construction works
Kimologit Water Project Kimasian Location/Division	5	To ensure that there is enough drinking water to schools, hospitals and the community in Barsiele	To ensure another 10,000 consumers access water.	Construction of intake weir, pipeline and tanks.
Barkechch Water project Chepseon Location/Division	6	To ensure that schools around Chepseon centre and the community access quality and good water	To ensure 3,000 people access water.	Construction of intake weir, pipeline and tanks.
Tulwapmoi Water Project Kunyak Location/Division	7	To ensure that good quality and safe drinking water is available	To ensure another 4,000 people access water.	Construction of intake weir, pipeline and tanks.
Kapnetuny , Water Project Kipteris Location Chilchila Division.	8	To ensure that schools, hospitals and the community access water of good quality.	To ensure 6,000 people access safe water.	Construction of intake weir, pipeline and tanks.
Timbilil Water Project Kunyak Location/Division	9	To ensure that there is enough drinking water to schools and community	To ensure 2,500 people access water	Construction of intake weir, pipeline and tanks.
Timbililwet Water Project Kipkelion Division	10	To ensure that good quality and safe water for the community	To ensure that 1,500 people access portable water.	Construction of spring box, pipeline and tanks.
Tuiyobei Water Project Kedowa Location Kipkelion Division	11	To ensure good quality water for domestic use.	To ensure 1500 more people are served with safe drinking water.	Construction of spring box, pipeline and tanks.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Environment

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Waste Management Site	1	To reduce environment related and water borne diseases	To establish waste management sites for Kipkelion, Londiani Fort Ternan and Chepseon towns by 2010	Identify sites through consultation with all stakeholders; prepare part development plan; construct site There no waste management sites despite increase in population in these areas thus contaminating drinking water leading to waterborne diseases
Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands and Management of their resources	2	To conserve and maintain wetland ecosystems in the district	Ensure that all wetlands are protected by 2010	Train local Communities on wetlands sustainability in the district.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to other sectors. Public Administration, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Human Resource Development sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower, while the Agriculture and Rural Development under the agricultural sub-sector provides food required by the manpower. The sector provides water for domestic use industrial use and other sectors that and the environment is conserved and sanitation standards met.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector ensures environment issues are mainstreamed in development of the district. Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring access to clean water. Proper waste management practices will be emphasized in all sectors. This sector employs a number of youths in informal labour thus mainstreaming the youth agenda. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

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 industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on increasing community involvement and participation on education programme. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) Free Primary Education, Free Secondary Education, Early Child Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the district.

There will be integration of Early Child Development (ECD) programmes into primary school education, improvement of education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution, promotion of a sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the district. To increase enrolment rates and reduce dropout rates, the district will implement policies geared towards building of additional classes and adding to the existing bursary kitties. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centres of specialization. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with ICT and Laboratory facilities.

The District Development Committee will give emphasis on the review and establishment of a sustainable health management information system, provide adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improve performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done. Health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery will be provided.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Health and Education plays an essential role to the human resource development of the district. Human resource provide the district with different cadres of trained manpower and personnel namely as doctors, nurses, engineers, administrators, accountants, teachers, artisans, craftsmen, farmers and others. The manpower has provided skills, scientific and technical knowhow needed for the socio-economic development of the district. In addition, education and training equips the human resource with the knowledge, attitudes and values, which are essential for better use of other resources.

Through health, the sector will ensure that the district has a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development mission and agenda of the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers, supervising and inspecting education institutions
Health Department	Provide preventive and curative health services. Conduct immunization for preventable diseases.
Social services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the department, avail grants to groups and disabled groups.
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centres, encourage the enrolment for literacy classes and supervision of adult education programmes.

Stakeholder	Role
Sports Department	Coordinate sporting activities, provide advice on sports related matters and help tap local sporting talents.
Department of culture	Coordinate cultural activities, promote and pursue the culture of the community and establish and maintain cultural centre.
NGO's/CBO's	Provision of textbooks and physical facilities to schools, support children from poor families with fees and uniforms
Population Department	Dissemination of population issues, promote reproductive health services and use of contraceptives.
District Technical Committee	Help reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, encourage care and support for the affected and infected people.
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms and school infrastructure.
UNICEF	To support children education, health services, construction of education institution facilities and provide nutritional supplements.
OPEC	Provision of funds for construction of school infrastructure.
CDF	Provision of funds to construct school infrastructure like classrooms laboratories and provision of bursary to needy and deserving students
KEMSA	Supply drugs to health facilities.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	To increase access, quality, relevance, Retention and equality in basic education. To improve transition rate from one level to another from ECDE to tertiary level. Improve performance in maths and science subjects in secondary education. increase enrolment	Inadequate science laboratories. Limited space in secondary and tertiary institutions to accommodate/absorb students. Inadequate staffing in educational institutions. Lack of quality assurance and standard officers and education officers Child labour and negative cultural practices leading to early marriages and female circumcision.	Expanding existing educational institutions to accommodate more students. Improving staffing levels in schools. Equipping schools with the needed science facilities. Liaising up with CDF and Constituency Bursary Funds to ensure that needy students gets bursary. Regular assessment

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			of education institutions to assure quality education. To capacity build maths and science teachers on subject mastery and pedagogical skills.
HIV/ AIDS	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support	Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; food shortage; inadequate access to ARTs	Behavioural Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education ; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Cash transfer programme for OVCs, Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district; Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors
Health and Nutrition	Increase disease incidences and promote quality of medical services	Low immunization coverage ; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government ; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and	Rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		children; Poor access to health delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; Inadequate knowledge on management of illness among the health workers in current reproductive health issues; Lack of equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Lack of skills by TBA's, CHW's on reproductive health. Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level; inadequate feeding for under 5 years	transport. Case management ; Training of communities on malaria control; Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years; Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine antenatal and family planning issues; Training Community Health workers. Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feed for under 5; Promotion of health seeking behaviour

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lelu and Chepkongony Secondary School sponsored by GOK/OPEC	To improve the teaching of maths and science subjects.	2 Laboratories in place by 2010	Construction and equipping of science laboratories.
Construction of classrooms and physical infrastructure in 61 primary schools District. Wide	To improve sufficient quality buildings for effective administration and learning.	61 classrooms in place by 2012	Construction of classrooms office block and latrines.
Community support grant fund for early childhood 48 development District. Wide	To improve access and retention of pupils in E.C.D centres	48 ECDC centres in place by 2012	Construction and furnishing of ECDC centres

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Momoniat Dispensary and Kapseger Dispensary Kipkelion Division	Renovation of the tank(water) Complete maternity wings and MCH clinics	Dispensary in place by 2010	Purchase of building materials and pay workers Funding of the building
Mtaragon Dispensary and Kipsegi Kipkelion division	To complete maternity and staff quarters To complete a water project Upgrade to a Health Centre	Dispensary in place by 2010	Purchase of building materials Fundraising of the boards Process of upgrading the dispensary to a Health Centre More staff to be added
Fort Ternan Health Centre	Upgrading the facility to a sub- district hospital Establishment of a comprehensive care centre	Upgraded health centre by 2010	Process of upgrading the health centre to be a sub-district hospital. More staff to be posted Buy building materials and pay workers
Londiani district hospital Londiani division	Complete M.C.H/FP building Purchasing of ambulance vehicle	Hospital constructed and equipped by end of plan.	Buying building of materials Constructing of M.C.H/FP Payments of workers doing the construction Procurement of ambulance underway
Kipkelion Health centre Kipkelion division	To complete the hospital kitchen To built staff toilets Pump water to the hospital	Hospital constructed and equipped by end of plan.	Buying of building materials Ministry of Water is fixing pumps and electricity is in place.
Kamwingi II Dispensary Mugomoini and Subukia Londiani Division	To complete dispensary and staff quarters To complete a water project Upgrade to a Health Centre	Dispensary in place by 2010	Purchase of building materials and pay workers Funding of the building

