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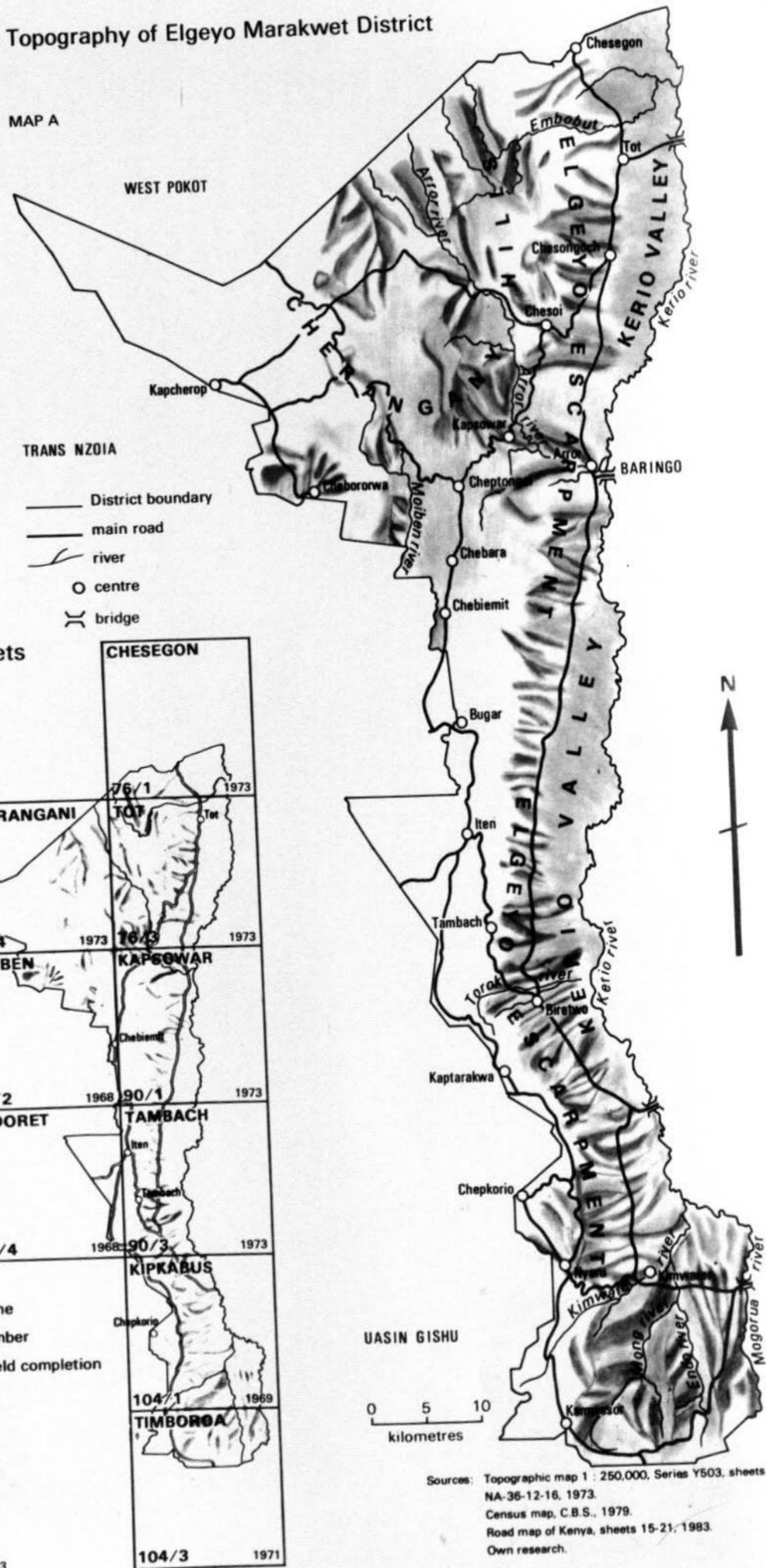
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DISTRICT ATLAS ELGEYO MARAKWET

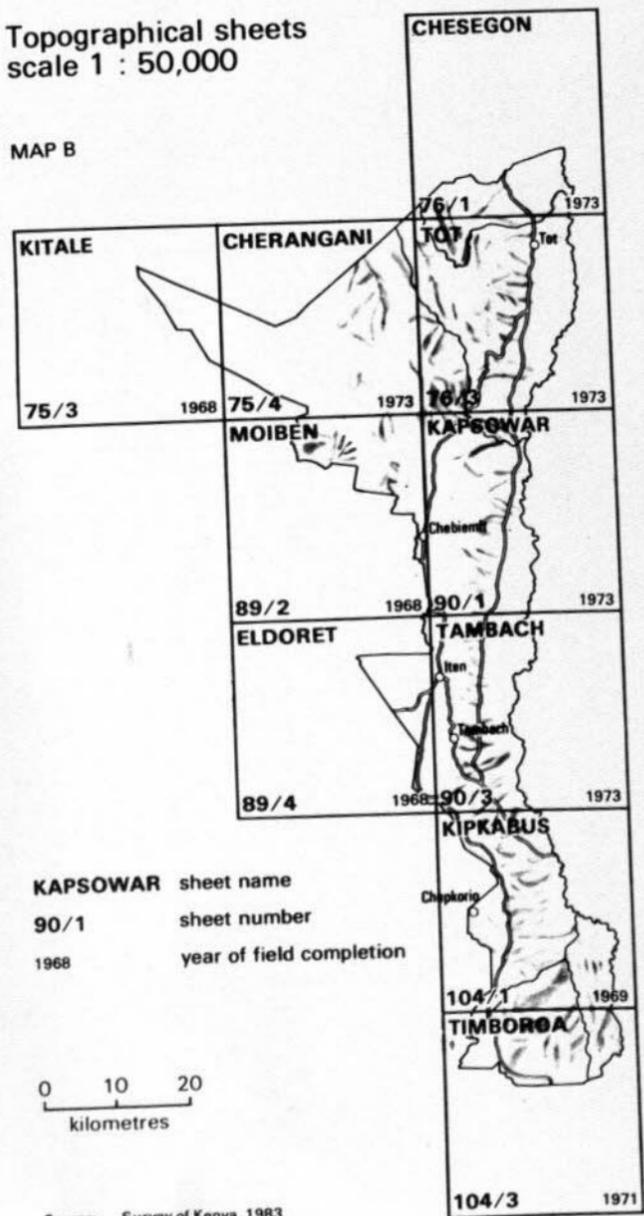
Topography of Elgeyo Marakwet District

MAP A

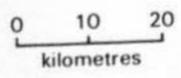


Topographical sheets
scale 1 : 50,000

MAP B

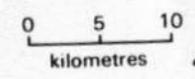


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90/1 sheet number
 1968 year of field completion



Source: Survey of Kenya, 1983

UASIN GISHU



Sources: Topographic map 1 : 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.
 Census map, C.B.S., 1979.
 Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983.
 Own research.

DISTRICT ATLAS ELGEYO MARAKWET

J.C. Cappon: Text and editing
W. van den Goorbergh: Cartography and editing
Michael S. Mwangi: Cartography and reproduction
Charles Maiyo Saina: Index of names

We wish to express our gratitude to all those people— Heads of Departments and others—who assisted in the collection of data. Special thanks to H. Hendrix, who initiated this work, F.W. Ngobi, who collected the data and to Salinah Ronoh, who did most of the typing.

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P.O. Box 388,
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BEYO MARAKHET

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PREFACE

Since the introduction of the District Focus for Rural Development policy, many of the responsibilities for planning and implementation of development activities have been shifted to the district level. Decisions with regards to activities for development are being taken more and more in the committees established for this purpose in the districts. While deliberating on such matters, participants in this decision-making process need to be informed on the possibilities and resources of their district. This information usually is available not only in fragmentary and haphazard form, but is also often incomplete and inaccessible. This District Atlas is an effort to make such information available in a systematic fashion and an easily accessible format for Elgeyo Marakwet District.

This Atlas was prepared as part of the activities of the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASAL) Development Programme, Elgeyo Marakwet. The ASAL Development Programme is one of the programmes, established in line with the District Focus for Rural Development policy. Its main purpose is to stimulate the development of the marginal arid and semi-arid areas in order to bridge the gap in development between these areas and the high-potential areas. The production of this Atlas was made possible through the contribution of the Netherlands Government to the ASAL Development Programme in Elgeyo Marakwet.

This Atlas is intended for use by those who are involved in planning and implementation of development activities in Elgeyo Marakwet District at district, provincial and national level. It will also be useful to schools and other institutions in the District. We wish to recommend this Atlas to all those people, who desire to contribute to the welfare of the people in Elgeyo Marakwet District.

(J.H.O. KIDENDA)
CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER
for: PERMANENT SECRETARY

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INTRODUCTION

This Atlas covers, as completely as possible, the human and the physical environment and infrastructure of Elgeyo Marakwet. Due to the relatively short period in which this Atlas was produced and due to the lack of adequate data, it has its limitations. Although it is as complete and accurate as possible, this first edition is likely to contain errors. The deadline for data collection was set at the end of the year 1983. More recent information will not be found in this Atlas.

There are four different types of maps:

1. Topographic maps and other maps showing the geographical position of elements like villages, roads, rivers and boundaries. All elements, of which the exact geographical position is known, are shown in the topographic maps of the divisions (Maps 2 to 5). Maps A and C, showing the topography of Elgeyo Marakwet District and the sub-location boundaries, are printed on folders. When taken out, they can be studied together with any other map and serve as a guide for orientation.
2. Maps that show the area, where certain elements occur. For instance soils (Map 13) and forests (Map 41). Where possible, a topographic map is printed underneath these maps to help the reader in orientation.
3. Statistical maps on socio-economic and physical phenomena. Examples of this map type are the maps on rainfall (Map 18), land use (Map 32) and public transport (Map 69).
4. Maps that show public facilities, like schools (Maps 55 and 58), cattle dips (Map 37) and dispensaries (Map 62). In these maps each element is represented by a numbered symbol. The number corresponds to a number and name in the key.

Within the time available for production of this Atlas, it was not possible to find the precise geographical position of most of these elements. In the majority of the maps the elements are shown on sub-location level. Since the maps would become too crowded with information, if the sub-location boundaries were shown, only the location boundaries appear. If necessary, the sub-location in which an element appears can be found in the **INDEX OF NAMES**. Thus the geographical position of each element can be traced up to at least sub-location level.

As pointed out, this Atlas is likely to contain omissions and errors, due to lack of adequate data. The reader is kindly requested to report these errors, so that corrections can be made in subsequent editions.

1. TOPOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATION

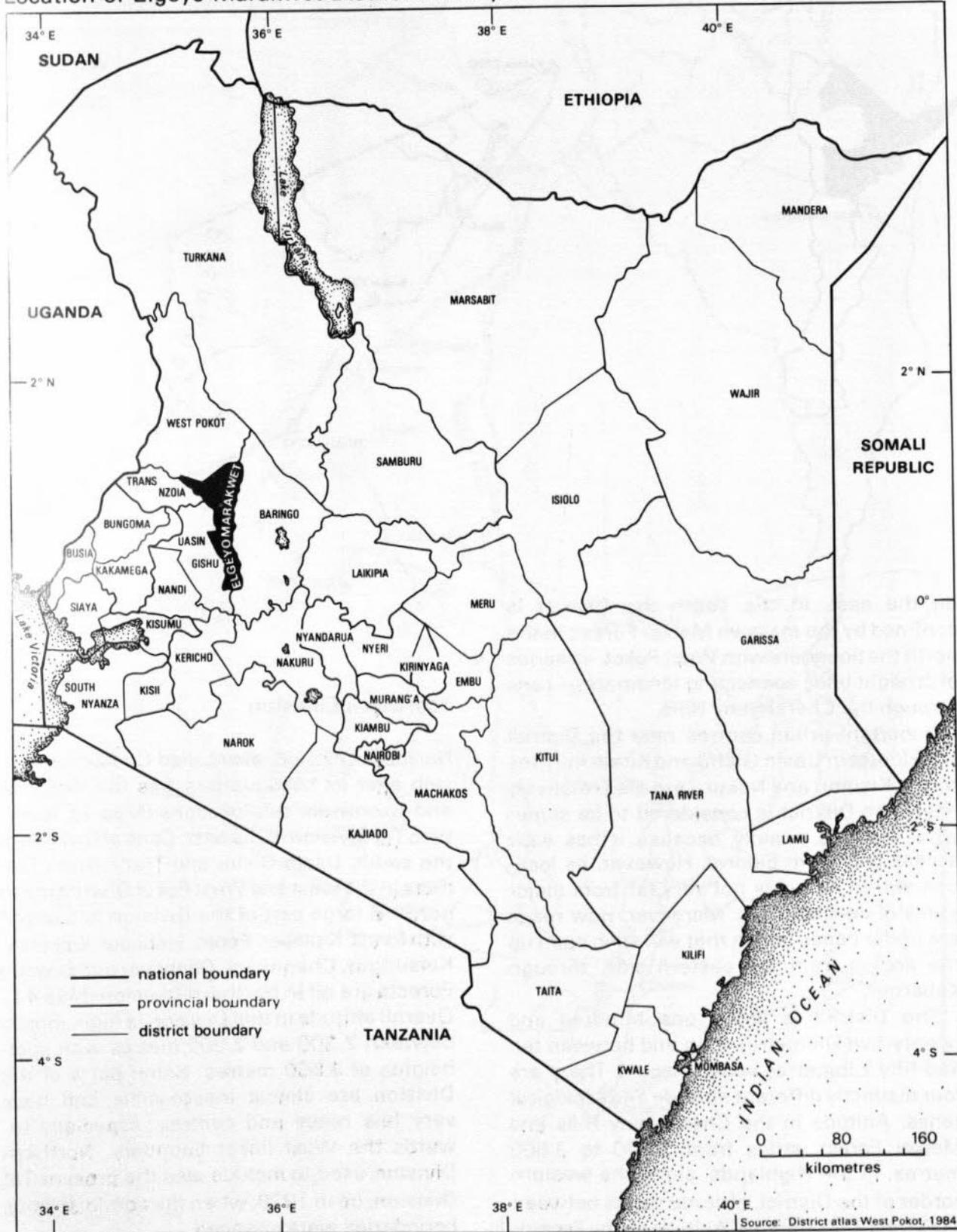
TOPOGRAPHY

Elgeyo Marakwet District is located in the western part of Kenya and borders West

Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Baringo Districts (Map 1). The main access to the

Location of Elgeyo Marakwet District in Kenya

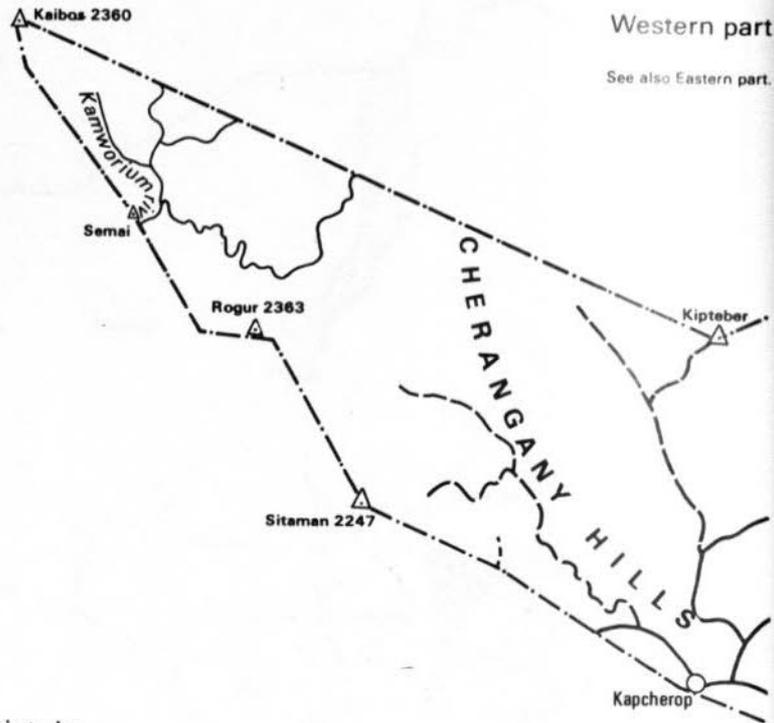
MAP 1



District is from the west. The Kerio River, which is of regional importance, has its source in the southern part of the District and proceeds to form the border with Baringo District all the way up to the north, from where it continues through Baringo and Turkana Districts and finally joins Lake Turkana. The District has a somewhat elongated and narrow shape and is wedged in between the large-scale farms of Uasin Gishu on the west and the Kerio River,



ment, separating the Highlands from the Kerio Valley, is from 1,200 to 2,000 metres. The lowest altitude zone, the Kerio Valley, lies between 800 and 1,200 metres (Map 16). Due to its different altitude-zones, the District is full of contrasts. The contrasts are even more striking because the different altitude-zones occur in a small area, while especially the drop from the Highlands to the Kerio Valley—down the Elgeyo Escarpment—is very abrupt.



Western part

See also Eastern part.

on the east. In the south the District is confined by the massive Metkei Forest; in the north the boundary with West Pokot—a series of straight lines connecting landmarks—runs through the Cherangany Hills.

Important urban centres near the District are Eldoret in Uasin Gishu and Kitale in Trans Nzoia. Kisumu and Nakuru are also relatively near. The District is considered to be somewhat isolated, mainly because it has easy access only from Eldoret. However, its location within Kenya is not very far from major areas of development. Moreover, new roads are under construction that will soon open up the access from the eastern side, through Kabarnet.

The District is about one hundred and twenty-five kilometres long and between ten and fifty kilometres wide (Map A). There are four distinctly different altitude and ecological zones. Altitude in the Cherangany Hills and Metkei Forest varies from 2,800 to 3,500 metres. In the Highlands, along the western border of the District, altitude varies between 2,000 and 2,800 metres. Altitude on the Escarp-

Northern Division

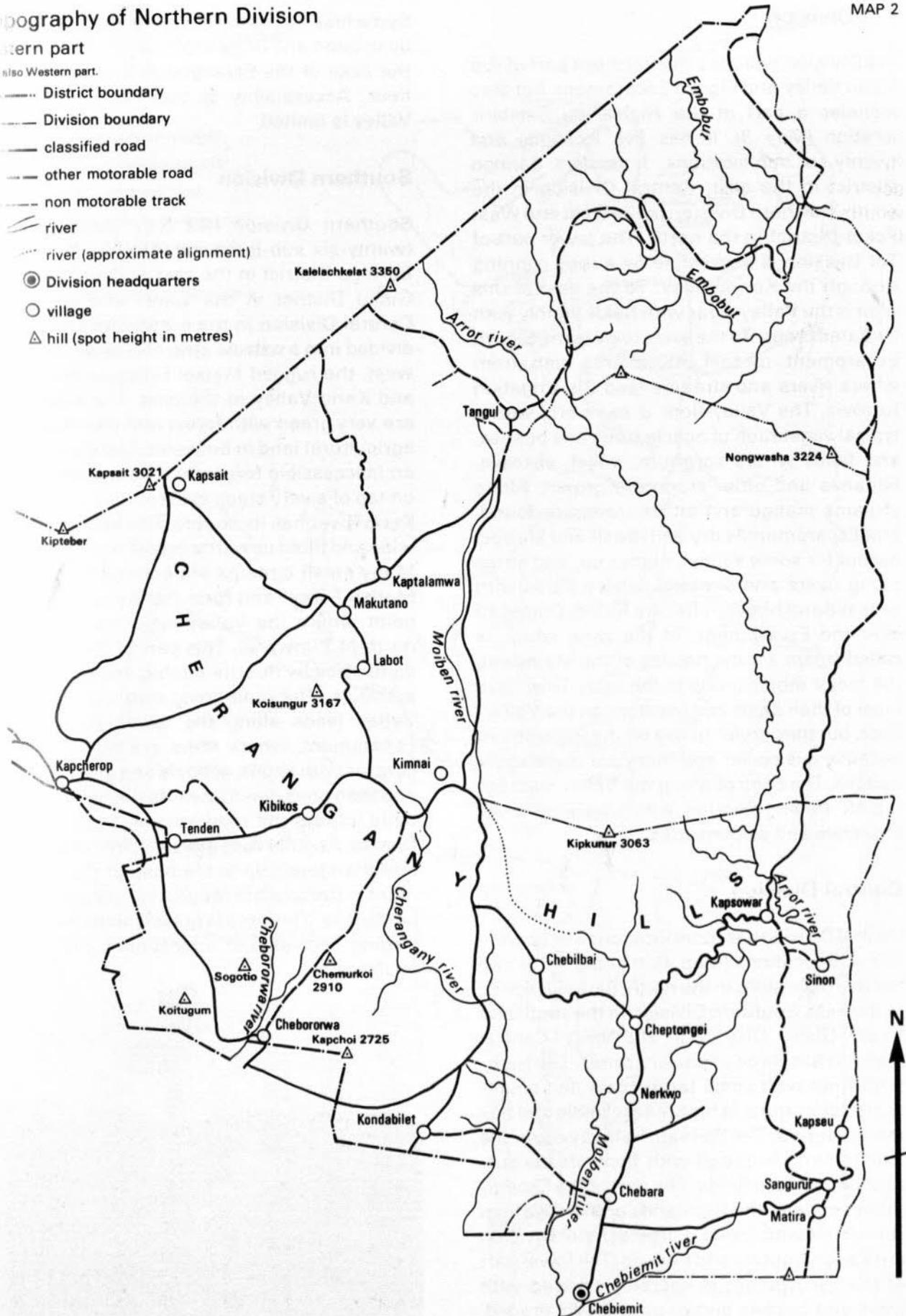
Northern Division, also called Chebiemit Division after its headquarters, has five locations and twenty-six sub-locations (Map 2). It borders Tot Division in the east, Central Division in the south, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia Districts in the west and West Pokot District in the north. A large part of the Division is covered with forest: Kipteber, Kerer,, Embobut, Kipkunur, Koisungur, Chemurkoi, Cheboyet and Sogotio Forests are all in Northern Division (Map 41). Overall altitude in this Division is high, mostly between 2,300 and 2,900 metres with spot-heights of 3,500 metres. Some parts of the Division are almost inaccessible and have very few roads and centres, especially towards the West Pokot boundary. Northern Division used to include also the present Tot Division, up to 1979, when the administrative boundaries were changed.

Topography of Northern Division

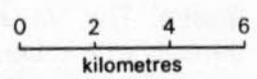
Eastern part

also Western part.

- District boundary
- - - Division boundary
- classified road
- - - other motorable road
- - - non motorable track
- ~ river
- ... river (approximate alignment)
- Division headquarters
- village
- △ hill (spot height in metres)



Sources: Topographic map 1 : 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.
 Census map, C.B.S., 1979.
 Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983.
 Own research.



Tot Division

Tot Division includes the northern part of the Kerio Valley and Elgeyo Escarpment, but also includes a part of the Highlands, Sambirir location (Map 3). It has five locations and twenty-six sub-locations. It borders Baringo District in the east, Central Division in the south, Northern Division in the west and West Pokot District in the north. The lower part of Tot Division is accessible by a road running through the Kerio Valley. To the east of this road is the Valley-floor with fields mainly with irrigated crops. To the west towers the Elgeyo Escarpment, up to 1,500 metres high, from where rivers and streams feed the irrigation furrows. The Valley-floor is semi-arid with a typical vegetation of acacia trees and bushes, and fields where sorghum, millet, cassava, bananas and other crops are grown. Along streams mango and citrus trees are found. The Escarpment is dry with bush and shrubs, except for some valleys higher up, and strips along rivers and streams, where fields with cassava and finger millet are found. Dotted all over the Escarpment, in the zone which is called *lagam* are the houses of the Marakwet, the major ethnic group in the area. They have most of their crops and livestock on the Valley-floor, but they prefer to live on the Escarpment because it is cooler and there are fewer mosquitoes. The centres along the Valley-road are mainly trading centres with shops, schools, churches and dispensaries.

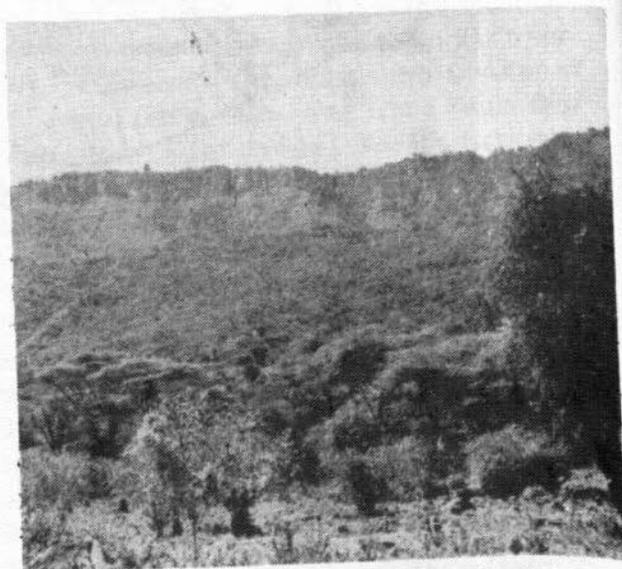
Central Division

Central Division has three locations and twenty-one sub-locations (Map 4). It borders Tot and Northern Divisions in the north, Baringo District in the east, Southern Division in the south and Uasin Gishu District in the west. Central Division has three important zones. The Highland zone with some large-scale and small-scale agriculture, is highly accessible and has many centres. The Plateau, halfway down the Escarpment, is dotted with homesteads surrounded by corn fields. The part of the Escarpment between the Highlands and the Plateau is covered with forest. Forests in the Division are Kapchemutwo and Kessup. The lower part of the Escarpment is sparsely covered with trees and bushes and in parts badly eroded. The Valley-zone is mainly a livestock area except for several pockets, notably around Biretwo, where corn and finger millet are grown. The Valley-floor is covered rather densely with acacia trees, shrubs and bushes.

Some less wooded areas are severely affected by erosion and large erosion gulleys cut from the base of the Escarpment into the Valley-floor. Accessibility to the Plateau and the Valley is limited.

Southern Division

Southern Division has four locations and twenty-six sub-locations (Map 5). It borders Baringo District in the east and south, Uasin Gishu District in the south and west and Central Division in the north. The Division is divided into a narrow strip of Highlands in the west, the rugged Metkei Forest in the south and Kerio Valley in the east. The Highlands are very green with forest and meadows and agricultural land in between. Metkei Forest is an inaccessible forest with indigenous trees, on top of a very steep escarpment, where the Kerio River has its source. The Kerio Valley is wide and tilted upwards in southern direction. Many small streams are coming down from Metkei Forest and form the Kerio River at a point where the Valley becomes narrower, north of Kimwarer. This part of the Valley is dominated by fluorite mining and processing activities. The road going north through the Valley leads along the lower part of the Escarpment, where there are a few trading centres with shops, schools and dispensaries, and then goes down towards the River, eventually joining the road coming from Baringo District. Another road goes east from Kimwarer and then leads up to the base of the Escarpment in the south through a very dry and rocky landscape. This area is quite isolated with few trading centres and educational and health facilities.

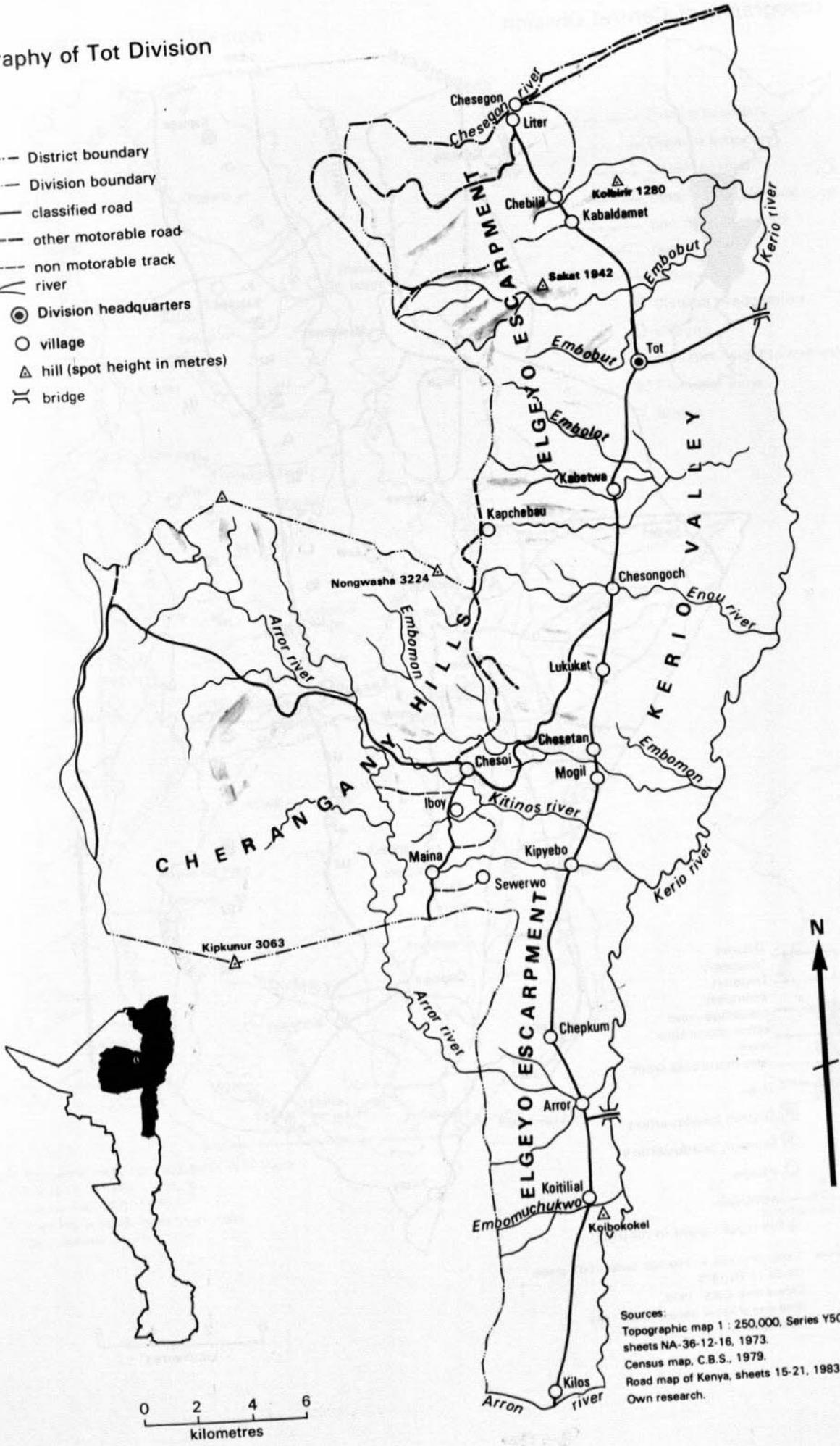


The Elgeyo Escarpment, a most impressive landmark.

Topography of Tot Division

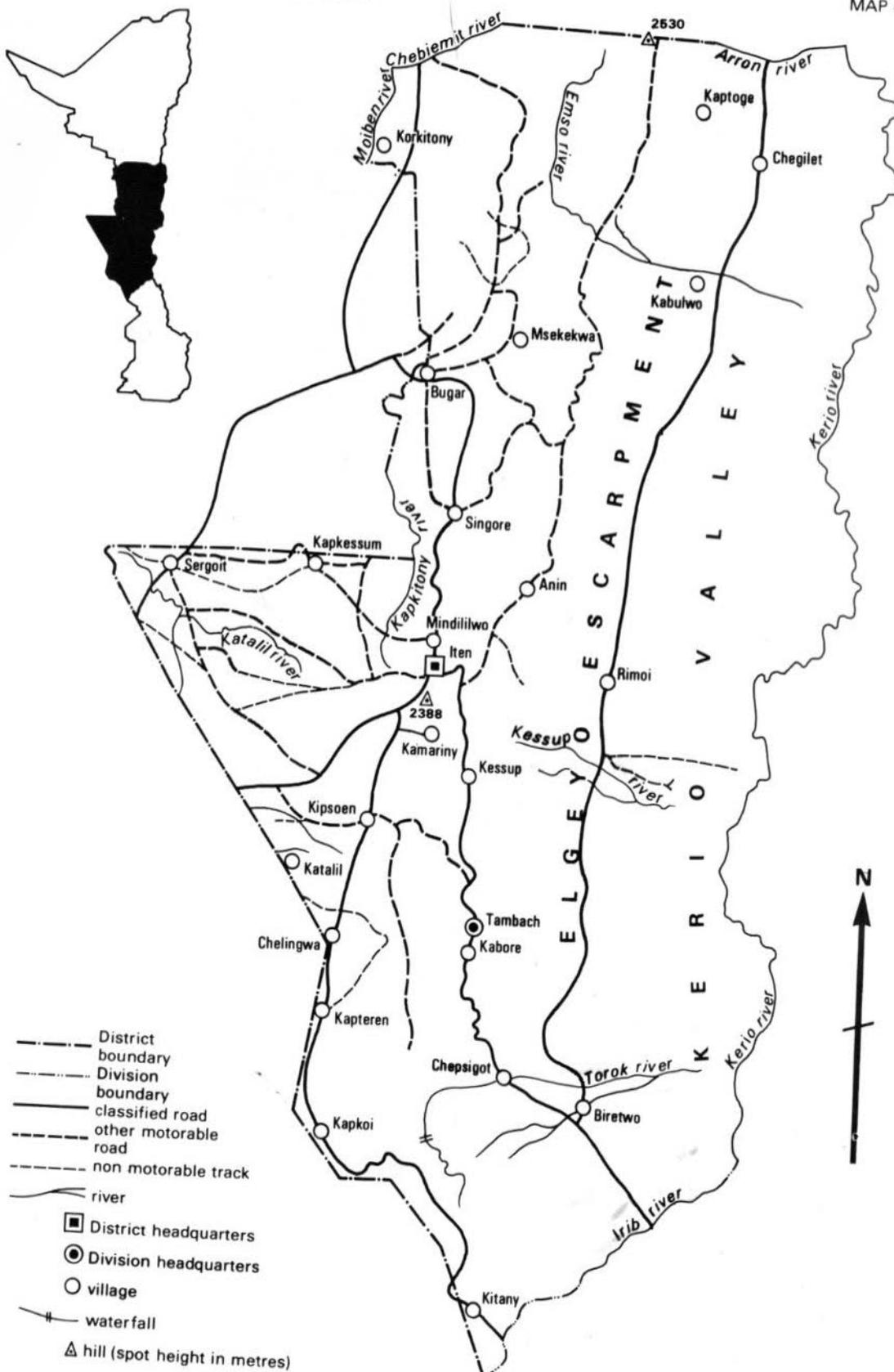
MAP 3

- District boundary
- - - Division boundary
- classified road
- - - other motorable road
- - - non motorable track
- river
- Division headquarters
- village
- △ hill (spot height in metres)
- ∩ bridge

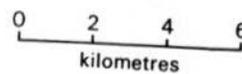


Sources:
 Topographic map 1 : 250,000, Series Y503,
 sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.
 Census map, C.B.S., 1979.
 Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983.
 Own research.