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Education Office (DEO) at Kipkelion township.	1	face accommodation for sections in the departments	Office block in place by 2012	Raising funds from stakeholders. Preparing of site ground ready to

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				take over main contractors as soon as bids are advertised.
DICECE teachers resource and training centre and classrooms and administration block headquarters	2	To provide sufficient quality building for effective administration and learning.	Resource centre in place by 212	Construction on DICECE
Area Education Offices(AEO.S) in the seven (7) divisions in the district	3	To provide office accommodation for field officers working in the seven divisions in the district.	7 Office block in place by 2012	Construction of offices

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kipkelion District Hospital	1	Build and develop Health Centre to a District Hospital Improve Health Service Delivery Improve Immunization Coverage Increase No. of HIV/AIDS clients on care and ART	Improve immunization coverage by 80% By the end plan Reports DDC	Build theatre, wards, kitchen store incinerator To involve CDF, Local Authority and NGOs in Development Financing. Train staff-Community Health Workers Buying of building materials Ministry of Water is fixing pumps and electricity is in place.
Londiani District Hospital Theatre	2	Build and develop a modern theatre	Modern Theatre in place before the end of plan	Raising funds from stakeholders. Preparing of site ground ready to take over main contractors as soon as bids are advertised.
Mutaragon Dispensary	3	Build MCH/Maternity Ward	Dispensary complete and equipped By the end of 2011	Raising funds from stakeholders. Preparing of site ground ready to take over main contractors as soon as bids are advertised.

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Setting up two community learning resource centres (CLRCS) District wide	1	To equip the CLRCS with reading materials	Establish 2 CLRCS for the ABE learners and the community	Set up 2 CLRCS (Community Library)
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment Drive District wide	2	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education.	Increase the number of community learning resource centres by 50%	Source for funds; construction and equipping

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agricultural and Rural Development sector feeds the population and also provide building materials for construction of educational facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access of education services. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and e-mail and internet. Governance, justice, law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a well educated, skilled manpower and healthy population.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all cross-cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

The health sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

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

Use of Information Communication Technology in the district is very low because of lack of necessary facilities like cyber cafes and interconnected ICT. But, the expansion of the mobile telephony to cover almost all the areas has improved communication in the district. However, more efforts should be put in place to expand the telephone network to remote pockets of the district. DIDC construction and investment in ICT will also be to make the district is to realize economic growth and development.

There are no institutions offering Internet and E-Mail services in the district, therefore there is need for investment in cyber cafes as well as establishment of a digital villages. The DIDC, which is the district resource centre, plays a crucial role in economic development by providing database for planning, therefore there is need to construct, establish, equip and electrify the DIDC. There is also need to install internet, e-mail, fax, photocopier services at the DIDC. The DIDC should also be networked to other departments through District Management Information Systems.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the link through which the district is able to create awareness of development activities within and outside the district. Development activities of other sectors are known and communicated through this sector. The sector informs, educates and communicates socio economic, cultural, political and social issues. The sector also provides medium for entertaining the community. The sector helps in creation of employment opportunities in the district; it assists in marketing of farm produce such as coffee, tea, dairy products and maize. The DIDC helps in provision of information on government policies to various stakeholders that need it.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of policy on ICT, regulation framework for the sector and licensing services.
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.	Provision of information and managing the DIDC.
Telephone providers	Provision of telephony services both landline and mobile phones.

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs , CBOs, Civil Societies and Churches	Civic awareness in community.
Media	Dissemination of information using print media and education
Learning institutions	Train students and community on ICT skills.
Private Sector	Training and provision of cyber cafes.
KNLS	Provision of Community Library Services.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	To increase the usage of ICT	Inadequate ICT infrastructure, low literacy rate and lack of electricity in many parts of the district	Build and equip DIDC. Funding of ICT projects in the district. Provide E-Mail and internet services to government departments in the district.
Human Resource Development	Encourage the training of IT by local institutions in the district. Develop technical expertise	Lack of training institution in the district; Inadequate human resources development. Inadequate electricity, data services and financial services; Inadequate knowledge on training programmes.	Invest in ICT training in local schools and tertiary institutions. Encourage the private sector to invest in ICT services in the district by disseminating information on the needs of the community.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre Kipkelion District Headquarters	1	Increase access to information	DIDC in place. Purchase 20 Computers with accessories to train civil servants.	Build and equip DIDC with computers, E-MAIL and ICT facilities.
District	2	Enhance	Link 20	Training of more officers on

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Management Information System(DMIS)		regular availing and updating of development data in order to improve monitoring and evaluation of the District development Plan. Information sharing and dissemination.	Government departments by 2010	DMIS; Regular update of DMIS data. Networking all departments.
Establishment of District Digital villages and cyber cafes.	3		Establish a digital village in Kipkelion town by 2012 and a cyber cafes in all divisional headquarters by 2012.	Purchase and installation of ICT facilities
Community Library in Kipkelion Town	4	To promote information sharing and dissemination and establish reference centre for students hence promote education standards in the district.	All learning institutions and community accessing the library. The equipping of the library.	Construction of a modern community Library. Identify and avail staff, seek assistance for donation of books from KNLS, private sector, Government Departments and the community.
Strengthen Rural Media	5	Increase access to information in the rural areas	Produce rural magazines monthly.	Publication of rural press magazines on topical socio economic, political and cultural issues.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research, Innovation and Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities .The DIDC provides the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The Human Resource Development sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. A few learning institutions may be used to provide computer training skills. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow. The sector also benefits farmers, pastoralists and traders in marketing, exchange of vital information and availing information on best practices.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross-cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and technology education in the district. The development of other sectors is closely intertwined to this sector

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in its endeavour to spur economic growth and reduce poverty will create a conducive and enabling environment which will woo investors and wananchi will be fully involved in detection of crime and thuggery through public barazas, the administration of justice and strengthening the arbitration system. In order to realize co-ordinated development, all stakeholders will be involved in project planning monitoring and evaluation.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a central role in the management and co-ordination of public affairs in the district. Its role revolves around policy formulation, interpretation and implementation of government programmes. The sector deals with matters related to security, financial management, Social mobilization, administration of justice and development related issues. The overall contribution of the sector to the district includes provision of security, maintenance of law and order, public finance management and revenue collection, administration of social justice, planning, designing and implementation of development programmes and project mobilization of resources, issuance of national identity card and registration of birth and deaths.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Police, Prisons and Probation	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders, who go to prison or are put under probation, are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful citizens of the society.

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order
Police Department	Maintaining Law and Order
Judiciary Department	Provide arbitration
Local Authorities	Local Governance and development
Community	Formation of vigilante groups to participate in community policing.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Bring Administration services closer to people Co-ordination of government activities in the district, reduce crime rate, facilitate expedient conflict resolution.	Lack of adequate office accommodation Lack of office facilities and equipment Shortage of vehicles Lack of regular training Lack of adequate funds	Construct district headquarters Construct divisional headquarters and government to allocate Enhance mobility of staff, conduct regular field tours and public barazas.
Police	Reduce cases of insecurity	Inadequate personal and transport facilities	Enhance community policing , increase funding
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Ensure that all legible persons get legal documents	Lack of office buildings Lack of IT facilities Shortage of staff	Sensitization campaigns; installation of IT system; Construction and equipping of offices
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors Lack of Law Courts in Kipkelion District. Lack of Prison facilities.	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Probation Services	Promote non-custodial sentence and rehabilitate offender	Lack of adequate funding; lack of transport; Inadequate personnel; Lack of offices.	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department; Promotion of Voluntary Probation officers
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation of offenders Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners	Lack of prison facilities in the district. Inadequate manpower and	Build Prison facilities in the district. Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling	resources; Slow dispensing of justice.	Improve infrastructure

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kipkelion Divisional Headquarters	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Divisional Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Construction of the offices, procure furniture.
Chilchila Divisional Headquarters	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Divisional Headquarter completed All staff are accommodated	Construction of offices, procure furniture
Londiani Divisional Headquarters	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Divisional Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Construction of the offices, procure furniture
Chief's office Lesirwa location	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Location Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Completion of chief's office
Chief's office Kipsegi location	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Location Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Office completion and provision of office equipment
Chief's office Chepseon location	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Location Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Office completion and provision of office equipment
Chief's office Chepseon location	To enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a better environment	Location Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Completion of Chief's office and provision of office equipment
Completion of Security houses at	To Provide residential accommodation for	Subukia (AP post) houses completed	Construction of the offices, procure

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Subukia (AP Post)	APs and so as to improve efficiency	All staff are accommodated	furniture

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kipkelion District Headquarters	1	Enable the provincial administration serve the public/community in a favourable and conducive environment	100 Percentage complete construction All staff are accommodated	Design of the office complex construction of offices
Administration Police Lines	2	Enable the officers live in conducive environment	100 % complete construction All staff accommodated	Design of AP Line construction of the residences
Chepseon Divisional Headquarters	3	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a conducive environment	Divisional Headquarter completed All staff accommodated	Design of Office Complex Construction of offices, procure furniture
Kunyak Divisional Headquarters.	4	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a conducive environment	Divisional Headquarter completed All staff accommodated	Design of Office Complex Construction of offices, procure furniture
Kamasian Divisional Headquarters	5	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the Community in a conducive environment	Divisional Headquarter completed All staff accommodated	Design of Office Complex Construction of offices, procure furniture
Chief and Sub Chief Offices District. Wide	6	Provide conducive environment for provision of services to the members of the public	Location and Sub location Headquarters completed All staff are accommodated	Completion of Chiefs' and assistant Chiefs' offices and provision of office equipment

(B) New Project Proposals: Law Court

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kipkelion District Law Courts	1	To Improve administration of Justice in the District	Dispensation and administration of justice in the district by the end of the plan	Design of the law courts construction of the court rooms

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and rural development sector will provide food to the sector. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector on availing data to ease administration and in modifying and educating the local community, particularly as far as ensuring that they are informed of all development initiatives taking place as far as they are fully integrated in development. The sector is linked to all the other sectors for providing security and ensuring there is law and order, a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities through the provincial administration and district development office.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction. To mitigate against any effects, NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. The projects in the provincial administration sub sector will improve service delivery 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.

3.8 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There have been various efforts to enhance community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process. This through community mobilizations as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, the youth enterprise fund and use of other devolved funds like CDF, LATF and Women Enterprise Fund.

On Social development, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities. Efforts will also be put in place to facilitate the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centres and literacy promotion efforts.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee, District Steering Group, District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS among others.

The district will also rally various NGOs, CBOs and Private sector organizations in creating local capacities among the communities.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors on national development including decision making.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Social services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the department, avail grants to groups and disabled groups.
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the rights of women, the girl child and fight against FGM

Stakeholder	Role
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centre, encourage the enrolment of literacy classes and supervision of adult education programmes.
Sports Department	Coordinate sporting activities, provide advice on sports related matters and help tap the local sporting talents.
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster preparedness and management
Department of culture	Coordinate cultural activities, promote and pursue the culture of the community and establish and maintain cultural centre.
NGO's/ CBO's	Provision of textbooks and physical facilities to schools, support children from poor families with fees and uniforms
District Technical Committee and COUNSTITUENCY AIDS CONTROL COUNCIL	Help reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, encourage care and support for the affected and infected people. Provision of grants to groups involved in HIV and AIDS activities

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, and Social services	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; Development of sports facilities; promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance; promotion of adult literacy	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, stadia, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; poverty; lack of group cohesion	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; women Enterprise fund; Development of cultural centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social development grants; promotion of cultural tourism; Development of sports facilities; promotion of water sports; empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural practitioners
Special Programmes	Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community; high illiteracy and poverty levels	Capacity building community developments; mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; relief and reconstruction through relief food' supplementary feeding,

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; Inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres.
Adult Education	Civic education Continuing education programmes Non formal education	Adult education not fully understood by policy makers due to its emphasis on literacy <i>Elimu ya Ngumbaru</i> has negative connotation to learners Lack of enough adult education teachers Inadequate transport facilities to supervise adult education programme	Creating reading culture in school and communities Ensure community ownership and involvement in literacy programmes Develop systematic M and E Processes at all levels supported by research findings. Establish 2 community learning resource centres
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child	Lack of office facilities; Inadequate personnel and	Build offices with necessary facilities and purchase of

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		funding; lack of ICT equipment; Harmful cultural practices; Lack of a children's court	furniture. Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of district Advisory Council on Children Issues.

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Development: District Wide	To support self-help groups to improve socio-economic status of the communities	Support 100 committees members per year 25 groups per year	To give GOK grants to community initiated projects; Build capacities of project committees on organizational development for effective management of projects
Gender and Development: District Wide	To support women groups to improve their socio-economic status.	Support 25 groups per year	To Give GOK Grants To Women Groups Build capacities of project committees on organizational development for effective management of projects
		Support 100 groups per division/ per year	Build capacities of individual. Women groups for effective management of their groups
Social Welfare District Wide	To support orphans and vulnerable children, the destitute, older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS	Support 25 groups per year	Give grants to individuals and groups supporting O.V.Cs, older persons, people living with disabilities and the destitute and people living with HIV/AIDS
		Train 100 persons per	Provide counselling

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		year	services/referrals for the needy clients
		Train 100 persons per year	Build capacities of vulnerable groups, children, individuals in difficult situations and the affected and infected by HIV/AIDS

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Of Departmental Office: Kipkelion District Headquarters	1	Provide adequate space and modern facilities for the department at Kipkelion District	4 Roomed office block 1 Conference Hall	Construction of departmental office
	2	Provide adequate space and modern facilities for the department at Kipkelion District	Modern furniture, computers, photocopier	Equip departmental office at the district
Purchase Of New Vehicle And Motor Bikes District Headquarters & All Divisions	3	Acquire efficient and effective transport facilities for the department	1 land rover/land cruiser 1 motor bike/div	Purchase one vehicle for the district Headquarters and one motor bike for per division.