Topography of Central Division

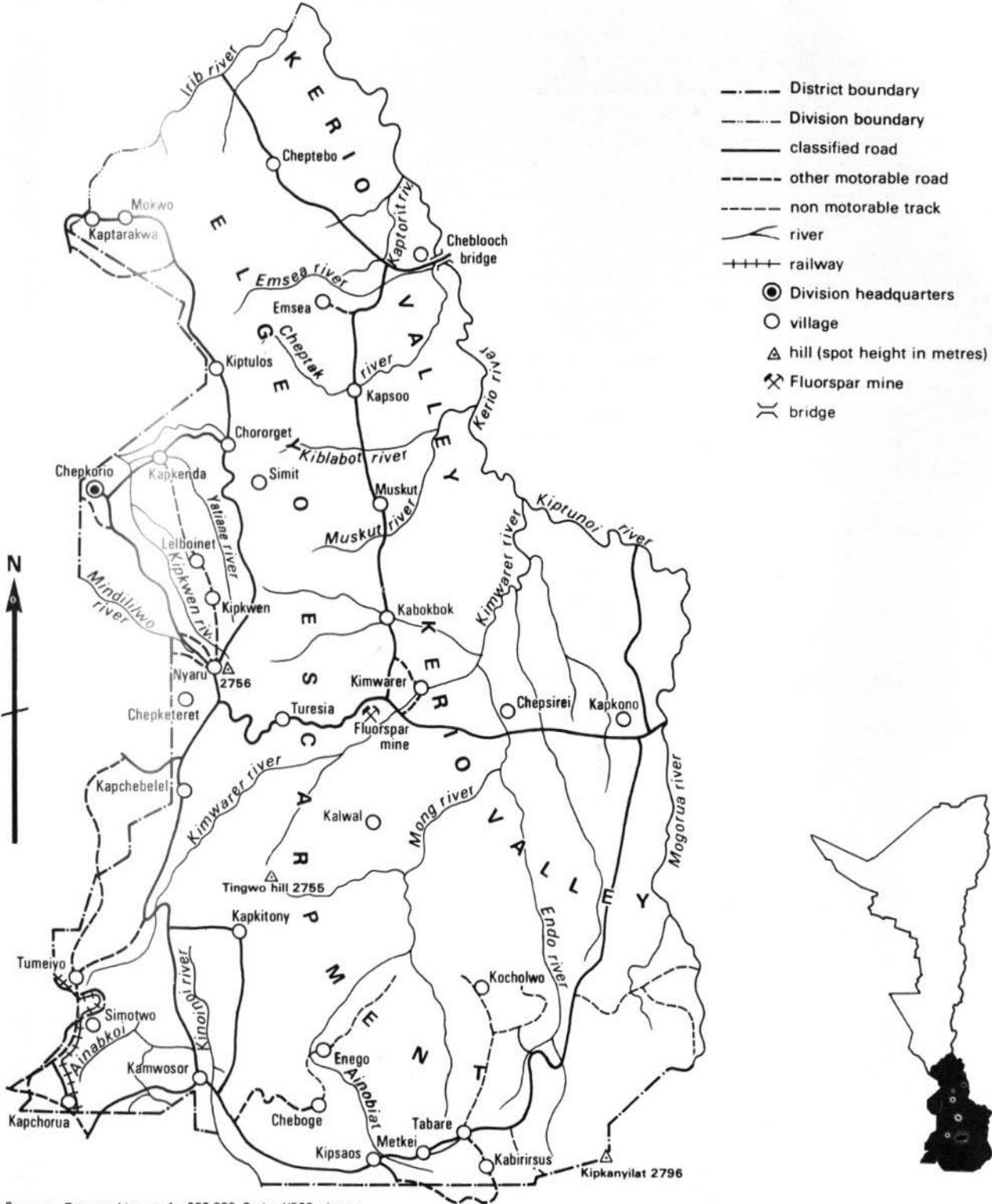


Sources: Topographic map 1 : 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.
 Census map, C.B.S., 1979.
 Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983.
 Own research.



Topography of Southern Division

MAP 5



Sources: Topographic map 1 : 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.
 Census map, C.B.S., 1979.
 Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983.
 Own research.

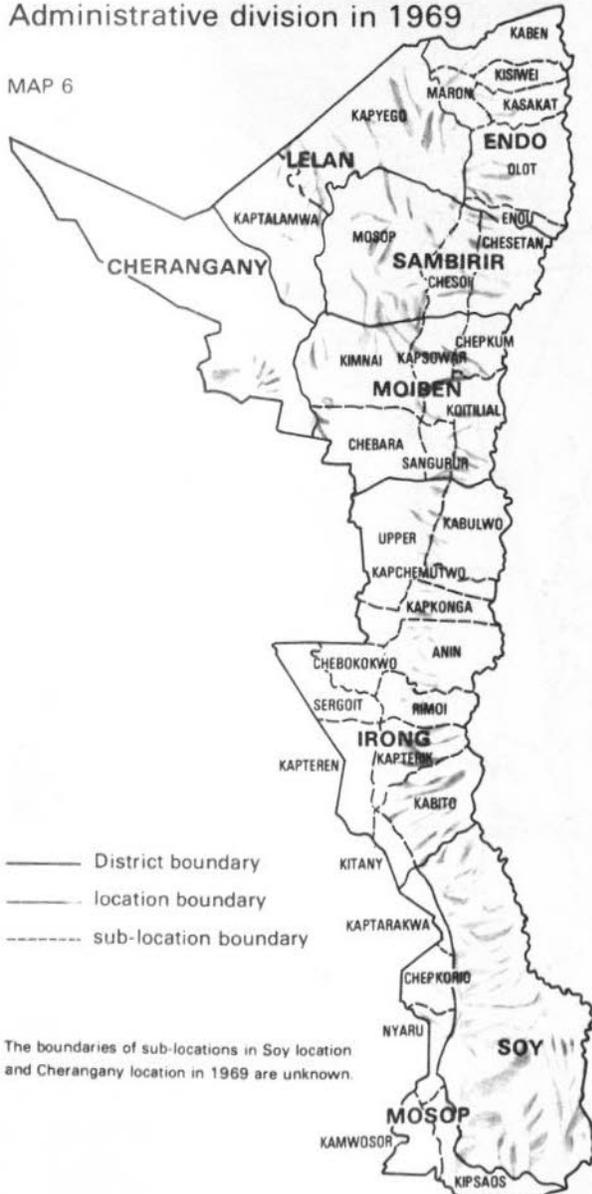
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 kilometres

ADMINISTRATION

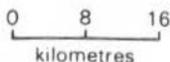
Elgeyo Marakwet District is part of Rift Valley Province. The District has four divisions, seventeen locations and ninety-nine sub-locations (Maps C and D). The present administrative division is the outcome of a process that started in the beginning of this century. In 1902, the area of the Elgeyo and the Marakwet was brought under the administration of the Kenya Colony. Before that time the area belonged to the Uganda Protectorate. In 1912, Marakwet Station was established at Kapsowar; from here the Marakwet area was administered. In 1919, a station was established at Kamariny for administration of the Elgeyo area. This station was moved to Tambach a few years later, and a District Commissioner was appointed for the Elgeyo area. Elgeyo

Administrative division in 1969

MAP 6



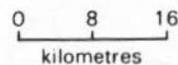
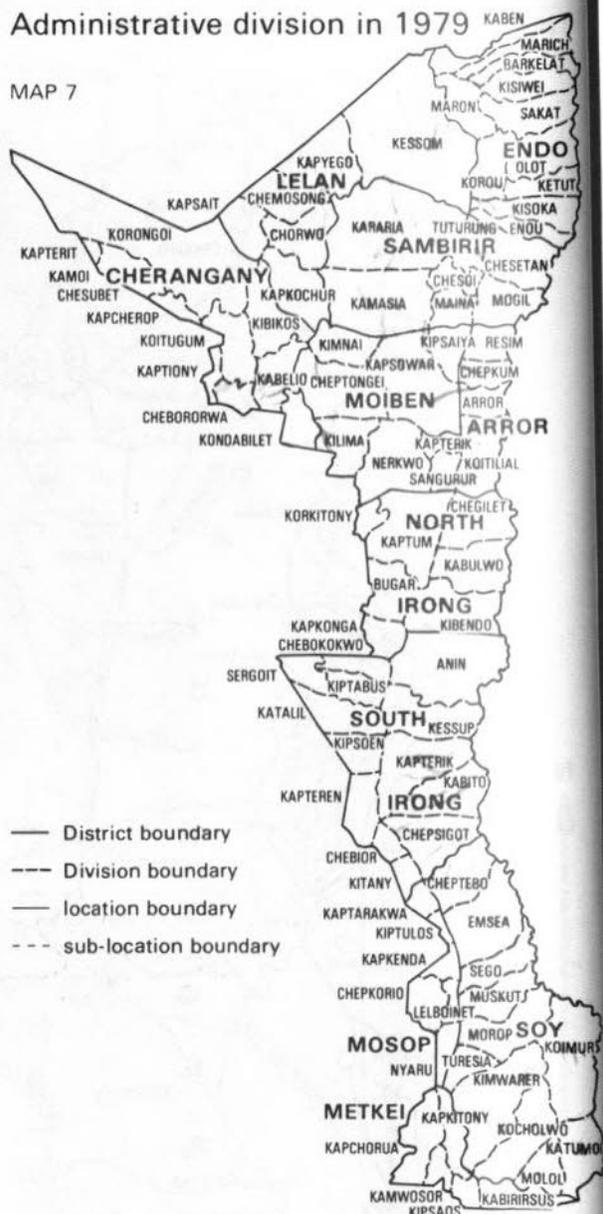
The boundaries of sub-locations in Soy location and Cherangany location in 1969 are unknown.



Source: District Commissioner's Office, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1969.

Administrative division in 1979

MAP 7



Source: District Commissioner's Office, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1979

Marakwet District was formed in 1927. Tambach was the district headquarters for almost 50 years until 1976, when the headquarters was moved to Iten. In the period between 1922 and 1925, local councils in the area were started. From 1964 to 1970, the local government was part of the Sirikwa County Council with Keiyo and Marakwet Area Councils. In 1970, the County Council Keiyo Marakwet was formed.

Administrative Division

When Elgeyo Marakwet District was established in 1927, there were two divisions: Elgeyo and Marakwet. This situation existed until 1979, when three divisions were formed: Northern, Central and Southern. Since 1982, there are four divisions, Northern Division

having been divided into Tot and Northern Divisions. In the nineteen twenties, the subdivision of the area was limited; the Elgeyo Division for example only had sixteen sections. In 1969, there were eight locations and forty-three sub-locations in the District; in 1979, there were eleven locations and ninety-two sub-locations (Maps 6 and 7). In 1983, the District had seventeen locations and ninety-nine sub-locations (Table 1). The decrease in size of the administrative units has brought the administration closer to the people, and makes it possible for the people to be better represented at the district level through sub-locational and locational committees. It is interesting to note how the sub-locational boundaries separate the Highlands from the Escarpment and the Valley. Historically, people tended to have interests in all three zones; each man had a strip of land running from the Highlands up to the River. If we look at the locational boundaries in 1983, we see that in the north and in the south they separate the Escarpment from the Valley, while in Central Division, the locations run across the entire width of the District, including all three zones.¹



The natural boundary between Muskut and Morop sub-locations is formed by Muskut river.



Chief's office in Kaptalamwa, Lelan location.

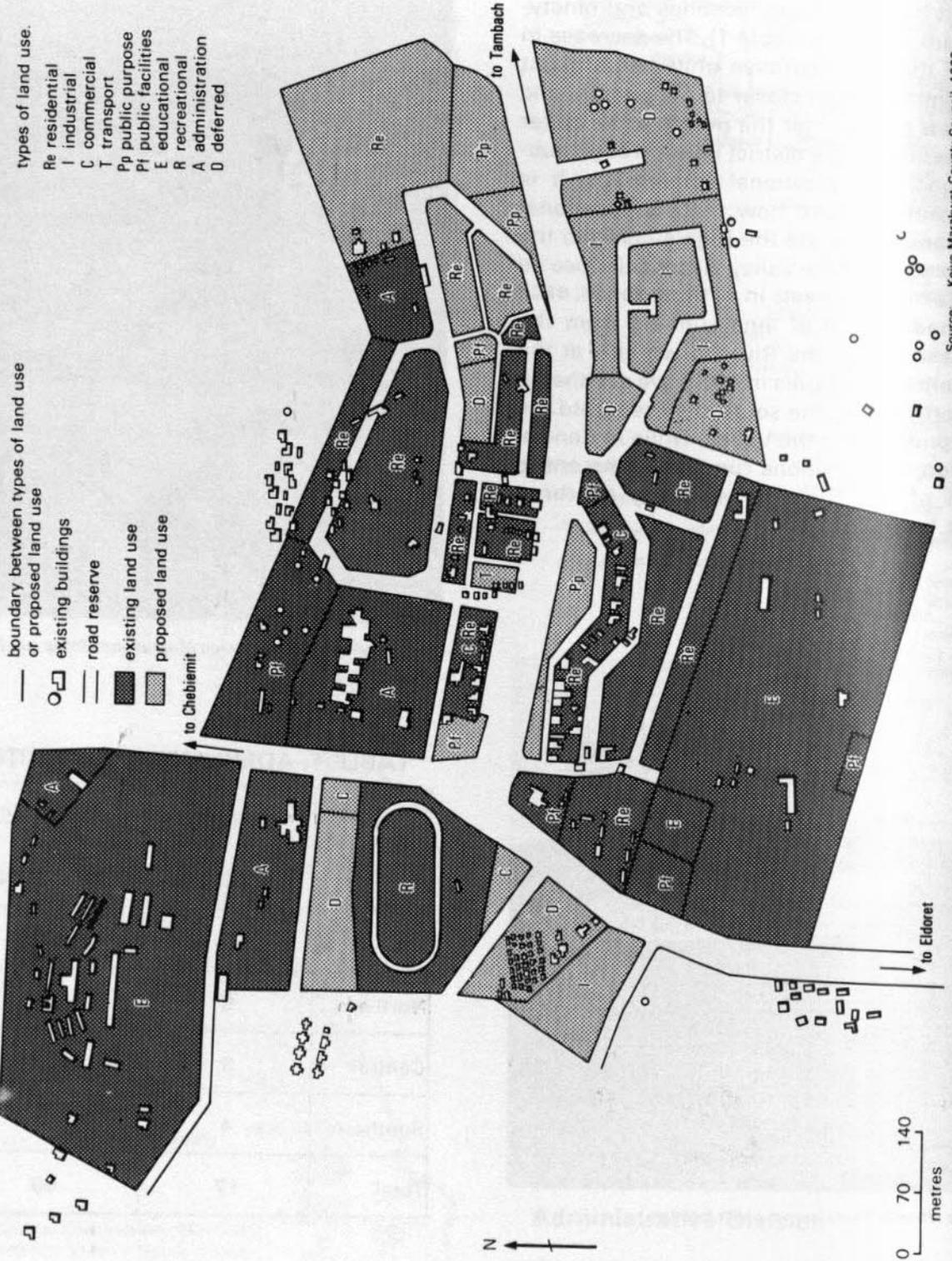
TABLE 1: ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

DIVISION	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF SUB-LOCATIONS
Tot	5	26
Northern	5	26
Central	3	21
Southern	4	26
Total	17	99

1. Maps 8, 9 and 10 are self-explanatory. Note however, that the maps of Iten and Chebiemit combine a picture of proposed and existing land use with a picture of buildings and facilities. The map of Chepkorio only shows proposed and existing land-use.

Physical planning map of Iten

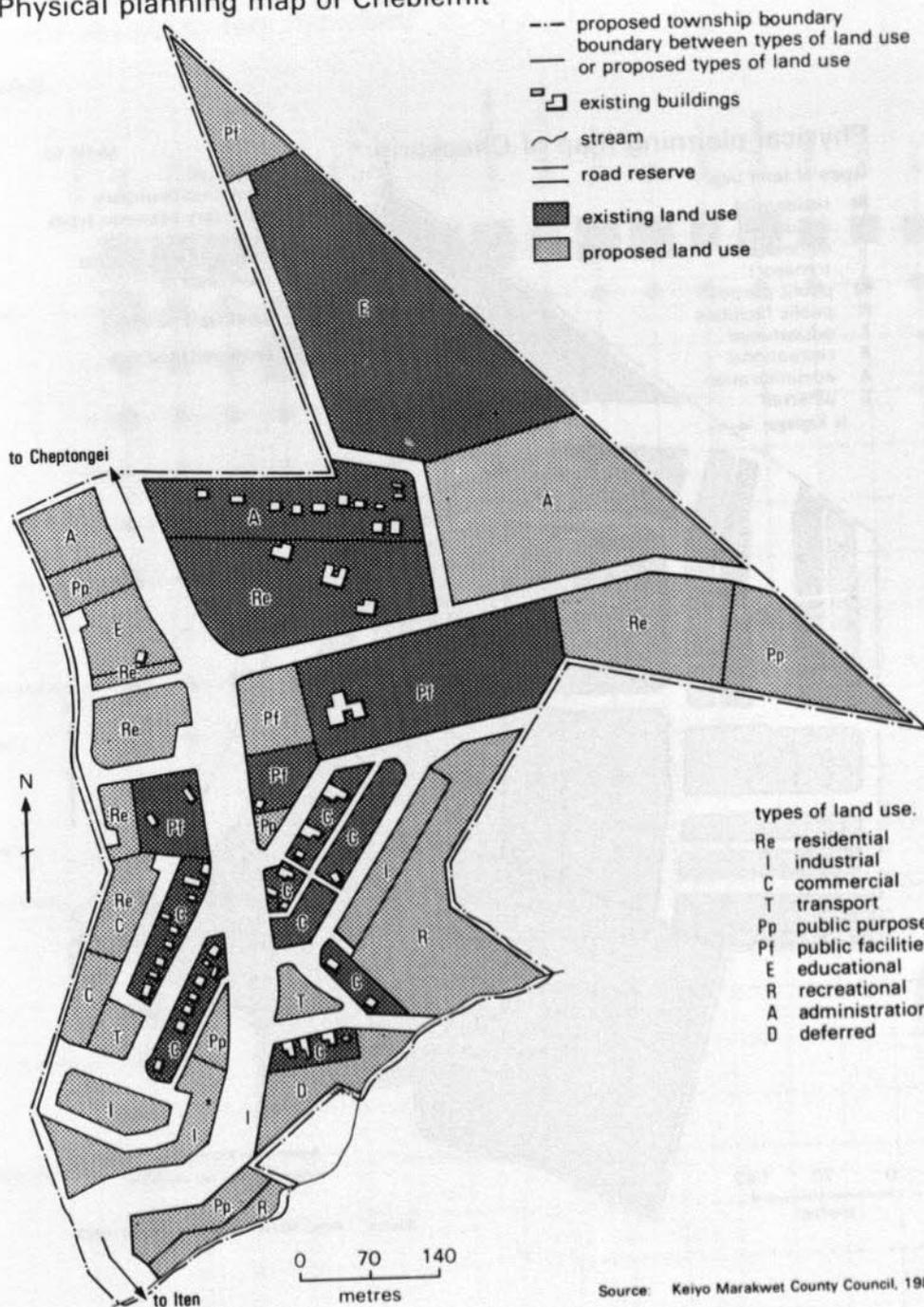
MAP 8



Source: Kenyo Marakwet County Council, 1983.

Physical planning map of Chebiemit

MAP 9



Source: Keiyo Marakwet County Council, 1982.