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Sports District Wide	1	To develop sports at all levels	Support 30 sporting activities by 2030	Organize district sporting activities every year in at least five sporting disciplines Prepare teams to participate at Provincial Championships.
Training of coaches and referees District Wide	2	To encourage people to take	Train t 10 people per	Co-ordination and facilitating the training of

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		up coaching and refereeing courses	Division by 2010	sports coaches and referees. Justification: Improvement of sports will depend on availability of qualified Sports coaches and referees.
Sports funding District wide	3	To mobilize local resources to ensure adequate sports funding	Support 20 clubs by 2012	There will be concerted campaign to convince various stakeholders on the importance of sponsoring reports in the district.
Rehabilitation of sports grounds District Wide	4	To improve the standard of play grounds in the district	Rehabilitate 10 sports groups by 2010	Renovations/upgrading of existing play grounds in the district
Office Construction District Headquarters	5	To provide a permanent office to house the department of sports	Six roomed block to cater for staff in place by 2010	Construction of office for departmental staff
HIV/AIDS	6	To continue creating awareness on HIV/AIDS	Have 100 sessions targeting sportsmen and women	To use sports to organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaign

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Fund District wide	Boost Youth enterprise through loans for income generation for self employment	400 Youth groups benefit from the fund at end of plan	Granting loans to youth groups engaged in income generating activities
Youth polytechnics infrastructure development	Equip YPs with tools and equipment	All Youth Polytechnics	Equipping of Youth Polytechnics

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth and Information	1	Improve access to information by youth And provide opportunities for them to advance their participation in society	Build one youth empowerment centre in the constituency	Construction of an empowerment centre and equip it with ICT facilities
Youth and Environment	2	Increase youth participation in protection, preservation conservation and improvement of environment	Start up environmental clubs in all learning institutions Plant 10,000 trees per year and nurture them Carry out mass clean ups in town institutions and market centres	Organise sensitizations ad collaborative with environment stakeholders for effective environmental management strategies.
Youth and Employment	3	To create job opportunities by increasing youth entrepreneurs access to loans, facilitating linkages in supply chains, creating commercial infrastructure and markets	Reduce level of unemployment among youth Train at least 300 young entrepreneurs yearly Establish at least 1 youth resource centre	Disbursement of all funds allocated and youth fund to all registered and applying youth groups
Youth and Health	4	Improve access to comprehensive health information and services by youth especially on HIV and AIDS, Reproductive Health STIs	Increase the uptake of Youth friendly VCT by 60% by 2010	Creation and strengthening of effective partnership for provision of youth friendly health services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		and other diseases		
Youth, Crime, drugs and substance abuse and peace	5	Enhance the capacity of young people to resist risk factors Enhance protective factors Promote peaceful co-existence amongst communities through 'Zuia noma' programme	Reduce reported crime by 50% by 2012	Improve youth in gainful activities for effective utilization of their free time. Carry out campaigns on drugs and harmful substance use Initiate peace programmes for youth in all the thematic areas.
Youth Art and Culture	6	Promote presentation of African culture amongst youth	Organise at least 1 cultural exhibition per division yearly	Support and organize the cultural event.
Youth with special needs	7	Enhance the capacity of youth with special needs to engage in meaningful activities and facilitate their participation in national development	Disabled Youth affected and infected with HIV/AIDS Street youth Victims of FGM Teenage mothers Orphaned youth School/college drop outs Commercial sex workers Oppressed and exploited youth Female youth oppressed by negative cultural practices	Carry out sensitization forums parents and community Promote and support activities of youth with special needs through training and funding Reduce stigma
Youth and Gender	8	Mainstream gender issues to ensure to ensure equity inclusiveness and	Reach out to the community to the gender disparity gap in development and decision	Organise gender sensitization meetings forums and discussions

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		participation among youth	making	
Youth Sports Leisure and recreation	9	Promote youth participation in sports leisure and recreational activities	Establish sports academy Use sports leisure and recreational activities for employment	Support the establishment of sports academy

New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Youth Empowerment Centre Kipkelion	1	Promote youth talent through identification of their potentials hence building a better Kenya.	District Youth Empowerment Centre in place by end of plan Construct one centre in the constituency	Construction, furnishing and equipping youth empowerment centre
District and Divisional Youth Offices	2	To enhance service delivery to the public To construct departmental offices	One district office and seven divisional offices constructed by end of plan	Design works and Construction of offices
Revival of Youth polytechnics	3	Support and strengthen YP training as engine of growth in achieving vision 2030.	Three Youth Polytechnics namely Mariwa, Leldet and Kipsirichet constructed at end of period.	Refurbish the existing infrastructure in preparation for trainees' enrolment.
New Youth polytechnics Each per division	4	Youth access to training and skills	Construction of 7 Youth Polytechnics by 2012	Proposals from locations since the district has only 3 active YPs
Chepseon Youth polytechnic Hostels	5	Provide for boarding facilities for trainees	2 Hostels in place by 2012	Construction of Hostels
Toroton YP Workshops	6	Provide more training facilities trainees facilities	2 workshop in place by 2010	Construction of workshops

New Project Proposals: Children

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Juvenile Rehabilitation School and Children's Remand Home	1	To provide Rehabilitation for children who are in conflict with the law and provide safe custody for children who need care and protection	To construct one juvenile Rehabilitation School by end of plan To construct a Children's Remand Home by end of plan	Construction of the Rehabilitation School and Remand Home.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development sector will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of 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

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents implementation, monitoring and evaluation institutional matrix for programs and projects identified in the previous chapter which are to be funded during the plan period. It specifies objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to measure projects/programs implementation and sets medium term milestones and performance indicators for impact assessment. Monitoring will be done regularly as a continuous process while evaluation will be done in the medium term and at the end of the plan period. It includes a summary of monitoring indicators and milestones.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which has been contextualized for district level implementation.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. It will be made up of representatives of government agencies and civil society organizations in the context of NIMES. Suba district is one of the pilot districts in which the M&E standards are being piloted. The standards will be reviewed and updated biannually.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralised to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated by the constituency Monitoring and evaluation committees. The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The DMEC will also be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests.

At the district level, the DMEC will continue to build the capacity of departments and other development agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities on a continuous basis.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrix below include projects that have been planned for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities. For all the projects in this district development plan, the DMEC will carry out quarterly tracking to report on implementation progress. The annual DAMER report and District Annual Reports will report on the impacts of the projects as relates to the various indicators, particularly those that make reference to the Kenya specific MDG targets and the Vision 2030.

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4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Construction of District and Divisional	8,212,500	2008-2010	District Agricultural Office headquarters with a conference hall built Three Divisional offices built	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Physical infrastructure	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Public Works	District Works Office DTC Local Authorities	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Up scaling agro forestry tree nurseries-	438,400	2008-2012	15 Trainings/ demonstrations Held (600 farmers) 15 field days Held (1250 farmers)	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered by agro forestry trees.	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers Youth groups Women groups	Forestry services Provide/seedlings to Farmers Provincial Administration to mobilize community	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Promotion of new sweet potatoes varieties and value addition-	113,835	2008-2010	9 trainings held(180 farmers) 9 field days(750 farmers) Improved new sweet potatoes varieties	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered under crops	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers	KARI and NECOFA sells Clean vines and provides information on the latest varieties Provincial Administration to mobilize community	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			planted				
Promotion of finger millet and value addition –	183,000	2008-2011	12 Trainings held (240 farmers) 12 field days (1000 farmers) Improved finger millet and sorghum varieties planted - Improved husbandry practices	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered under crops	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers	Kenya Seed Company sells seeds to farmers KARI provides information on the latest varieties Provincial Administration to mobilize community	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Promotion of cooking & tissue culture bananas growing-	153,000	2008-2010	9 Trainings held(180 farmers) 9 field days(750 farmers) Improved banana varieties	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered under crop No of groups operating	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers	KARI provides information on the latest varieties Provincial Administration to mobilize community	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			s planted Improv ed husband ry practice s				
Promotion of vanilla and Artemisia production	156,960	2008-2012	6 CIGs formed and trained(120 farmers) 6 field days held 6 demonstrations held 3 marketing groups formed and operationalized	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered under crop Number of groups operating	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers	CBOs will help in marketing sourcing Agents dealing with the crops will assist in market sourcing	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Promotion of new tomato varieties growing & value addition	205,000	2008-2012	15 Trainings held(300 farmers) 15 field days(1250 farmers) Improved new tomato varieties planted Improv	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area covered under crop	Ministry of Agriculture Farmers	Kenya Seed will sell the latest varieties to farmers. Canning companies will assist in value addition.	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			ed husbandry practices				
Up-scaling of energy conservation technologies	403,500	2009-2012	15 Trainings held (600 farmers) 15 field days(1250 farmers) Fireless cookers made Kuni mbili jikos established	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Number of fireless/ kuni mbili made established	Ministry of Agriculture Women groups	Pottery organizations and Energy Centres will assist in making of fireless cookers and kuni mbili.	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Up-scaling fruit tree nurseries	170,000	2008-2012	12 Trainings held (480 farmers) 12 field days held(1000 farmers) Improved fruit trees varieties planted Improved fruit trees nurseries established	Monthly and Quarterly Reports Attendance list Area under improved fruit trees -No of fruit trees nurseries established	Ministry of Agriculture Women groups Youth groups Individual farmers	Forestry Services, HCDA, KVDA, LBDA, sells clean seedlings to farmers.	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders	Source of Funds
			hed				
Development of Dam Fisheries	1 Million	2008-2012	Number of dams surveyed and stocked and Area managed	Site visits, Monthly and Quarterly Reports made and dispatched	Ministry of Fisheries Development	The Fisheries Department to provide technical advice. The Community to provide land and co-manage them	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Development of sport fishing along the gazetted rivers	0.5Million	2008-2012	Number of gazetted rivers, No of rivers stocked with sport fish, No of fishing camps developed, No of sport fishing facilities purchased.	Site visits made ,No of sport fishing facilities people , No of licenses issued Progress reports made	Ministry of Fisheries Development	The Fisheries Department to provide technical advice. The Community to provide land and co-manage them	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Construction of Office Block	3 Million	2008-2012	A complete and functional office block.	Progress reports on the construction progress.	The MOPW Ministry of Fisheries Development	MOPW to offer relevant technical advice The Fisheries Department to	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						occupy the facility	
Disease and Pest control	2,510,744 Annually	2008-2012	Low disease Incidence No. of animals vaccinated	Monthly reports DMU reports Annual DAC reports	Department of Veterinary Service	Department of Veterinary Service to carry out vaccination	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Veterinary Public Health	386,268 Annually	2008-2012	No. of slaughter houses/slabs Inspected and licensed Containers and meat curriers licensed Curriers licensed Number of carcasses inspected and butchers trained	Reports to DVO,DAC, DMU and Financial year annual reports Quarterly reports	Department of Veterinary, County and Municipal Council, Private slaughter slabs/slabs owners Public Health Department	Veterinary department to inspect meat, license slaughter slabs and houses County and Municipal Council to construct slaughter houses /slabs Public Health Certificate s to butchers and flayers.	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Artificial Insemination	234,740.00 Annually	2008-2012	Number of A.I Schemes operating No. of inseminations Nature of	Reports monthly to DMU,DAC annual reports	Private AI Service providers Veterinary Department Community	Private AI Service providers to start schemes Veterinary Department to supervise, training	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			genetics /livestock breeds available in the district			operators And provide technical support.	
Tick Control	516,230.00 Annually	2008-2012	Number of operational cattle dips and spray rases	Monthly reports, DAC, DMU Annual reports	Community Private Sector Veterinary Department	Community to avail animals for dipping Veterinary Department to provide technical support Private sector to provide trained dip attendants and test for dip strength.	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Hides and Skins	560,230.00 Annually	2008-2012	Number of flayers licensed and trained	Monthly reports, DAC, DMU Annual reports	Private Sector Veterinary Department	Veterinary Department to provide technical support Private sector to carry out the work on quality improvement production.	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
One Village One Product Programme	Not available	2008-2012	1.No of export production villages set up 2. No of local entrepreneurs facilitated to go into production 3.New enterprises set up	1 Progress Reports-DMUs, DDCs 2 Field visits 3 Physical Audits	Department of Industry	Resource Mobilization Technical Assistance in value addition Financial Assistance.	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Rhodes grass establishment	0.5M	2008-2012	Areas under Rhodes grass	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on Rhodes grass agronomic practices	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Introduction of dairy goats	1.2M	2008-2012	No. of dairy goats	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on management, upgrading, fodder conservation, Demonstration on silage making	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Bee keeping	0.5M	2008-2012	No. of hives introduced	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on bee keeping strategies Tours	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Hive production	0.25M	2008-2012	No of hives introduced	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on production of KTBH and Langstrot hives	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Commercial yoghurt and mala production	0.5M	2008-2012	No of demonstrations done	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training with KDB on processing Demonstration	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Local poultry production	1.5M	2008-2012	Eggs produced Off take	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on management Tours	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Sheep production	0.75M	2008-2012	No of sheep kept	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Training on management and encourage keeping of dorper sheep tours	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Meat goat production	0.5M	2008-2012	No of sheep kept	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on training on management	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Pig production		2008-2012	No of pigs	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Awareness creation	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Livestock marketing	1.0M	2008-2012	Off take	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on streamlining /introduction of auctions yards in strategic areas	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Construction of District office and furnishing	6.0M	2008-2012	Offices constructed	Field reports	Ministry of Livestock	Collaboration on Construction of District office and three divisional repairs	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Green Zones Development Support Project (GZDSP)	10.4 Million	2006-2012	Number of training sessions timber, fuel, poles No of demonstrations undertaken. Acreage covered under tree planting	Data and information on reports DDC's and DEC's	KFS, Communities, NGO's, CBO's. NTZDC(MOA) KEFRI	Ministry of Forestry and wildlife to offer extension services and avail tree seedlings. KFS and communities to implement the project. DDC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Capacity Building	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of members and cooperatives societies trained and capacity built	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	To Improve management and governance of cooperative societies	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Promotion of new Cooperative societies	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of new Cooperative society registered.	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	To sensitize members of community on the importance of cooperatives to their economic well being	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Establish market information points	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of market information points established	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	To sensitize and disseminate market and information services	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Establish stores for resale	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of stores established for resale	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	Sensitization of members	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Promotion of value addition	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of industries established to add value to members produce	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	To carry out feasibility studies and sensitization	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Coffee development fund	To be determined	2008-2012	Coffee Development Fund Operational	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	To train members on prudent financial management	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
A.I Services at Boma Farmers Cooperative Society (FCS)	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of farmers benefitting from AI services	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	Training of staff and members	GOK
Kipkelion District Cooperative Office	To be determined	2008-2012	Staff accommodated and office completed	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Fisheries Livestock Veterinary SACCOs OOP	Sourcing for funds	GOK
Coffee Milling Factory	68million	2008-2012	To add value to coffee hence increase earnings to farmers	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DCO Agriculture, Sireng, Siwot and Kimologit Farmers Cooperative Societies	Sourcing for funds To carry out feasibility studies	GOK