Physical planning map of Chepkorio

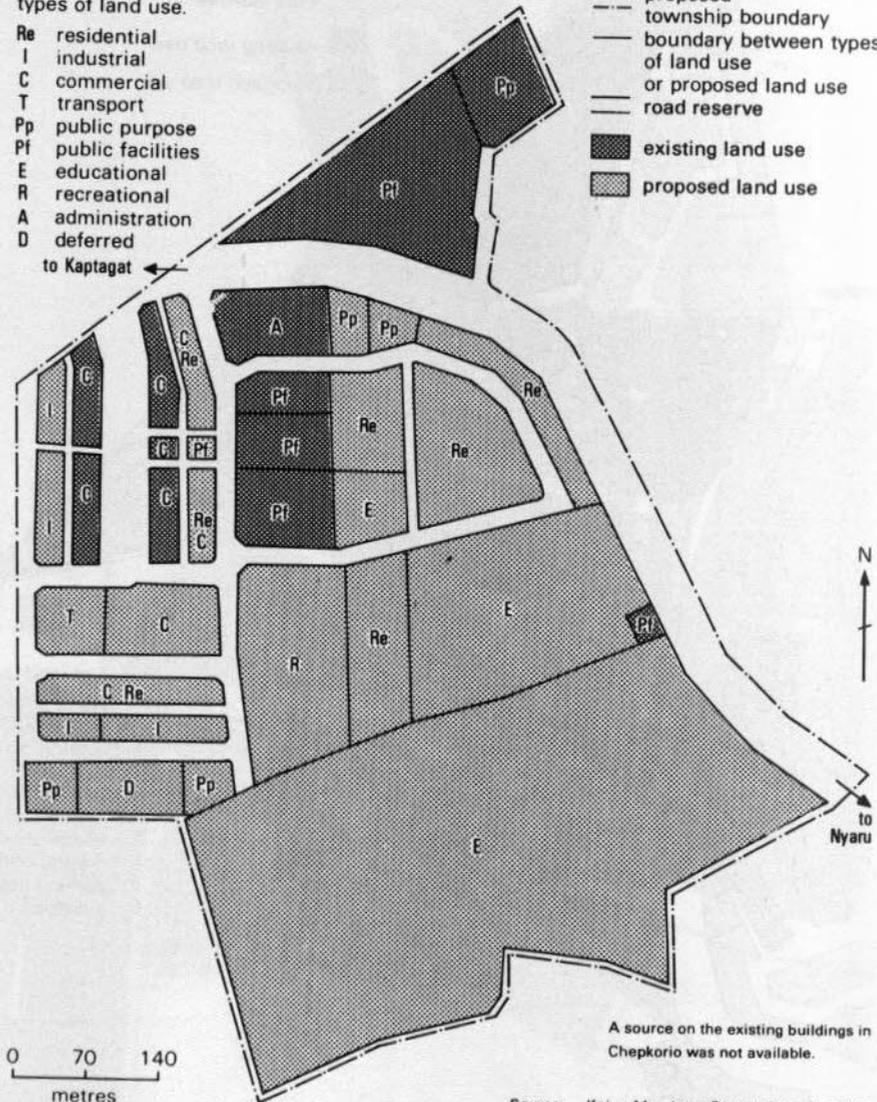
MAP 10

types of land use.

- Re residential
- I industrial
- C commercial
- T transport
- Pp public purpose
- Pf public facilities
- E educational
- R recreational
- A administration
- D deferred

to Kaptagat ←

- proposed township boundary
- boundary between types of land use or proposed land use
- road reserve
- existing land use
- ▨ proposed land use



A source on the existing buildings in Chepkorio was not available.

Source: Keiyo Marakwet County Council, 1983.

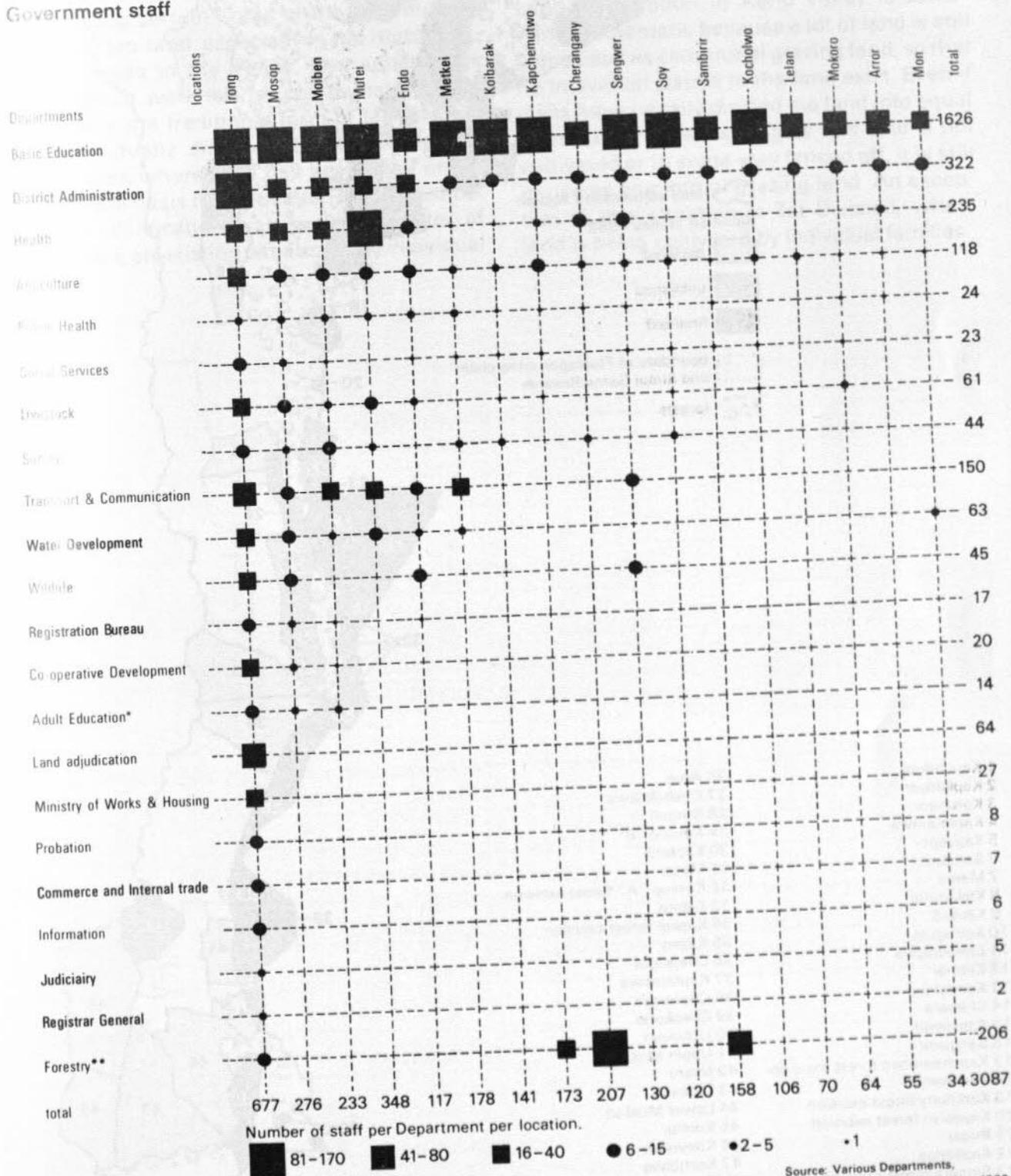
Government Staff

Because of the ever increasing number of administrative units, the number of administrative staff in the District is increasing and is most evenly distributed through the seventeen locations (Figure 1). Departments with a large number of staff, widespread throughout the District are Education, Health and Agriculture. These are obviously very important

sectors, and services in these sectors are needed everywhere in the District. The staff of the Forestry Department is somewhat atypically distributed and concentrated in Cherangany, Kapchemutwo and Sambirir locations, as these are the areas where most of the District's forests are found. It is interesting to note that some locations have very few civil servants, especially Aror, Lelan, Mon and Mokoro.²

FIGURE 1

Government staff



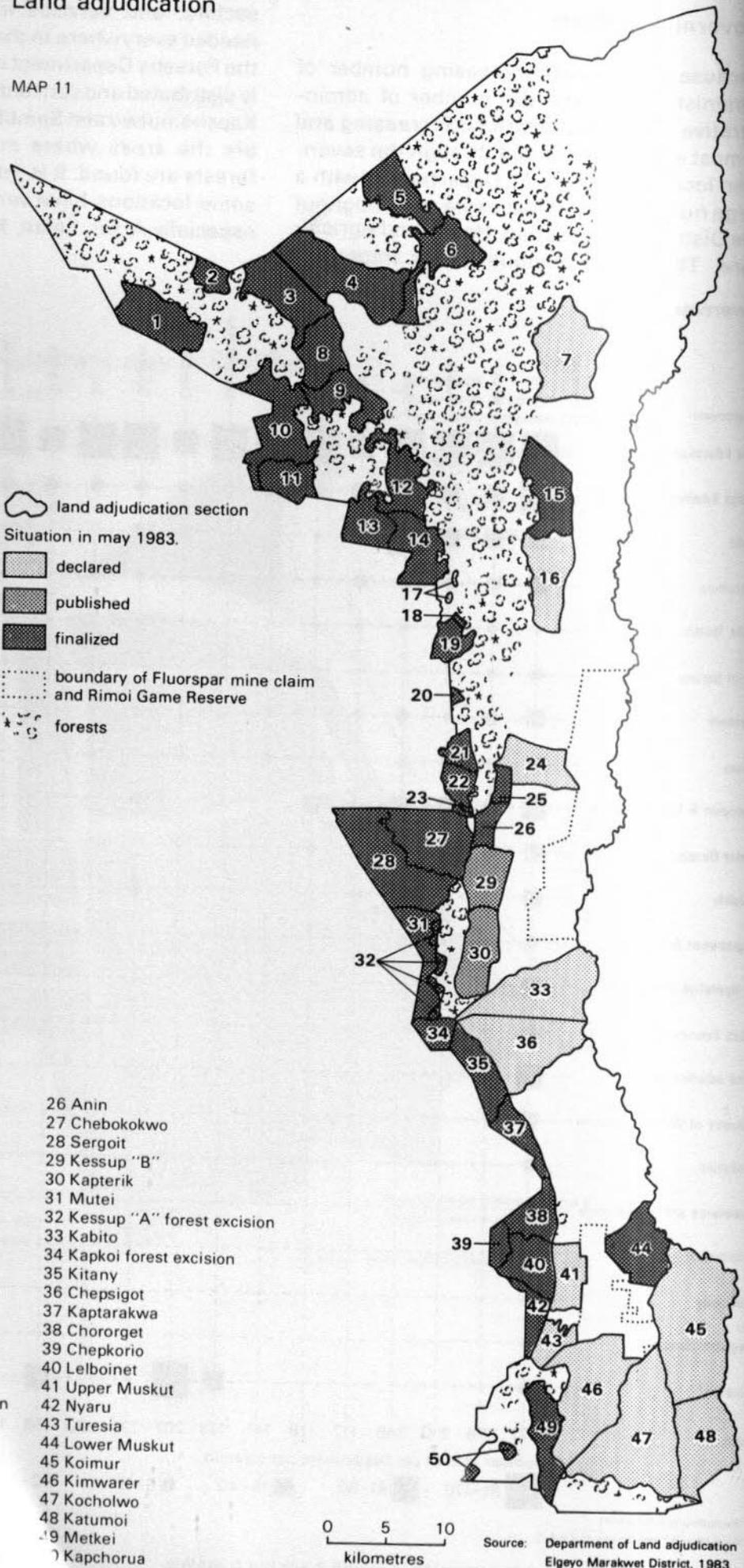
*Excluding teaching staff.
 **Excluding 67 employees of R.A.E.S.

Source: Various Departments, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

2. Unfortunately, the data presented in Figure 1 are not complete.

Land adjudication

MAP 11



land adjudication section
 Situation in may 1983.
 declared
 published
 finalized
 boundary of Fluorspar mine claim and Rimoi Game Reserve
 forests

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Kapcherop | 26 Anin |
| 2 Kapkanyar | 27 Chebokokwo |
| 3 Korongoi | 28 Sergoit |
| 4 Kaptalamwa | 29 Kessup "B" |
| 5 Kapyego | 30 Kapterik |
| 6 Sambirir | 31 Mutei |
| 7 Maina | 32 Kessup "A" forest excision |
| 8 Kipkundul | 33 Kabito |
| 9 Kibikos | 34 Kapkoi forest excision |
| 10 Koitugum | 35 Kitany |
| 11 Chebororwa | 36 Chepsigot |
| 12 Kimnai | 37 Kaptarakwa |
| 13 Kondabilet | 38 Chororget |
| 14 Chebara | 39 Chepkorio |
| 15 Kapsowar | 40 Lelboinet |
| 16 Sangurur | 41 Upper Muskut |
| 17 Kapchemutwo forest excision | 42 Nyaru |
| 18 Korkitony | 43 Turesia |
| 19 Korkitony forest excision | 44 Lower Muskut |
| 20 Kapsoiyo forest excision | 45 Koimur |
| 21 Bugar | 46 Kimwarer |
| 22 Kapkonga | 47 Kocholwo |
| 23 Singore forest excision | 48 Katumoi |
| 24 Kibendo | 49 Metkei |
| 25 Kapchegomet forest excision | 50 Kapchorua |

Land Adjudication

Ownership of land in the District is determined through customs going back to the time when all land was communally owned by the clans. Clans used to own strips of land, running from the Highlands down the Escarpment into Kerio Valley. Such strips were often demarcated by a row of stones or a certain type of vegetation. As cultivation of crops gained importance, individual families started cultivating certain areas of the communally owned clan-land, especially in the Highlands, while areas in the Valley, less suitable for cultivation, were left for communal grazing. In this way the traditional form of landownership gradually disappeared starting in the Highlands where land has been used on an individual basis for cultivation for some time. Land adjudication was simply a matter of formalizing an existing situation, and individual

land titles were issued to those people who had been *de facto* owners for some period of time (Map 11). By now almost all the land in the Highlands has been adjudicated. Note, however, that gazetted forests which are public domain, cover a big area in the Highlands. Very little land in Kerio Valley has been adjudicated to date. Two areas which fall outside the scope of adjudication, because they have been set aside for public use, are the Fluorspar mine claim and Rimoi Game Reserve. Land-adjudication in Kerio Valley is somewhat problematic because a lot of land is still being used as communal grazing land, so that no individual claims to the land exist. Even if clans have usually divided the land into equal individual shares, as long as this land is not cultivated or in some way fenced off, it is still in use as communal grazing land. An exception to this situation is Tot Division, where land is being cultivated by individual families.

... due to changes in temperature and chemical environment at depth... earth's crust. The two major groups... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are...



These sediments extend throughout the Valley from Kinwaus to north of... consist of red and brown silts and clays... numerous irregular coarse... wash. Most of these coarse... sediments is basement material which... largely derived from the Escarpment...

Some level... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are...



Several... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are...

... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are... (metamorphic and igneous) and... (sedimentary and volcanic) are...

2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

Elgeyo Marakwet District has a varied and complex physical structure. Its different rock formations are distributed in an intricate pattern. The type of soils and their fertility varies throughout the District. Due to the enormous differences in altitude, the District has a complicated drainage-pattern.

Lithology

The Kerio Valley is part of the Rift Valley System, formed as a result of a combination of several forces in the late Tertiary period (one to ten million years ago) (Map 12). A predominantly north-south network of faults can be observed, crossed by north-east and north-west running faults, caused by later movements. Some faults are hidden under the relatively young sediment cover. In particular the large *Kerio fault* (which runs through the whole of Elgeyo Marakwet) and the *Elgeyo-Kula fault* (more to the north) are covered with sediments. Due to this fault the Elgeyo Escarpment was formed; it retreated to the east because of backward erosion (Figure 2).

Origin of Kerio Valley

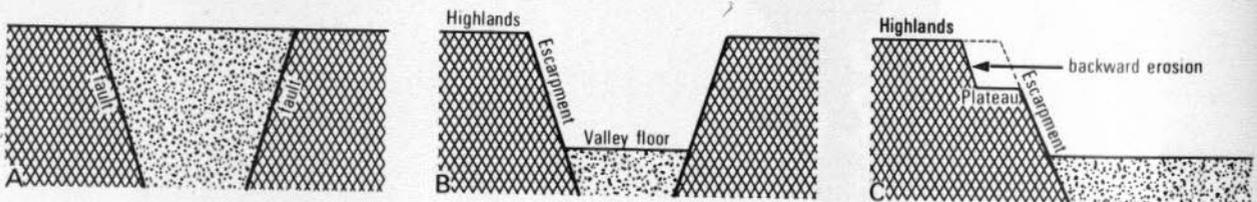


FIGURE 2

poorer weathered material. Tertiary volcanic rocks are found especially in the south.

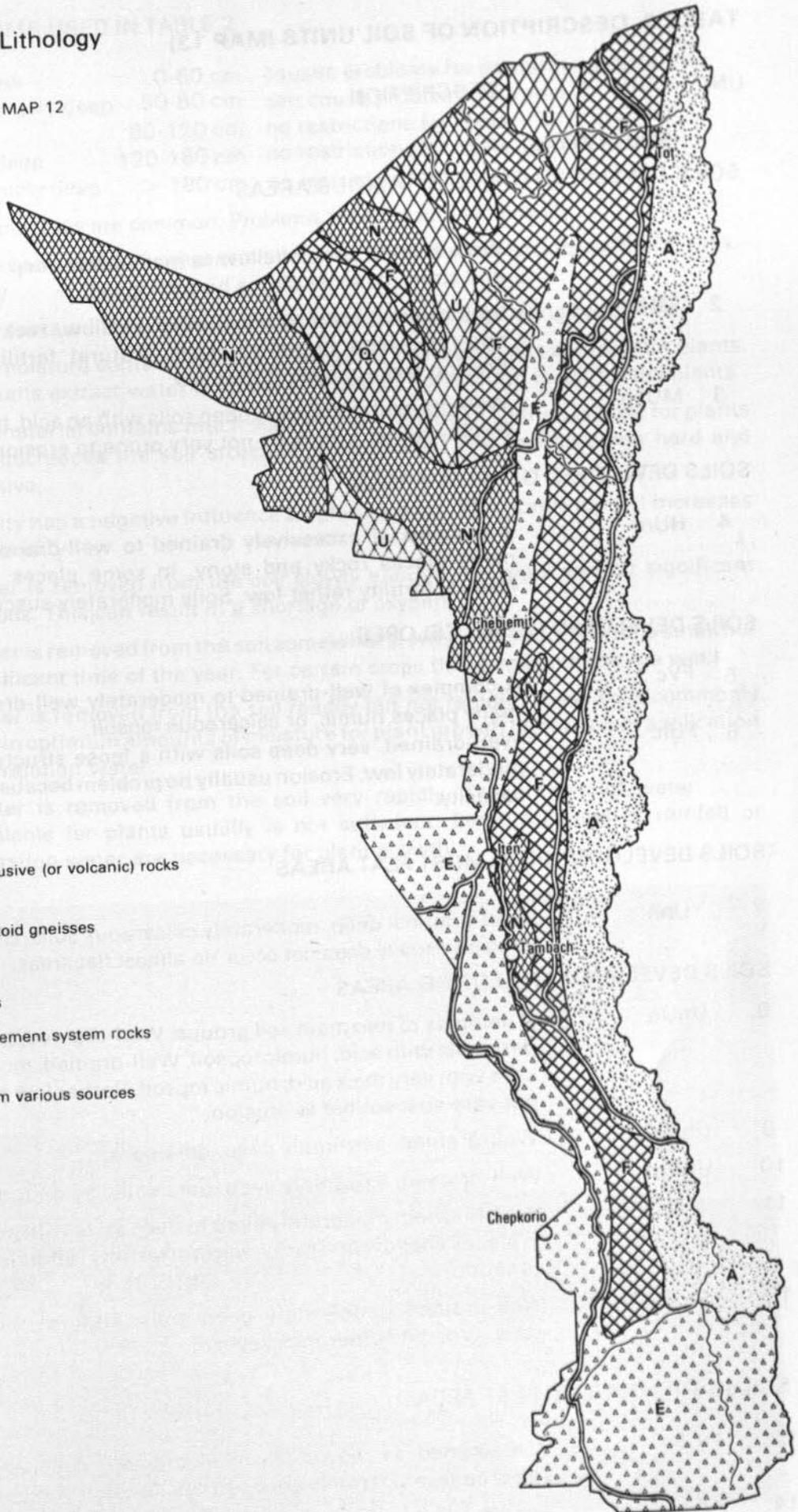
Several phases of intensive volcanic activity have occurred in the Kerio Valley. More than twenty different formations can be distinguished. No central point of outflow can be indicated; it is believed that most of the extrusive, volcanic rocks came from various points in the Tugen Hills. The rocks include the following types; basalts, phonolites, trachytes and pyroclastic rocks³. The Kerio Valley Beds were formed less than 1 million years ago through sedimentary, alluvial fill of the Kerio Valley (quaternary alluvial deposits).

These sediments extend throughout the Kerio Valley from Kimwarer to north of Tot. They consist of red and brown silts and earths with numerous irregular, coarse, ill-sorted torrent wash. Most of these coarse debris in the sediments is basement material which was largely derived from the Escarpment.

3. *Basalts* are fine-grained, sometimes glassy, basic igneous rocks. *Phonolites* are fine-grained igneous rocks that lack quartz, so that unsaturated minerals develop. *Trachytes* are fine-grained igneous rocks in which the lathlike minerals are packed together in a parallel alignment, due to flow in the molten lava. *Pyroclastic* rocks consist of fragmented volcanic material which has been blown into the atmosphere by explosive activity.

Lithology

MAP 12



Extrusive igneous rocks

 undifferentiated extrusive (or volcanic) rocks

Metaphoric rocks

 quartzites and granitoid gneisses

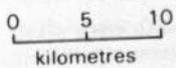
 biotite gneisses

 hornblende gneisses

 undifferentiated basement system rocks

Sediments

 alluvial deposits from various sources



Source: Kenya Soil Survey, 1981.

TABLE 2. DESCRIPTION OF SOIL UNITS (MAP 13)

UNIT	CODE (in Soil Map of Kenya)	DESCRIPTION
SOILS DEVELOPED ON MOUNTAINOUS AREAS		
1	MVbn	Well-drained soils; shallow to moderately deep. In many places rocky and stony. In some places humic topsoil.
2	MFbc	Well-drained soils. A complex of shallow, rocky and stony to deep, non-rocky and non-stony soils. Natural fertility moderately good. Erosion susceptibility rather low.
3	MUBh	Well-drained moderately deep soils with an acid, humic topsoil. Natural fertility rather low. Soils not very prone to erosion.
SOILS DEVELOPED ON HILLY AREAS		
4	HURd	A complex of excessively drained to well-drained, shallow soils. In many places rocky and stony. In some places acid, humic topsoil. Natural fertility rather low. Soils moderately susceptible to erosion.
SOILS DEVELOPED ON FOOTSLOPES		
5	FVc	A complex of well-drained to moderately well-drained, deep soils. In many places humic, or calcareous topsoil.
6	FUIc	Well-drained, very deep soils with a loose structure. Natural fertility moderately low. Erosion usually no problem because of good infiltration capacity.
SOILS DEVELOPED ON ALMOST FLAT AREAS		
7	YUbh	Well-drained, deep, moderately calcareous soils. Sodic deeper subsoil. Erosion usually does not occur on almost flat areas.
SOILS DEVELOPED ON SLOPING AREAS		
8	UnUn	A complex of two main soil groups. Well-drained, in places rocky, very dark soils with acid, humic topsoil. Well-drained, moderately deep, dark soils with very thick acid, humic topsoil. Rather low natural fertility and not very susceptible to erosion.
9	UhBne	Well-drained, extremely deep, dark soils.
10	UHNnH	Well-drained, extremely deep, dark soils; acid, humic topsoil.
11	UHNah+bh	Well-drained, moderately deep to deep soils with acid, humic topsoil. In places shallow and rocky. Natural fertility rather low and erosion not common.
12	UmNlo	Well-drained, moderately deep soils. Natural fertility moderately good. Erosion sometimes severe.
SOILS DEVELOPED ON FLAT AREAS		
13	PtUbe	Well-drained to moderately well drained, deep soils. Soils slightly calcareous; moderately good fertility. Erosion sometimes severe.
14	AA	Well-drained to imperfectly drained, very deep soils. Stratification due to sedimentation. Soils calcareous and moderately fertile. In very dry regions sometimes quite saline.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE 2

Soil depth	Shallow	0-50 cm	causes problems for penetrating roots.
	Moderately deep	50-80 cm	can cause problems for roots.
	Deep	80-120 cm	no restrictions for roots.
	Very deep	120-180 cm	no restrictions for roots.
	Extremely deep	> 180 cm	no restrictions for roots.
Rocky	Rock outcrops are common. Problems for roots and workability.		
Stony	Stones and boulders present in the surface layers. Problems for roots and workability.		
Calcareous	Soils contain lime (CaCO ₃) which often favours the growing conditions.		
Saline	Soil-moisture contains many soluble salts. Too many salts are toxic for plants.		
	The salts extract water from the soil so that not enough is left for the plants.		
Soil	Soil material contains much sodium (Na). Too much sodium is toxic for plants and decreases the soil structure dramatically. The soil becomes hard and massive.		
Acid humic topsoil	Acidity has a negative influence on plant growth. The humic top soil increases this acidity.		
Impedately drained	Water is removed from the soil slowly enough to keep it wet for significant periods. This can result in a shortage of oxygen.		
Moderately well drained	Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly. The soil is wet for a small but significant time of the year. For certain crops these soils may be too wet.		
Well drained	Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly. These soils commonly retain optimum amounts of moisture for plant growth after rains or application of irrigation water.		
Excessively drained	Water is removed from the soil very rapidly. The amount of water available for plants usually is not sufficient. Large amounts of rainfall or irrigation water are necessary for plant growth.		



Backward erosion has formed plateaus on the Escarpment. These plateaus have fertile soils and are suitable for small-scale agriculture.

Soils

The soils in Elgeyo Marakwet District and their suitability for cultivation vary with location and altitude (Map 13). A few zones, running more or less north-south throughout the District and adjacent to each other, can be distinguished. These zones are generally homogeneous with regards to fertility and suitability for cultivation; however, local differences occur (Table 2). Starting from the Kerio River in the east, the following zones occur. Along the river runs a fertile zone, the alluvial plain, starting in the south where the rivers Mong, Mogorua and Kimwarer join to form the Kerio River and running up to the northern district boundary at Chesegon. This zone varies in width from one to five kilometres. Adjacent and running up to the base of the Escarpment is a zone of moderate fertility. The soils to the south of the above zones, in Soy and Kocholwo locations, are of a variable degree of fertility and largely unsuitable for cultivation, because of shallowness. The Highlands are fertile and suitable for cultivation, except for the north-western part, mainly Sengwer and Cherangany locations. In this area the soil fertility is of a variable nature, and soils are generally too shallow for cultivation. As a rule, all fertile soils in the District are under crops, while

areas unsuitable for cultivation are used for livestock. Exceptions are the Kerio Valley, where some of the soils which are suitable for cultivation are not under crops for lack of water, and the forests, where cultivation is not allowed.

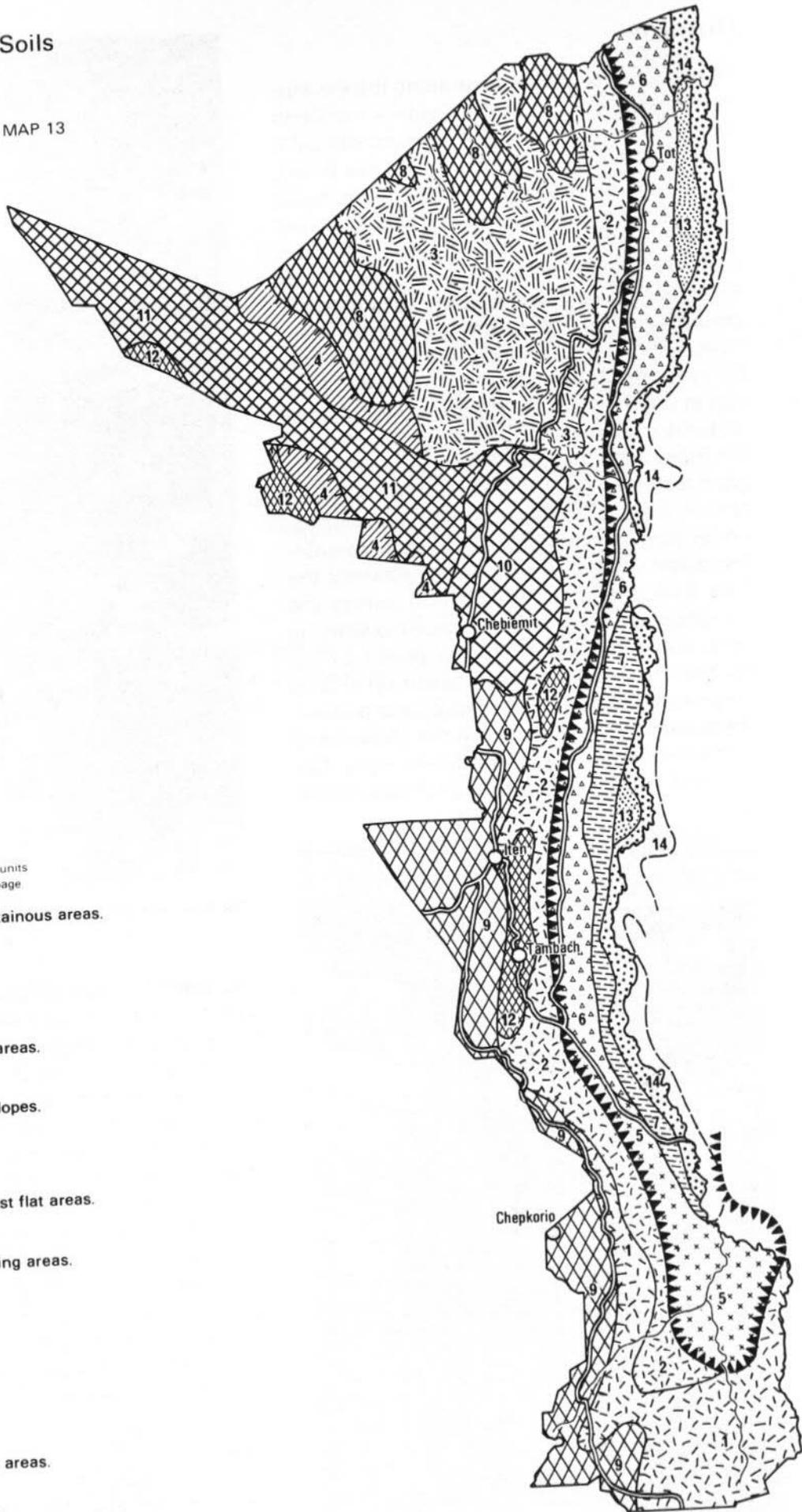
Soils affected by erosion are found in various parts of the District mainly on the Escarpment and in the Valley; erosion in the Highlands is low (Map 21). Most of the erosion along the Escarpment and in the Valley is caused by water, which sweeps down the Escarpment in numerous small streams when it rains. A lot of soil is washed away, trees and bushes are uprooted and gullies formed. Especially in Mutei and Irong locations this kind of erosion is serious and the vegetational cover on the Escarpment is sparse. On the Valley-floor below, gully-erosion occurs. The gullies cut deep into the loose alluvial soil. The Valley-floor is covered with acacia trees and bushes. This vegetation, however, is not sufficient to resist the enormous force of the water. Other causes of erosion are: cultivation with irrigated crops (mainly due to wrong irrigation methods, as fields are irrigated by flooding), people living on the lower part of the Escarpment (where they destroy the vegetation), and overgrazing



Some parts of the Escarpment and the Valley are badly eroded, due to the loose soil structure and the enormous force of the water, sweeping down the Escarpment during heavy rains.

Soils

MAP 13



▲▲▲▲ major scarp
 ──── minor scarp

For further explanation on the soil units and the terms used, see opposite page

Soils developed on mountainous areas.

- 1 unit 1
- 2 unit 2
- 3 unit 3

Soils developed on hilly areas.

- 4 unit 4

Soils developed on footslopes.

- 5 unit 5
- 6 unit 6

Soils developed on almost flat areas.

- 7 unit 7

Soils developed on sloping areas.

- 8 unit 8
- 9 unit 9
- 10 unit 10
- 11 unit 11
- 12 unit 12

Soils developed on flat areas.

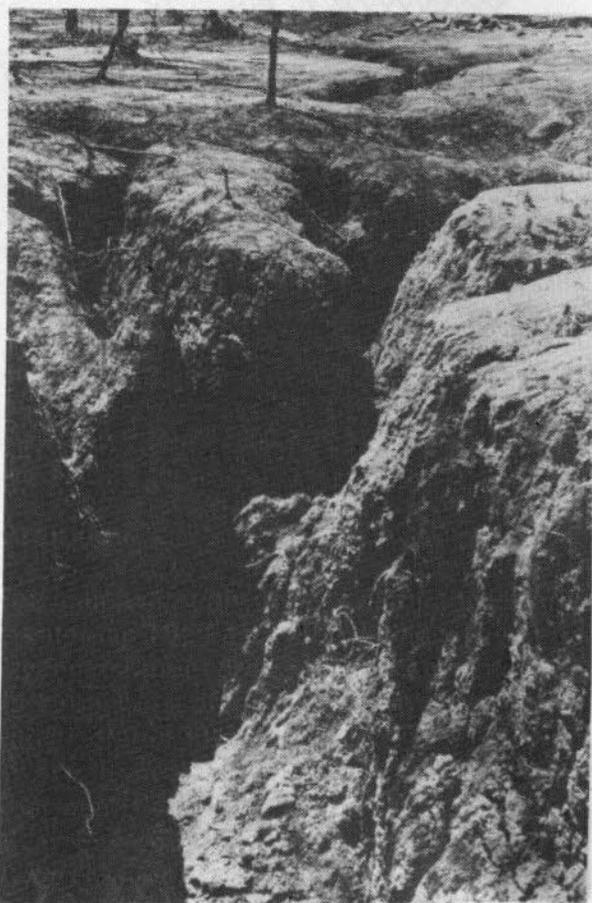
- 13 unit 13
- 14 unit 14

0 5 10
 kilometres

Source: Exploratory soil map of Kenya, Kenya Soil Survey, 1982.

Drainage

The main water divide runs along the Escarpment (Map 15). East of the divide is the Kerio River catchment area, which drains into Lake Turkana. West of the divide is the Lake Basin, which drains into Lake Victoria. The Kerio River and some of its tributaries are perennial. The main rivers are: Kerio River, Chesezon River, Embobut, Embamon, Arror River, Torok River, Kimwarer River, Mong River. Many streams dry up before they reach the main river. This is due to evaporation and infiltration into the loose cover of the Valley-floor and in the northern part because much of the water is used for irrigation purposes. West of the main water divide the drainage pattern is often disturbed (Map 14). Many minor streams end in marshy depressions. Apparently, the underlying volcanic rock has a low permeability (water can hardly percolate) and since the time that this area was uplifted during the formation of the Rift Valley System the streams have not had enough erosive power to cut themselves through the rolling terrain to form a more regular and coherent drainage pattern. The Kerio River originates in the Metkei and Timboroa Forest areas and flows some five hundred kilometres to the north-east before



Gully-erosion in Soy location.



The Kerio River has carved out a deep gorge near cheblooch.