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
One Village One Product Programme	To be Determined	2008-2012	No. of Jua kali sheds secured No. of investment opportunities identified at end of plan	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DEDO Industry Dept. DDO OOP Community	To secure the Jua Kali plots and avoid more disputes on the same. Identification of investment opportunities in the District	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Formation of Jua Kali associations	To be Determined	2008-2012	No. of Jua kali associations formed No of SACCOs formed at end of plan	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DEDO Industry Dept. Community	To put together MSE operators so that they can form and manage Sacco. Sensitize MSE operators to form Associations Regular visits to their work places	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors
Registration of Micro and small enterprise operators	To be Determined	2008-2012	No. of SMEs formed at end of plan	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DEDO Industry Dept. Ministry of Public Works	To strengthen MSE's associations Hold meetings with the Associations leaders to register members.	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors
Completion of Chepseon Jua Kali shed	447,415	2008-2012	Jua Kali shed completed at end of plan	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DEDO Ministry of Public Works	DDC,DMU to monitor and evaluate the progress made	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors
Construction of office Block	678,513	2008-2012	Office complete at end of plan	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	DEDO Ministry of Public Works	To provide office for Jua kali Association	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors
External works Chepseon Jua kali	599,830	2008-2012	Jua kali shed complete at end	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly,	DEDO Ministry of Public Works	To provide conducive environment for small	GOK CDF LATF NGOS

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
shed			of plan	Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data		and micro enterprises operator	WB Donors
Kipsigis Trade Development Joint Loan Board	2M	2008-2012	1,000 traders benefitted by the end of plan	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	Trade Department	To promote the development, growth and graduation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Provide Business Advisory Services to loan beneficiaries on a continuous basis Train successful loan applicants on Small Business Management	GOK CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors
Tourism Promotion	To be determined	2008-2012	95% community awareness by the end of plan	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual DAMER reports and Data	KTB, DDC, DMU, Community	To encourage local entrepreneurs to put up tourists hotels. To expose the community to tourists activities.	GOK KTB CDF LATF NGOS WB Donors

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Construction and upgrading road C35 to Bitumen standards(Tar making Londiani- Fort Ternan	1.7 Billion	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
E254: Spot improvement of C35 Junction Londiani-A104 Hill-Top	3.858M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads, Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
E253: Spot improvement Wambare-Mugomoini	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						monitor the status of the project.	
E1098A Routine Maintenance of B1 Chepsir-Kaptenet	0.68M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DECs, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
URF5 D312 Lelei-Kipsegi: Light grading	0.3M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DECs, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
E1101 D314 Kipkelion-Kimugul: Routine Maintenance	0.8M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DECs, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	
URF16 Barsiele-Segetet Primary School Routine Maintenance	0.454M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
R66:D312 Kamasian Tinga farm Lelei D312 Routine Maintenance	1.53M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
E1102:Jubati Chebwor primary school	1.33M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	
E256:Junction C35 Londiani D314 Junction	0.99M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
E256 D315 Junction Chepseon Market	2.32M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Unclassified: Kamasian Testai Londiani	0.8M	2008-2012	No. of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public	Community to provide labour,	GOK

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
				Monthly reports.	Works	Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	
Unclassified: Koru Chisigot Singoiwek	0.9M	2008-2012	Number of kms tarmarked, Progress per km	Reports to DDC; DEC's, Data and Monthly reports.	Ministry of Roads Ministry of Public Works	Community to provide labour, Roads and Public Works to carry out supervision, DDC to monitor the status of the project.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Wood fuel Replenishment	0.5M	2008-2012	Existence of at least 2 new group nurseries per Division Enhanced availability tree seedlings	Reports to DDC, DEC's, Data and Monthly reports.	Department of energy, Forestry department Relevant	Participate in training, taking care of nursery marketing and networking	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Energy Conservation Programme	0.6M	2008-2012	Existence of at least 1 linear production unit in the District. Use of Energy saving devices by households Active group	Ease access to Maendeleo liners, KCT liners Active groups working	Department of energy, NGOs, CBOs and community	Exhibition of Energy saving devices Trade Net working groups	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			in every division in this sector	in the sector Availability of fireless cookers in all Divisions		Active participation in training, exhibition on trade and networking	
Biogas Promotion	0.4M	2008-2012	Rise in awareness in of Biogas Technology Increase in farmers request for biogas	Construction of at least one biogas plant in the district	Energy department NGOs, CBOs Private Sector	Collaboration in organisations training collaterals	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Solar Energy Promotion	0.5M	2008-2012	Rise in No. of farmers adopting solar Energy	Data collection Actual installation done	Energy department NGOs, CBOs Private Sector	Collaboration in resource mobilization for training	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Promotion of Bio diesels	0.2M	2008-2012	The existence of Nurseries in the District	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	Energy department NGOs, CBOs Private Sector	Resource mobilization Research Undertakings	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Promotion of Affordable Housing	To be determined	2008-2012	Availability of affordable housing Existence of cheap housing	Reports to DDC, DEC, Data and Monthly reports.	NHC, Ministry of Housing, Private Sector and NGOs	Collaboration in resource mobilization for training and housing development	GOK NHC CDF LATF Donors NGOs

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Kipkelion Water Supply	17M	2008-2012	Extra 3000 people receive piped water, intake weir, gravity lines, rising main and reticulation system in place.	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Londiani Water Supply	12M	2008-2012	Extra 4,000 people are served with safe drinking water.	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Fort Ternan Water Supply	5.2M	2008-2012	Extra 1500 people are served with safe drinking water.	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Chesinen de Water Supply	4M	2008-2012	To ensure that water coverage increases to cover 2000 more people	Reports to DDC, DECs, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Baration	To be	2008-	To ensure that	Reports to	Water	Donors to	GOK

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Water. Project	determined	2012	water coverage increases to cover 2000 more people	DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Department	provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Kimoloi Water Project	24M	2008-2012	To ensure another 10,000 consumers access water.	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Tulwapi Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure another 4,000 people access water.	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Kapngeny Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure 6,000 people access safe water.	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Barkech Water project	11.5M	2008-2012	To ensure 3,000 people access water.	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly,	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
				Quarterly annual reports and Data		department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and P MEC to monitor.	NGOs
Timbilil Water Project	16M	2008-2012	To ensure 2,500 people access water	Reports to DDC, DEC s, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and P MEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Timbilil wet Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure that 1,500 people access portable water.	Reports to DDC, DEC s, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and P MEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Tuiyobei Water Project	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure 1500 more people are served with safe drinking water.	Reports to DDC, DEC s, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and P MEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
Kipkelion Town Sewerage Systems	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure that there is sewerage network to Kipkelion Urban dwellers	Reports to DDC, DEC s, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and	Water Department Kipkelion Town Council	Donors to provide funds, Water department and Kipkelion	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
				Data		Town Council to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	
Londiani Town Sewerage Systems	To be determined	2008-2012	To ensure that there is sewerage network to Londiani Urban dwellers	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department Londiani Town Council	Donors to provide funds, Water department and Londiani Town Council to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
District Headquarters Water Offices	To be determined	2008-2012	A District Water and Irrigation Offices in place	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and data	Water and Irrigation Departments	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs
District Water Officer's Residence	To be determined	2008-2012	A District Water and Irrigation Residence in place	Reports to DDC, DEC, Monthly, Quarterly annual reports and Data	Water Department	Donors to provide funds, Water department to coordinate, Community to provide labour DDC and PMEC to monitor.	GOK CDF LATF Donors NGOs