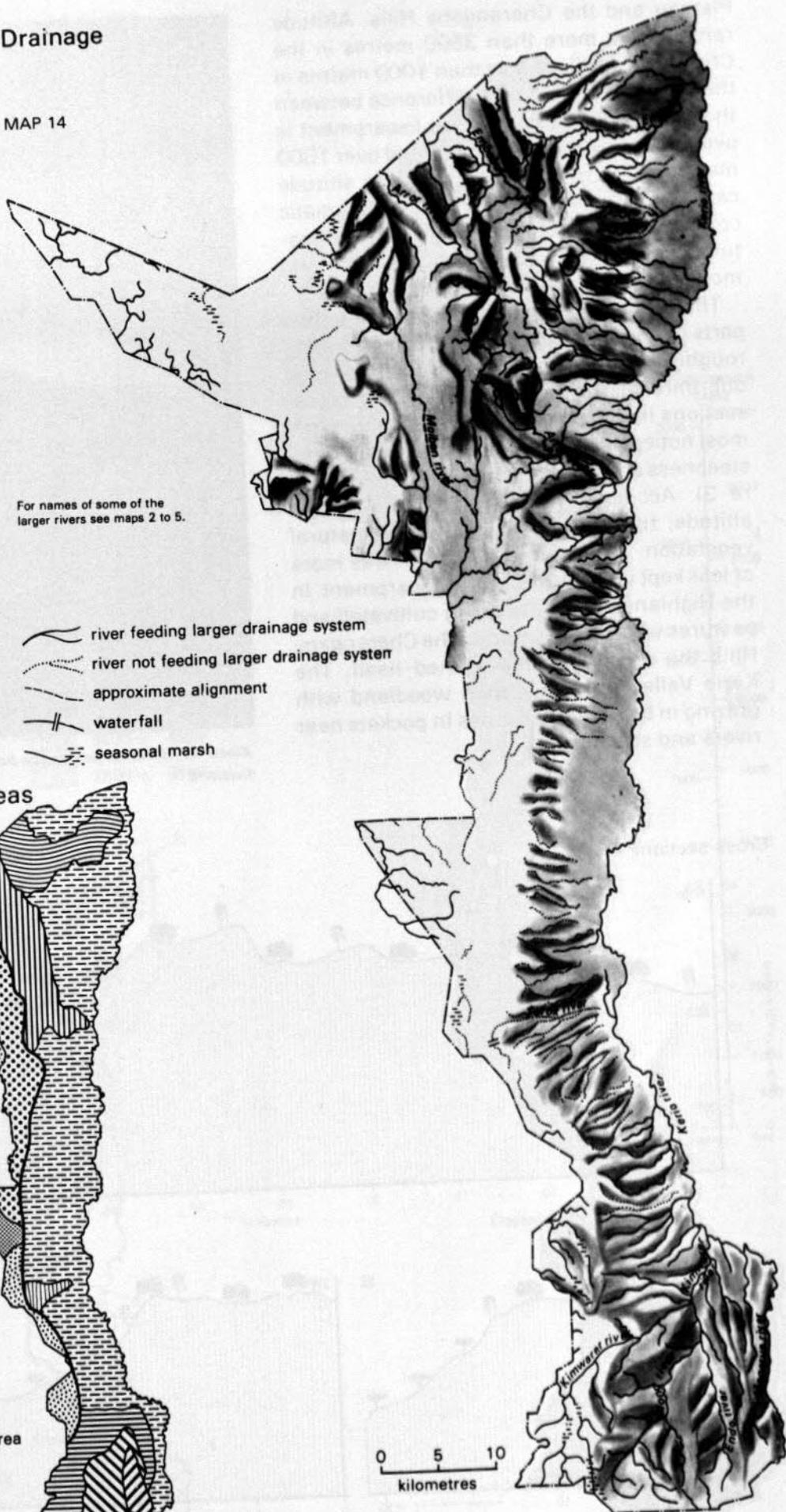
discharging into Lake Turkana. Its major head-water tributaries are: Ainabkoi, Kimwarer, Mong, Endo and Mogorua Rivers. At Cheblooch the Kerio River flows through a deep gorge. The perennial tributaries north of Cheblooch are: Torok River, Arror River and Embobut. The Kerio River itself dries up towards the end of the dry season. The combined Kimwarer/Mong River catchment area is circa three hundred thirty square kilometres. The Arror River catchment area is circa four hundred sixty square kilometres and the Embobut catchment area is circa one hundred thirty square kilometres. The higher parts of these catchment areas receive abundant rainfall of 1200 millimetres and over annually.

Relief

The relief in Elgeyo Marakwet District is very distinct (Map 16). The low Kerio Valley-floor is bordered by the Elgeyo Escarpment, which marks the eastern edge of the Uasin Gishu

Drainage

MAP 14

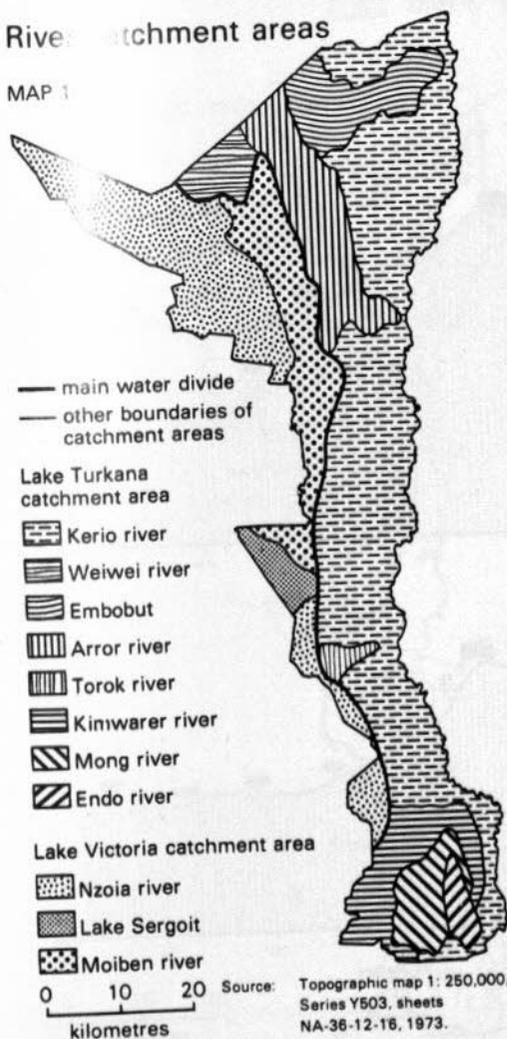


For names of some of the larger rivers see maps 2 to 5.

- river feeding larger drainage system
- river not feeding larger drainage system
- approximate alignment
- waterfall
- seasonal marsh

River catchment areas

MAP 1



- main water divide
- other boundaries of catchment areas

Lake Turkana catchment area

- Kerio river
- Weiwei river
- Embobut
- Aror river
- Torok river
- Kinwarer river
- Mong river
- Endo river

Lake Victoria catchment area

- Nzoia river
- Lake Sergoit
- Moiben river

0 10 20
kilometres

Source: Topographic map 1: 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Topographic map 1: 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.

Plateau and the Cherangany Hills. Altitude ranges from more than 3500 metres in the Cherangany Hills to less than 1000 metres in the Valley. The maximum difference between the top and the bottom of the Escarpment is over 1500 metres in the north, and over 1000 metres in the south. The variation in altitude causes considerable differences in climatic conditions: low rainfall and high temperatures in the Kerio Valley, high rainfall and moderate temperatures in the Highlands.

The Escarpment cuts the District into two parts of unequal size: a highland part forming roughly two-thirds and a lowland part forming one-third of the District. Looking at cross-sections in different parts of the District, the most noticeable and remarkable feature is the steepness and height of the Escarpment (Figure 3). Accompanying these differences in altitude, there is a large variety in natural vegetation. The natural vegetation was more or less kept intact on top of the Escarpment. In the Highlands crops are being cultivated and pastures were established. In the Cherangany Hills the forest has maintained itself. The Kerio Valley is mainly open woodland with grazing in between and crops in pockets near rivers and streams.



Kipkunur hill: landmark on the border of Northern and Tot divisions.

Cross-sections

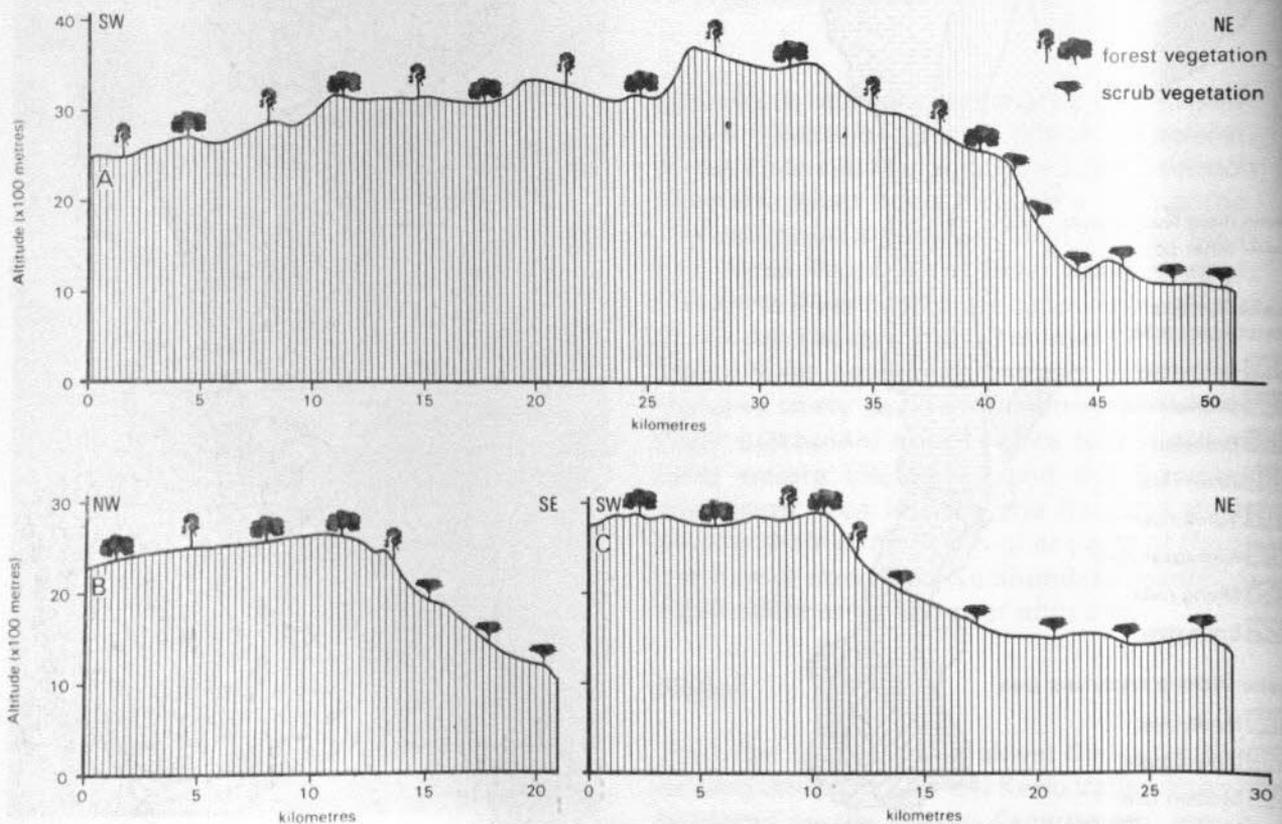
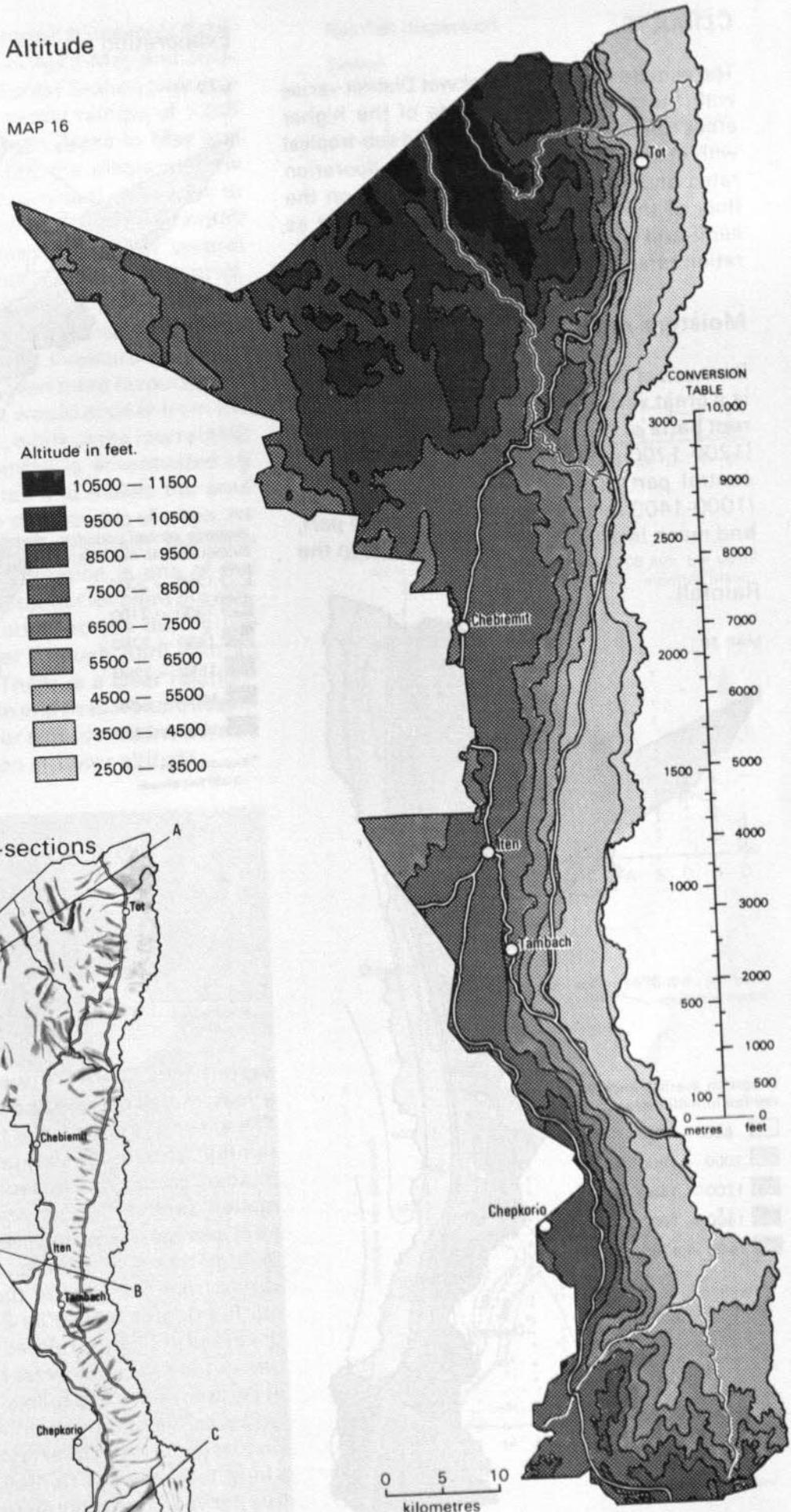


FIGURE 3

Altitude

MAP 16



Altitude in feet.

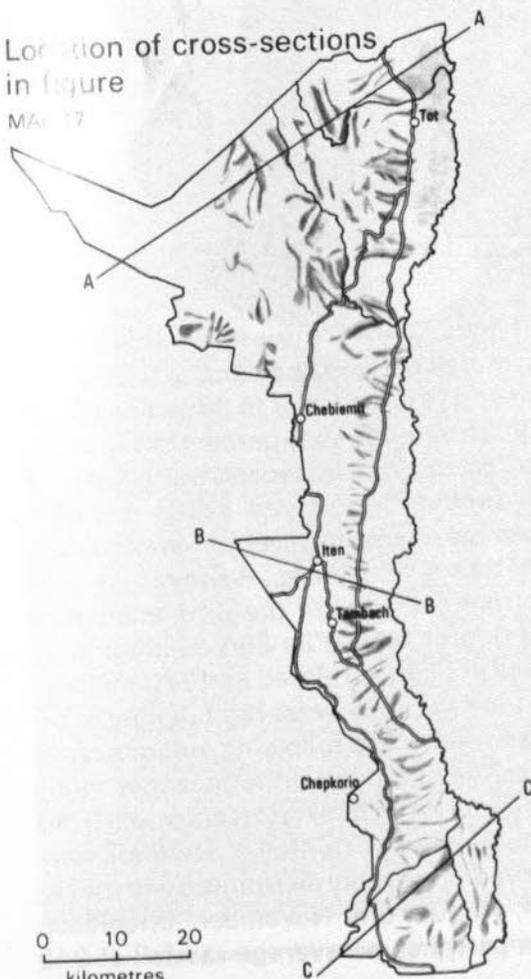
10500 — 11500
9500 — 10500
8500 — 9500
7500 — 8500
6500 — 7500
5500 — 6500
4500 — 5500
3500 — 4500
2500 — 3500

CONVERSION TABLE

3000	10,000
2500	8,000
2000	7,000
1500	5,000
1000	3,000
500	2,000
100	500
0	0
metres	feet

Location of cross-sections in figure

MAP 17



0 10 20
kilometres

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Topographic map 1: 250,000, Series Y503, sheets NA-36-12-16, 1973.

CLIMATE

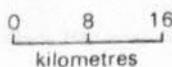
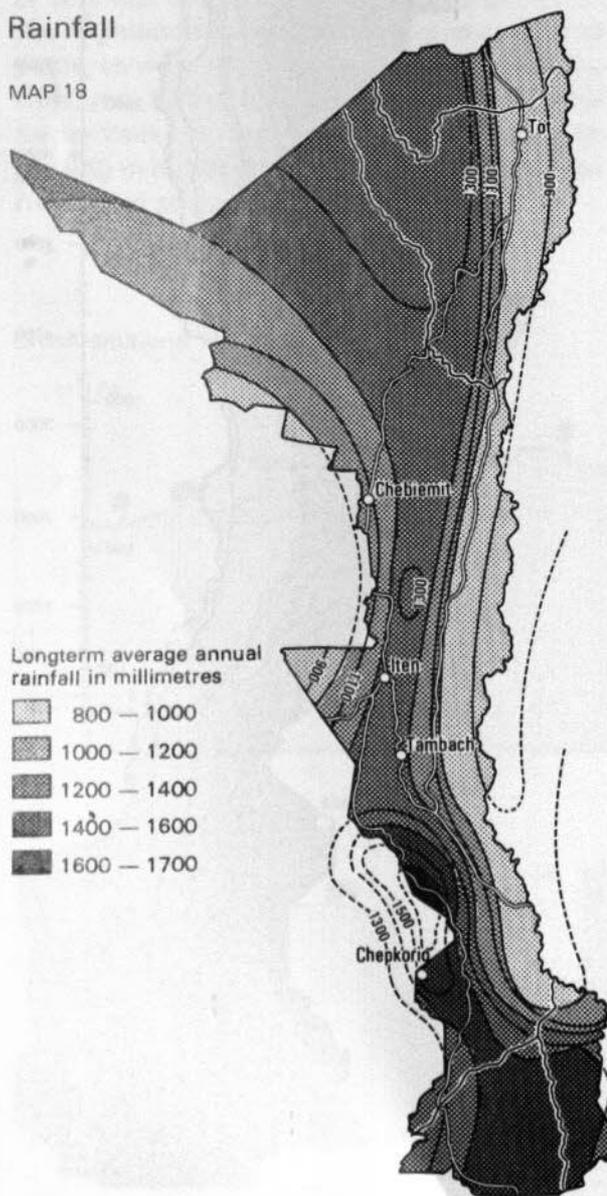
The climate in Elgeyo Marakwet District varies with the altitude. The climate of the higher areas can be described as highland sub-tropical with moderate temperatures, low evaporation rates and high rainfall. The climate on the floor of the Kerio Valley can be described as semi-arid with high temperatures and evaporation rates and relatively low rainfall.

Moisture-regime

Because of large differences in altitude there is a great variation in rainfall figures in different parts of the District (Map 18). Most rain (1200-1700 millimetres per year) falls in the central part of the District, somewhat less (1000-1400 millimetres) in the western part, and much less (800-1000 millimetres) in the

Rainfall

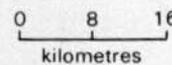
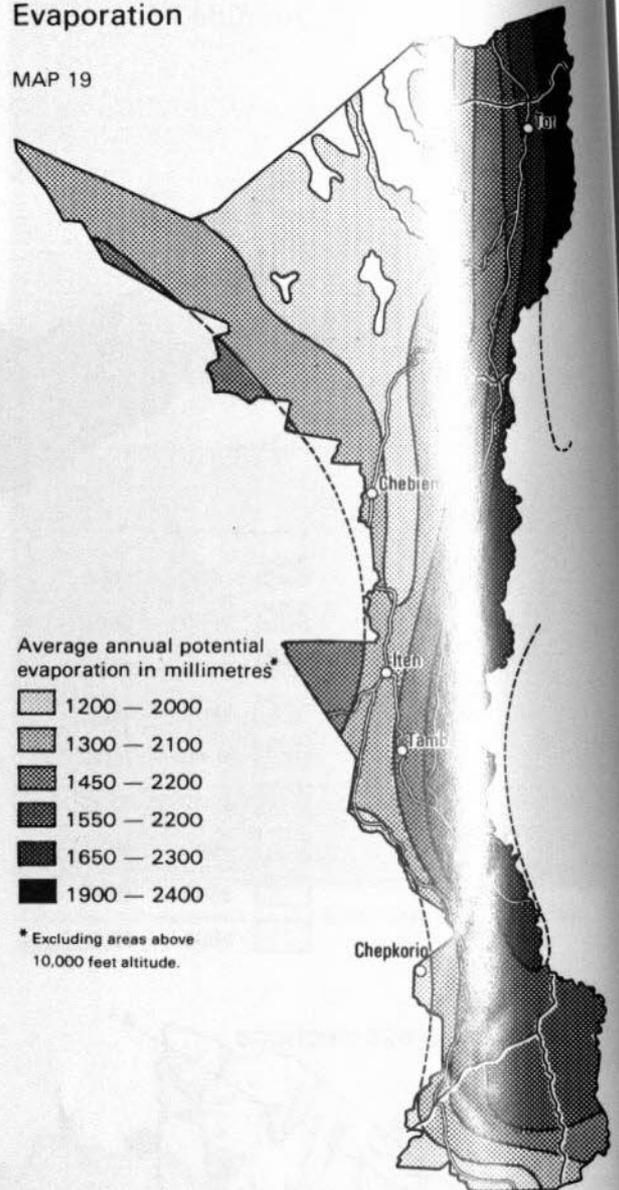
MAP 18



Source: Ministry of Water Development, 1983.

Evaporation

MAP 19

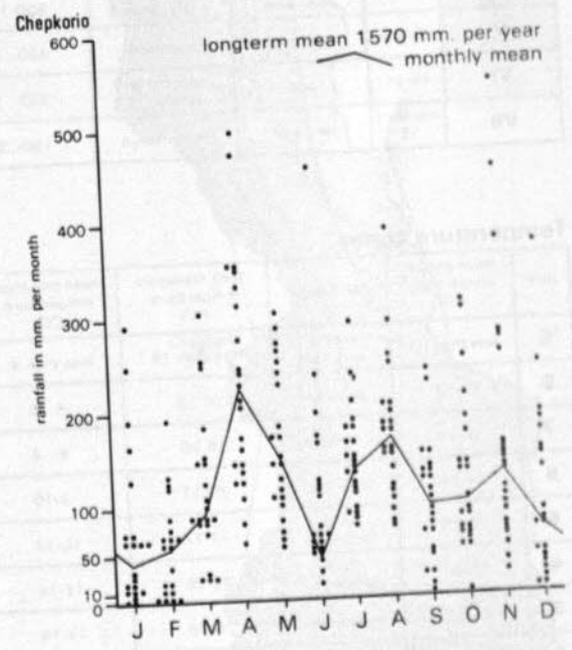
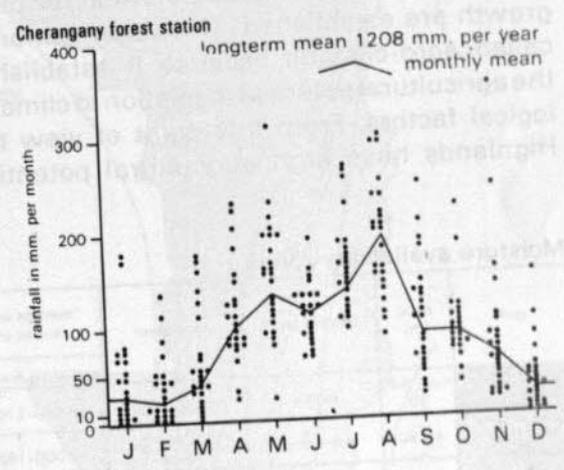
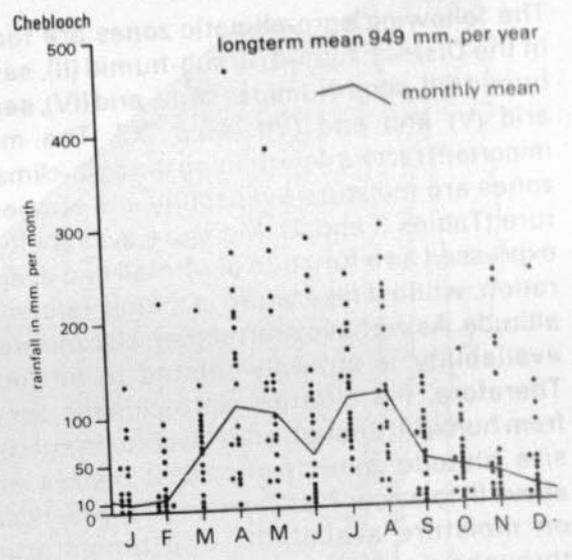


Source: Agro-climatic zone map of Kenya. Kenya Soil Survey, 1982.

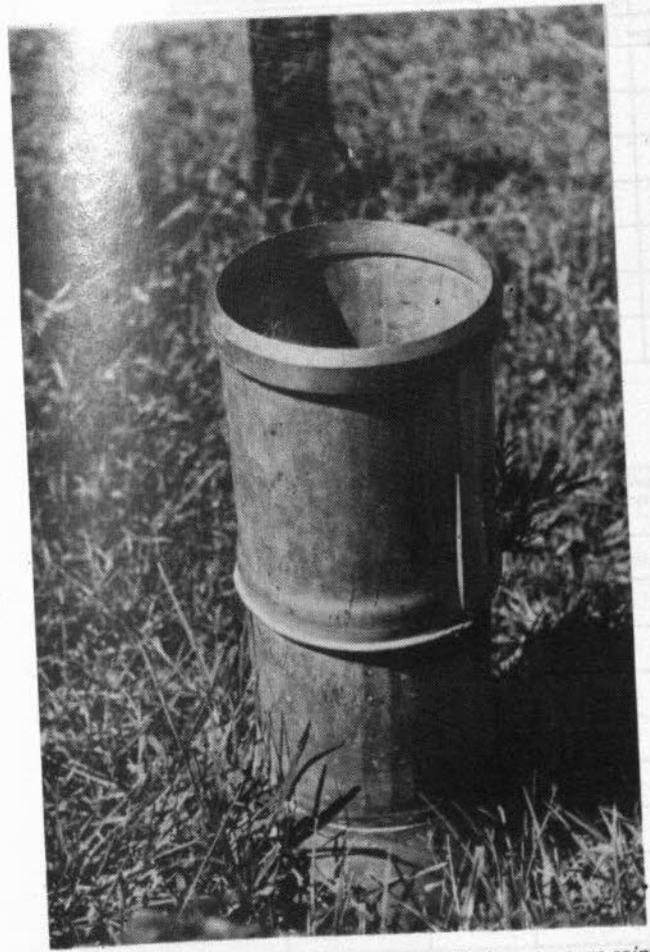
eastern part. There are two rainfall-periods in a year: March to June and June to December. These periods are shorter in the areas of less rainfall. On average sixty percent of the precipitation occurs in the second period. Above quoted rainfall-figures are based on long-term average, measured over periods of twenty to forty years and more. However, rainfall varies from one year to the next and yearly rainfall figures as low as 850 millimetres in the areas of highest rainfall and 220 millimetres in the areas of lowest rainfall may occur in certain years. The following stations show typical rainfall for three different zones in the District (Figure 4). Chepkorio (central part) has a long-term average rainfall of 1570 millimetres per year, unevenly distributed with peaks in April, August and November. Chebloch (eastern part) has an average rainfall of 949

millimetres per year, somewhat unevenly distributed and with peaks in April-May and July-August. Cherangany Forest Station (western part) has an average yearly rainfall of 1208 millimetres per year with peaks in May and August. It is noted from the diagrams how monthly rainfall can vary greatly from year to year and how minimum and maximum rainfall for a given month may fluctuate by several hundred millimetres. In the whole District, high rainfall is accompanied by low evaporation and low rainfall by high evaporation (Map 19). This means that the moisture-regime in high rainfall areas is even more favourable to crop production than would appear from the rainfall figures alone, while in the low rainfall areas the lack of rainfall is accentuated by high evaporation rates and makes the area even less suitable for the growing of crops. As we will see in the next paragraph, the ratio rainfall to potential evaporation is one of the factors influencing potential for plant growth. The highest evaporation occurs during the months of December through April with an extreme in March. There is a clear relationship between altitude and evaporation; seasonal variation at higher altitude is considerably greater than variation at lower altitude.

Rainfall dispersion **FIGURE 4**



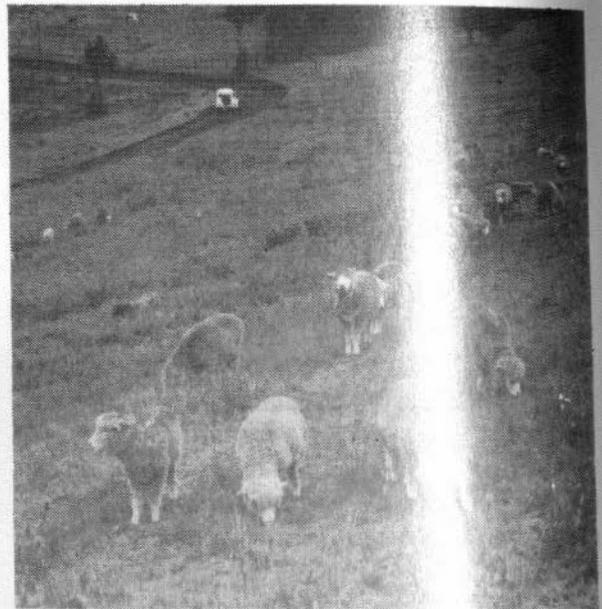
Source: Own research.



In various places gauges have been installed to measure rainfall.

Agro-Climatic Zones

The following agro-climatic zones are found in the District: humid (I), sub-humid (II), semi-humid (III), semi-humid to semi-arid (IV), semi-arid (V) and arid (VI) (Map 20). The most important factors determining the agro-climatic zones are moisture availability and temperature (Tables 3 and 4). Moisture availability is expressed as a function of rainfall and evaporation, while temperature is mainly related to altitude. As we have seen earlier, also moisture availability is strongly related to altitude. Therefore, the different agro-climatic zones from humid (I) through arid (VI) occur in successive altitude zones from 3000 metres and above (I) to below 1000 metres (VI). Dependent on moisture availability and temperature throughout the year the number of growing days in each zone and its potential for plant growth are established. The classification is called agro-climatic because it establishes the agricultural potential in relation to climatological factors. From this point of view the Highlands have high agricultural potential,



Merino sheep in the Cherangany hills

the Escarpment medium and the Valley marginal agricultural potential. The marginal semi-arid area gets special attention for development. For administrative purposes the area called semi-arid includes agro-climatic zones IV, V and VI (Map 22).

Moisture availability zones

TABLE 3

zone	r/Eo (%)	classification	vegetation	average annual rainfall (mm)	Eo average annual potential evaporation (mm)	potential for plant growth	risk of failure of an adapted maize crop	average number of growing days
				excluding areas above 10,000 ft altitude				
I	more than 80	humid	moist forest	1100-2700	1200-2000	very high	extremely low (0-1%)	365
II	65-80	sub-humid	moist and dry forest	1000-1600	1300-2100	high	very low (1-5%)	290-365
III	50-65	semi-humid	dry forest and moist woodland	600-1400	1450-2200	high to medium	fairly low (5-10%)	235-290
IV	40-50	semi-humid to semi-arid	dry woodland and bushland	800-1100	1550-2200	medium	low (10-25%)	180-235
V	25-40	semi-arid	bushland	450-900	1650-2300	medium to low	high (25-75%)	110-180
VI	15-25	arid	bushland and scrubland	300-550	1900-2400	low	very high (75-95%)	75-110
VII	less than 15	very arid	desert scrub	150-350	2100-2500	very low	extremely high (95-100%)	

Temperature zones

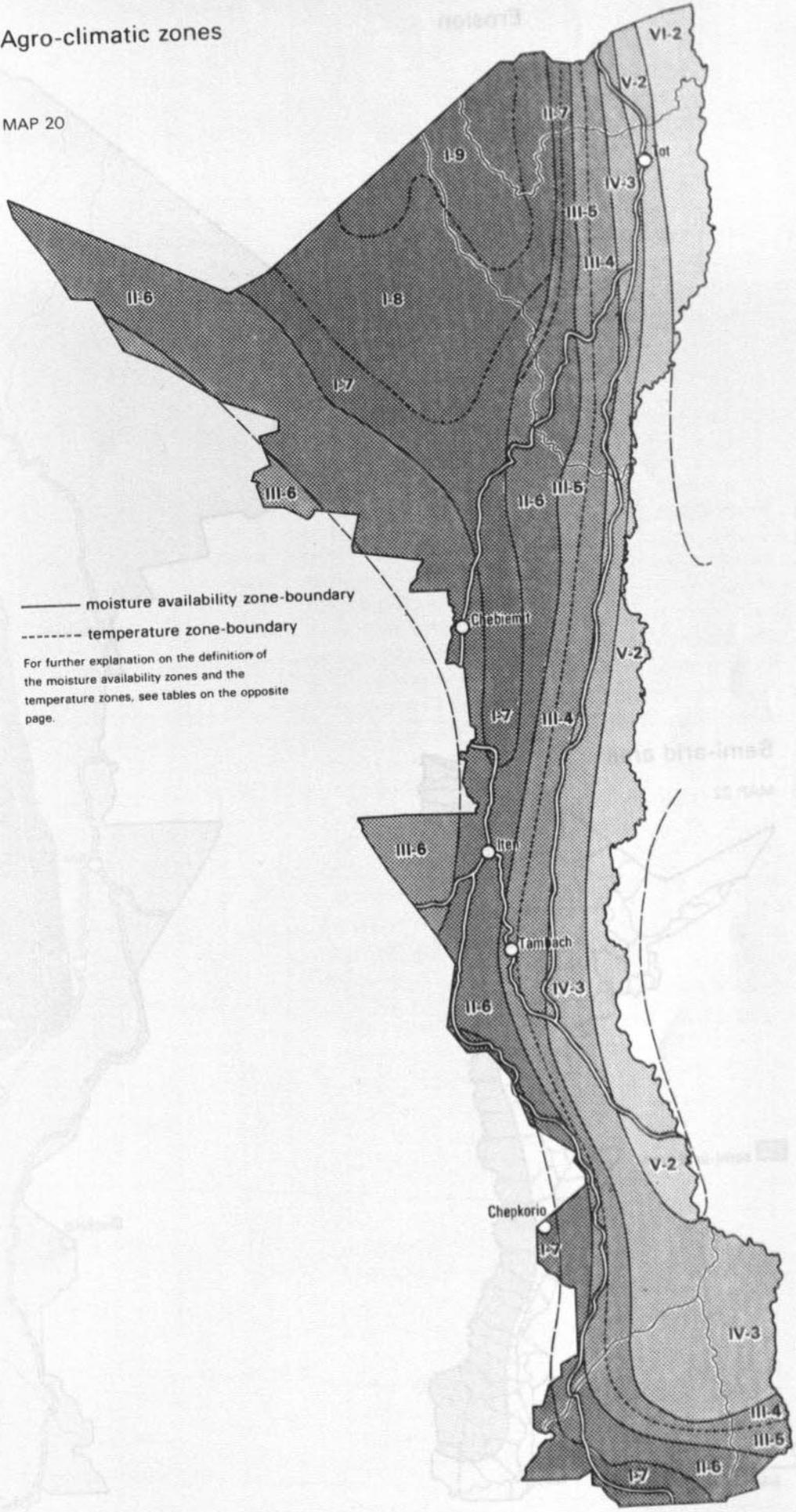
TABLE 4

zone	mean annual temperature (°C)	classification	mean maximum temperature (°C)	mean minimum temperature (°C)	absolute minimum temperature (°C)	night frost	altitude (feet)	altitude (meters)	general description
9	less than 10	cold to very cold	less than 16	less than 4	less than -4	very common	more than 10,000	more than 3050	Afro-Alpine Highlands
8	10-12	very cool	16-18	4-6	-4 to -2	common	9000-10,000	2750-3050	Upper Highlands
7	12-14	cool	18-20	6-8	-2 to 0	occasional	8000-9000	2450-2750	
6	14-16	fairly cool	20-22	8-10	0-2	rare	7000-8000	2150-2450	Lower Highlands
5	16-18	cool temperate	22-24	10-12	2-4	very rare	6000-7000	1850-2150	
4	18-20	warm temperate	24-26	12-14	4-6	none	5000-6000	1500-1850	Midlands
3	20-22*	fairly warm	26-28	14-16	6-8	none	4000-5000	1200-1500	
2	22-24*	warm	28-30	16-18	8-10	none	3000-4000	900-1200	
1	24-30*	fairly hot to very hot	30-36	18-24	10-16	none	0-3000	0-900	Lowlands

* these are averages for the whole country, for areas in and west of the Rift Valley the temperature range is one degree warmer and for areas east of the Rift Valley one degree colder than indicated.