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Kipkelion District Hospital	40M	2008-2012	Hospital Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Mutaragon Dispensary	5M	2008-2012	Dispensary Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Fort Ternan Sub District Hospital	8.5M	2008-2012	Sub District Hospital Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Kamwingi II Dispensary	2.45M	2008-2012	Dispensary Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Momoniat Dispensary	1.8M	2008-2012	Dispensary Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Londiani Hospital	18M	2008-2012	Hospital Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Londiani District Hospital Theatre	To be determined.	2008-2012	Theatre Built, Equipped and fully operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Health, DDC NGO's, Community, Private Sector	GOK to provide personnel and Funds, LATF, CDF and NGOs to supplement GOK funding.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs Donors
Construction of science laboratory at Lelu and Chepkwo ny secondary schools.	4 M	2008-2012	Building completed Set of approved drawing Use of facility by students	Reports to DDC,DEB and periodical reports to the Ministry of Education	Public Works Ministry of Education. BOGs	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. Ministry of Education to provide funds and monitor. Community to	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						provide labour.	
Construction of physical infrastructure in 61 primary schools	26.1M	2008-2012	Building completed Set of approved drawings Use of the facility by pupils	Reports to the DDC, DEB and periodical reports to the ministry of education.	Public Works Ministry of Education. SMCs	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. Ministry of Education to provide funds and monitor. Community to provide labour.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors
Construction of physical infrastructure in 48 ECD centres	9.6M	2008-2012	Building completed Set of approved drawings Use of the facility by pupils	Reports to the DDC, DEB and periodical reports to the ministry of education.	Public Works -Ministry of Education. -SMCs	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. Ministry of Education to provide funds and monitor. - Community to provide labour.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors
Construction of District Education Office (DEO) at Kipkelion	4.5M	2008-2012	Building completed -Set of approved drawing -Staff accommodated	Reports to the DDC, DEC, DEB and Annual reports	Ministry of Public Works -Ministry of Education	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. -Ministry of Education to source for funds to monitor. - Community	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						y to provide labour and funds.	
DICECE teachers resource and training centres, Classrooms and administration block.	8.5M	2008-2012	Teachers resource and training classrooms and administration block completed Number of teachers admitted	Reports to the DDC, DEC,DEB and Annual reports	Ministry of Public Works -Ministry of Education	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. -Ministry of Education to source for funds to monitor. - Community to provide labour and funds.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors
Construction of seven Divisional Educational Officers(AEOs)	7M	2008-2012	Building completed -Set of approved drawing -Staff accommodated	Reports to the DDC, DEC,DEB and Annual reports	Ministry of Public Works -Ministry of Education	Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation. -Ministry of Education to source for funds to monitor. - Community to provide labour and funds.	CDF LATF GOK NGOs CDTF OPEC Donors

4.2.7 Governance Justice and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Kipkelion District Headquarters	72	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
APs Lines: Barsiele Kimugul Sorget Lelu Kipteris Kapseger Kokwet Kunyak	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.0	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of houses built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
District Officers Kipkelion Chilchila Londiani Residential Houses	2 2 2	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
AP Lines Chilchila Divisional Headquarters	To be determined	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of houses built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Chief and Sub Chief Offices (All Locations and Sub-Locations)	To be determined	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of houses built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited	Office of the president Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
				reports			
Kipkelion Londiani Chilchila Divisional Headquarters	5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Proposed new Divisions: Chepseon Kamasian Sorget and Kunyak	5 5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Chiefs offices Kipchorian Kapseger Barsiele Cheboswa Lemotit	5 5 5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Kipkelion Administration Police Lines	171	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of houses completed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works	G.O.K to fund and provide technical support	GOK CDF LATF Donors

4.2.7 Research Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
District Information and Documentation Centre	2.5M	2008-2012	DIDC in place and functional Documents accessible to the public.	DMU DDC , Quarterly and annual reports Data on district projects and plans.	DDO, DDC, Information department.	District Works to provide Technical Advice	GOK Departments and ADB to provide funds, GOK to provide expertise. DDO to supervise and coordinate
District Management Information System(D MIS)	0.5M	2008-2012	DMIS data DIDC quarterly reports	DMIS data No. of Officers trained No. of officers reporting regularly.	DDO, DDC Information department.	District Works to provide Technical Advice	GOK Departments and NGOs to provide funds, GOK to provide expertise
District Digital villages and cyber cafes.	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of digital and cyber cafes	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	DDO, DDC Information department	District Works to provide Technical Advice	GOK Departments and NGOs to provide funds, GOK to provide expertise
Community Library	2.5M	2008-2012	Community Library in place and operational	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	KNLS, DDC Information department		GOK Departments and NGOs to provide funds, GOK to provide expertise
Rural Media(Press)	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of Rural Media in place.	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	DDC, Private Investors Information department.	District Works to provide Technical Advice	Private Sector to provide funds, GOK to regulate and offer policy guidelines

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Kipkelion District Headquarters	72	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works		
Kipkelion Administration Police Lines	171	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of houses completed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works		
Kipkelion Londiani Chilchila Divisional Headquarters	5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works		
Proposed new Divisions: Chepseon Kamasian Sorget and Kunyak	5 5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works		
Chiefs offices Kipchorion Kapseger Barsiele Cheboswa Lemotit	5 5 5 5	2008-2012	Percentage of work if completed Number of offices constructed Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the President Public Works		

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			ated				
APs Lines: Barsiele Kimugul Sorget Lelu Kipteris Kapseger Kokwet Kunyak	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.0	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of houses built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works		
District Officers Kipkelion Chilchila Londiani Residential Houses	2 2 2	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of offices built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress report M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works		
AP Lines Chilchila Divisional Headquarters	To be determined	2008-2012	Percentage of work completed Number of houses built Number of officers accommodated	Monthly progress reports M&E committee tour Government audited reports	Office of the president Public Works		

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
District Offices and 7 Divisional Offices	1.5M 2.1M	2008-2012	Offices Built	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services DDC	Department of youth development services to coordinate, Public Works to supervise, Community to provide labour	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
Revival of Youth Polytechnics	3M	2008-2012	No. of YPs revived	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services DDC	Department of youth development services to coordinate, CDF to provide funds Public Works to supervise, DDC to carry out M & E Community provide trainees to the YPs	GOK CDF LATF Donors
District Youth Empowerment Centre	15M	2008-2012	Youth Empowerment Centre in place	Reports to the Ministry HQs. Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services DDC	Department of youth development services to coordinate, Public Works to supervise, Community to provide land and labour DDC to carry out M & E	GOK CDF LATF Donors
New YPs	20M	2008-2012	No of YPs established	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services	Department of youth development services to coordinate, Public Works to supervise, Community to provide land, labour and trainees.	GOK CDF LATF Donors Community

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						DDC to carry out M &E	
Chepseon Y.P Hostels	5M	2008-2012	Hostels built and completed	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services	Department of youth development services to coordinate, Public Works to supervise, Community to provide labour DDC to carry out M &E	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Toroton YP (2) in 1 Workshop	5M	2008-2012	2 in 1 Workshop built and completed	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth development Services	Department of youth development services to coordinate, Public Works to supervise, Community to provide labour DDC to carry out M &E	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Youth Fund	1.5M	Yearly	No. of qualifying Youth groups and individual youths	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual Reports	Department of Youth Affairs	GOK to provide Funds department of youth affairs coordinate M&E Youths to apply	Youth Fund GOK CDF LATF Donors
Youth Polytechnics infrastruc	0.5M	yearly	All youth polytechnics equipped with tools	Reports to the DDC/DMU Annual	Department of Youth Training	GOK to provide funds for tools	GOK CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
ure Development			and equipments	Reports		Department of Youth Training to coordinate	
Tree planting and establishment of tree nurseries	To be determined	2008-2012	Tree seedlings planted yearly. No. of tree nurseries established per division per division, location, sub location schools, colleges and YPs. No. of youths benefited from	Reports on tree planting and tree nurseries Data on employed youth by the tree for jobs programmes	Department of Youth, Energy dept. Environment dept., NGOs and CBOs, Community, Youth groups and Provincial Administration	Energy and Environment department s to offer Extension services and avail tree seedlings Community and institutions to implement programme Youth to nurture the trees	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Youth Empowerment and capacity building	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of youth empowered and trained. No of youth leaders participating in all decision making bodies in the district and grassroot Establishment of an effective National Youth Council	Reports to the DDC/DMU monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports Data bank on high achieving youths	Department of Youth, Private Sector, Youth Organisations	Youth affairs Department to coordinate trainings Youth Organisations to mobilize members	GOK CDF LATF Donors
HIV/AIDS Awareness creation	To be determined	2008-2012	Level of HIV/AIDS prevalence amongst the youth. Level of stigma attached to the infected and affected	Data and Reports to the DDC/DMU monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports	NGOs, Private Sector, DTC, CBOs, CSOs, CACC	NGOs, Private Sector DTCs CBOs CSOs to create awareness provide care and	GOK NGOS NACC CDF LATF Donors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
			youths Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS and other STI cases prevention			support DTC support with funding CBOs Private Sector, GOK to identify the strategic activities and implement them DDC to monitor	
Youth and ICT Establishment of digital villages	To be determined	2008-2012	Establishment of digital villages No. of youth managing, accessing and benefiting	Data on youths trained accessing and benefiting from ICT services Reports to the DDCs /DMUs Monthly, Quarterly, and annual reports	Ministry of Information, Youth and Sports, Planning National Development and Vision 2030	GOK to provide funds for computers and training Donor partners to assist with funds Youths to avail themselves	GOK CDF LATF Donors
Music and Cultural Festivals	1M	2008-2012	No. of Music Cultural, Exhibitions and Festivals held.	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Culture, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	Ministry of culture and heritage to provide funds and personnel Community and Institutions to avail participants	GOK Donors NGOs CDF LATF
Cultural practitioners Empowerment	1M	2008-2012	No. of Cultural practitioners trained and empowered.	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Culture, DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	Ministry of Culture and Heritage to provide funds and personnel, Community to	GOK Donors NGOs CDF LATF

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
						identify cultural practitioners for empowerment.	
Location of Cultural sites	0.25M	2008-2012	No. of cultural sites located No. of tourists visiting.	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports.	Culture department Tourism department DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	Ministry of Culture and Heritage to provide funds and personnel, community to collaborate in identification of sites.	GOK Donors NGOs CDF LATF
Tulwupku go Cultural Centre	10M	2008-2012	No. of tourists visiting. No of Cultural artefacts collected.	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports.	Culture department Tourism department DDC, NGO's, Community, Private Sector	Ministry of Culture and Heritage to provide funds and personnel Community to collaborate.	GOK Donors NGOs CDF LATF
Gender Development	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of persons trained	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports	Social services, CBOs, NGOs Private Sector Community	Social services to coordinate, CBOs and NGOs to mobilize the community Social services to issue registration certificates NGOs to mobilize for funds and assist in training and Training Needs Assessments.	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs CDF LATF

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
District Social Services Offices	1.5M	2008-2012	Office established Members of staff housed	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports	Social services, Public Works Community	Social services to mobilize for funds, Public Works to give technical support	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs
District Community Learning Resource Centres.	6M	2008-2012	Community Learning resource Centres established	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and annual reports Procurement documents; Designs;	Adult Education Department Public Works Community	Department of Adult Education; CDF; LATF to provide funds	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment Drive	2M	2008-2012	Number of adult learners recruited into the adult learning programme	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Social services, Community	Department of Adult Education; CDF; LATF to provide funds	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF
Office Construction District Headquarters	2.5M	2008-2012	Office established Members of staff housed	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Sports department Public Works Community	Sports department to mobilize for funds, Public Works to give technical support	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF CDF
Promotion of Sports District Wide	To be determined	2008-2012	Various sports activities organized annually.	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Sports department Community	Sports department to coordinate, Community to participate CBOs, NGOs to	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF, CDF
Sporting Grounds	2M	2008-2012	Good playing grounds established	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Sports department Public Works Community Local	Sports department to mobilize for funds, Public Works to give	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF, CDF

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder	Source of Funds
					Authorities	technical support	
Sports Equipment	1M	2008-2012	No. of sports equipments available No of matches played/hosted	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Private sector Sports associations Sport Department	Sports department to coordinate, Local authorities to allocate land. Community to participate.	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF, CDF
HIV/AIDS	To be determined	2008-2012	HIV/AIDS prevalence rates ,advocacy level and awareness creation	Reports to DMU,DDC Quarterly and Annual reports	Private sector Sports associations Sport Department DTC, CACCs	NGOs, CBOs, DTCs, CACCs to create awareness and provide care and support.	GOK Donors NGOs CBOs LATF, CDF

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	indicator	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Health	Infant Mortality rate	77/1000	55/1000	50/1000
	Maternal Mortality Rate	98/1000	15/1000	0/1000
	Immunization coverage (%)	79	85	90
	Doctor/Population Ratio	1:100,000	1:80,000	1:60,000
	Nurse/Population Ratio	1:2,850	1:1,500	1:1,000
	HIV/AIDS Prevalence (%)	6.1	4.0	>1.0
	Life Expectancy (years)	58.67	60	62
	Average Distance to health facility (Km)	15	10	8
	Malaria prevalence	40	30	15
Education	Primary school enrolment rates	100	100	100
	Primary school: Teacher: Pupil ratio	1:48	1:45	1:35
	Secondary school enrolment rates	55	65	80
	Literacy levels	11	19	23
	No. of Tertiary Institutions	7	10	14
Adult	No of adult literacy classes	47	55	65

Sector	indicator	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Education				
	Enrolment	592	800	1000
	Average Attendance	244	350	500
Water and Sanitation	Number of household with access to piped water	10,626	15,000	20,000
	Number of protected springs	10	15	20
	Average distance to nearest water point(Km)	4	3	1.5
	Latrine coverage	48	60	80
Rural Development	Absolute poverty (%)	41.3	35	30
	Population Growth Rate (%)	2.4	2.2	2
Energy	Households with electricity connection%	1.7%	3	10
	Households using kerosene (%)	40	45	55
	Households using solar energy (%)	1	10	30
	Households using wood fuel (%)	80	70	50
Trade, Commerce and Industry	Number of Tourist hotels	0	2	3
	Number of licensed businesses%	366	500	100
	Number of Banks	1	3	4
	Number of Micro-finance Institutions	0	3	5
Fisheries	Annual Fish Production (Kgs)	60	100	200