Agro-climatic zones

MAP 20

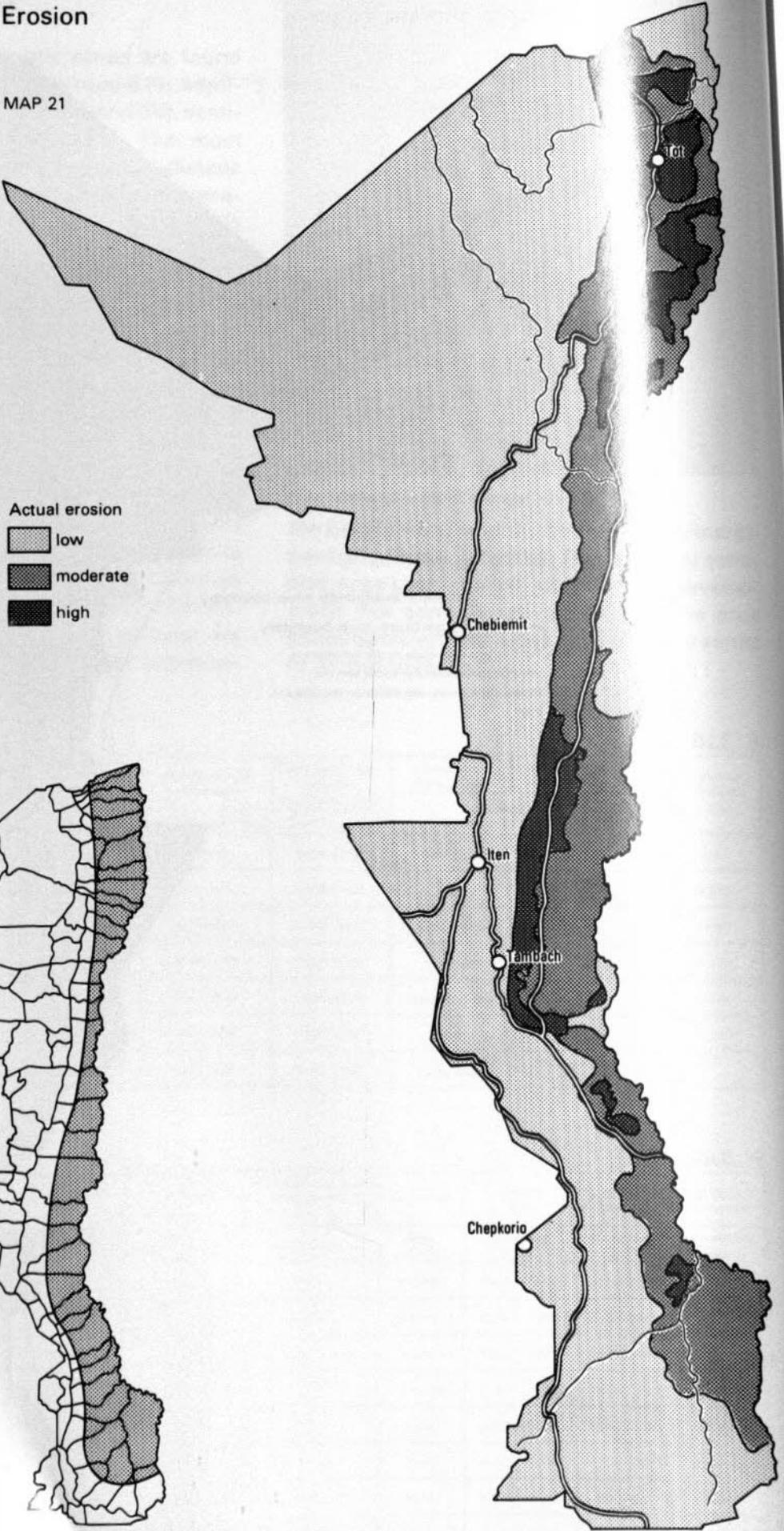


0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Agro-climatic zone map of Kenya, Kenya Soil Survey, 1982.

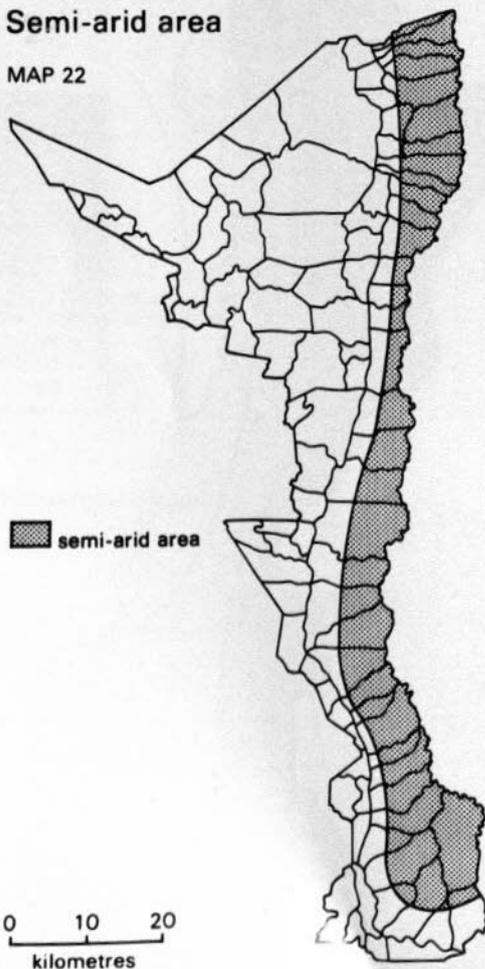
Erosion

MAP 21



Semi-arid area

MAP 22



0 10 20
kilometres

Source: Agro-climatic map of Kenya, 1982.
Kenya Soil Survey

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Landsat, 1976

3. POPULATION

ELGEYO AND MARAKWET

The majority of the population of Elgeyo Marakwet District belongs to two sub-tribes of the Kalenjin group. These sub-tribes are the Elgeyo or Keiyo and the Marakwet or Markweta. The Elgeyo live mainly in the southern part of the District; the Marakwet mainly in the northern part. The boundary separating the two groups is around Chebiemit in the Highlands and Koitilial in the Valley. Several publications have been written on the Elgeyo as well as on the Marakwet (see DISTRICT BIBLIOGRAPHY); here we will limit ourselves to a brief description of each group.

Marakwet

The Marakwet⁴ are a group, that originated with five territorial groups, which associated with each other due to their common residence along the Kerio Valley and the Cherangany Hills. They are the Endo, Markweta and Almo in the Valley and the Borokot and Cherangany in the Hills. Traditional Marakwet society is divided into thirteen patrilineal clans, each divided into several exogamic sections. The clans cut across the territorial groups. Each individual, in order to become an adult member of society, has to be initiated into one of eight age-sets, which traverse the clan. Territorial groups, thus, are intersected by the clan-structure and age-sets. There is, therefore, a strong structural basis for the sense of social solidarity integral to the Marakwet. Communal activities in Marakwet society are concerned with agriculture, (especially irrigated agriculture), animal husbandry, rituals in relation to husbandry and war, and rituals of social security.

Elgeyo

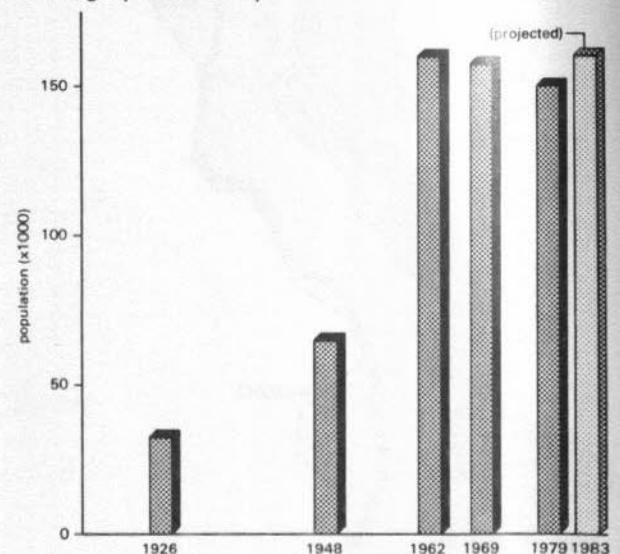
The Elgeyo⁵ is a mixture of people who came to the area from all directions and divided the country between them in sections extending from the Highlands, down the Escarpment and into the Valley. Originally, there were sixteen sections, inhabited by patrilineal clans divided into several exogamic totem-groups. The Elgeyo had eight age-sets of half a generation each. Traditionally, the women do most of

the work in the fields, while the men take care of the livestock. The Elgeyo are generally known to have more interest in livestock, especially cattle, than in crops. Traditionally, there was some cooperation among neighbours with regards to crop production, while with regards to cattle the practice used to exist of scattering the animals among herd associates in different parts. The Elgeyo as pastoralists suffered a lot due to the alienation of parts of their grazing lands and salt licks by the Europeans during colonial times.

DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY

Historical data on population growth are available through various censuses. The reliability of these figures is sometimes questionable. Problems may have occurred, where figures were based on tax-lists or where enumerators were unable to cover an area completely. Such problems may have been more important for the earliest censuses, but even to date have not been solved completely. We will have to bear this in mind when interpreting the data presented in Figure 5.

Demographic history



Source: Various censuses.

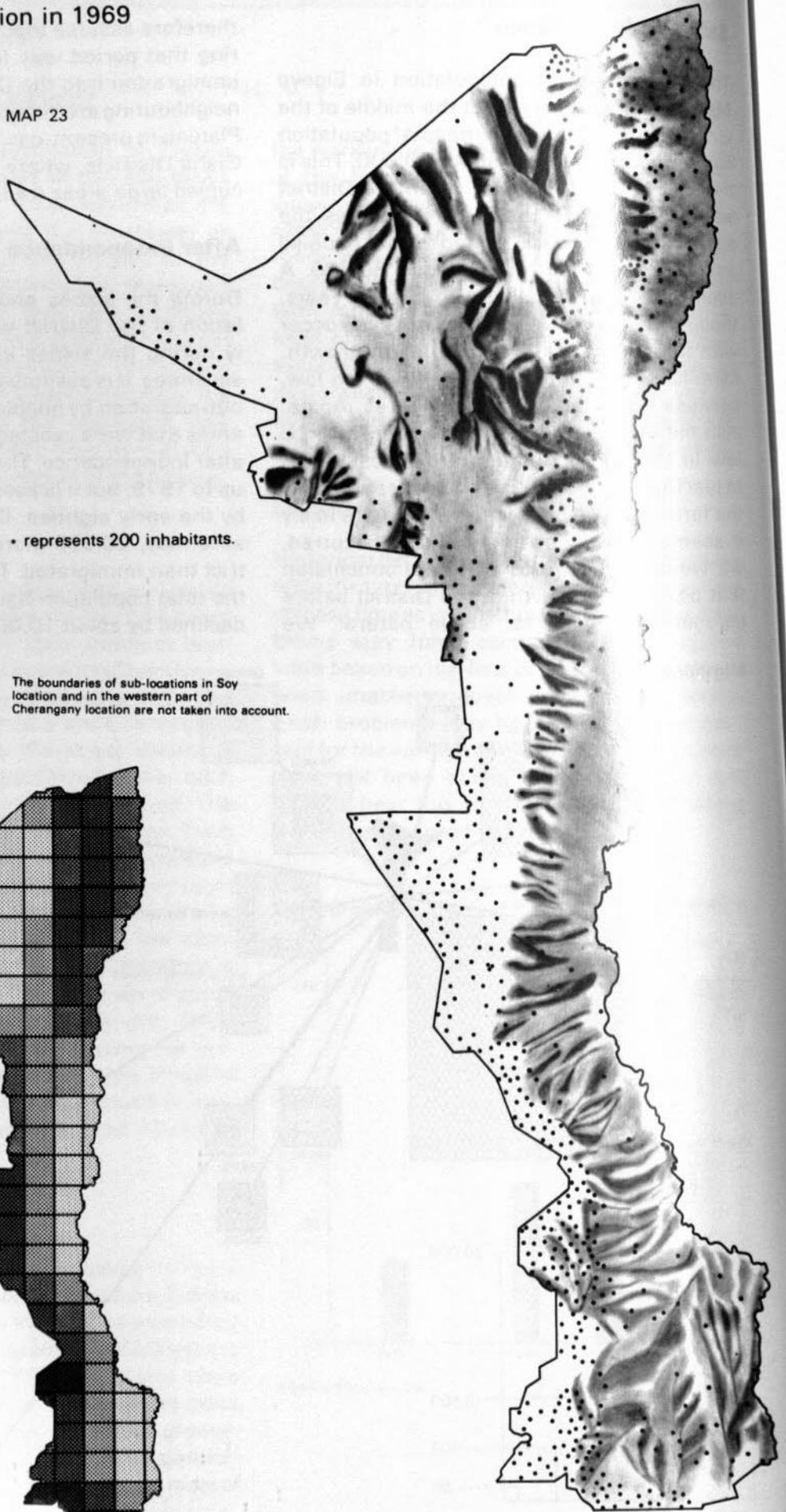
FIGURE 5

4. This description is based on Kipkorir B.E.: "The Marakwet of Kenya, a preliminary study", Nairobi, 1973.

5. This description is based on Massam J.A.: "The Cliff Dwellers of Kenya", London, 1927.

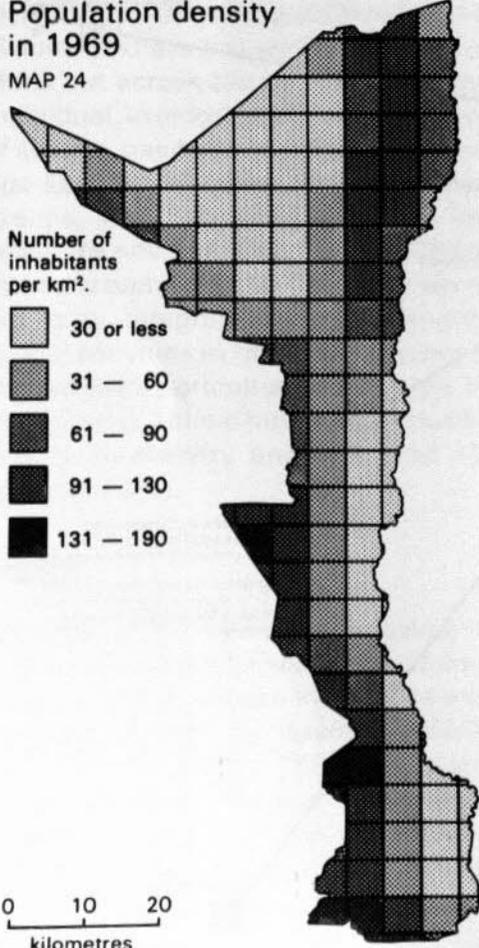
Population distribution in 1969
By sub-location

MAP 23



Population density in 1969

MAP 24



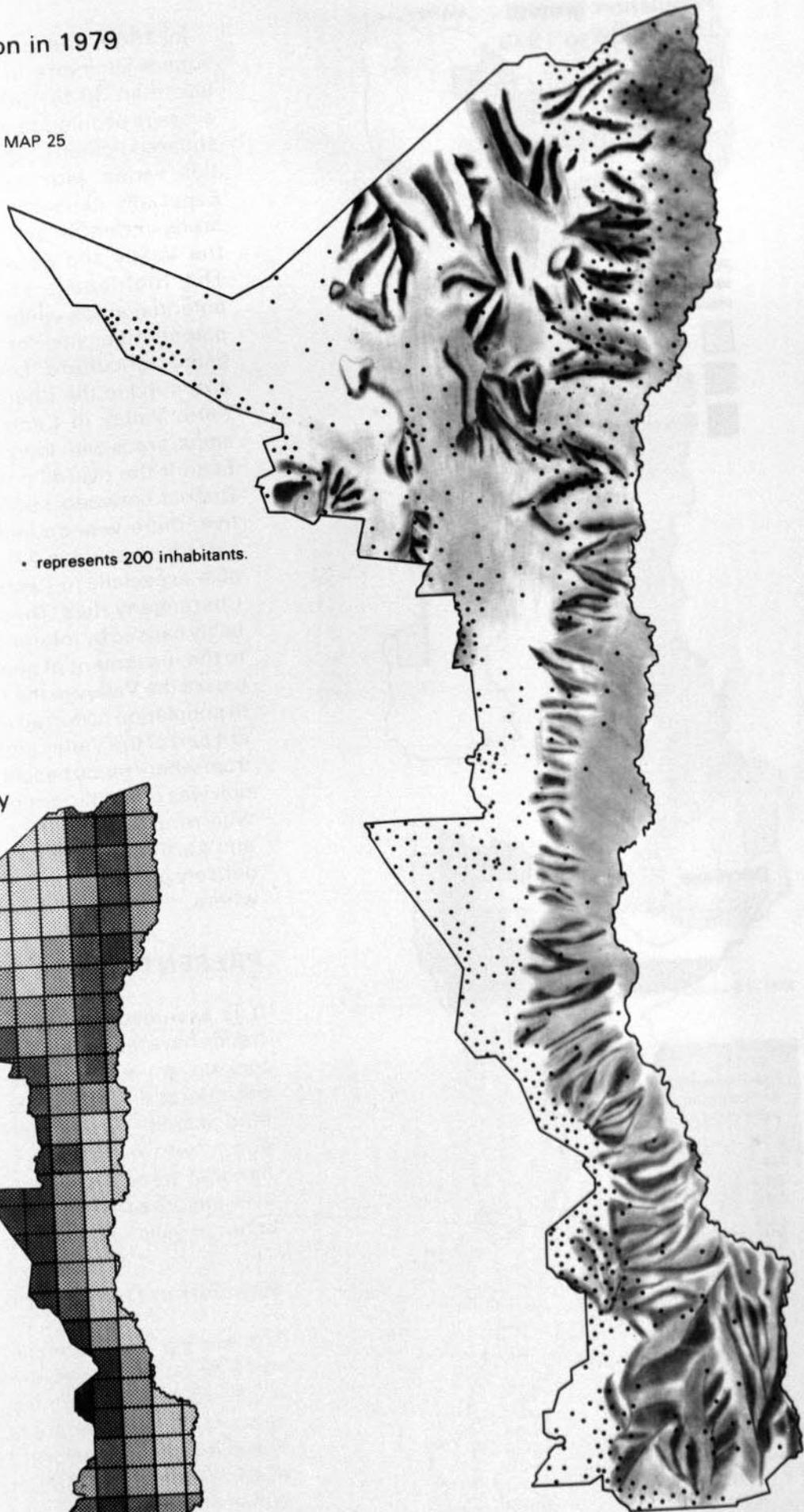
Source: Population census, C.B.S. 1969.

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Population census, C.B.S., 1969.

Population distribution in 1979
By sub-location

MAP 25

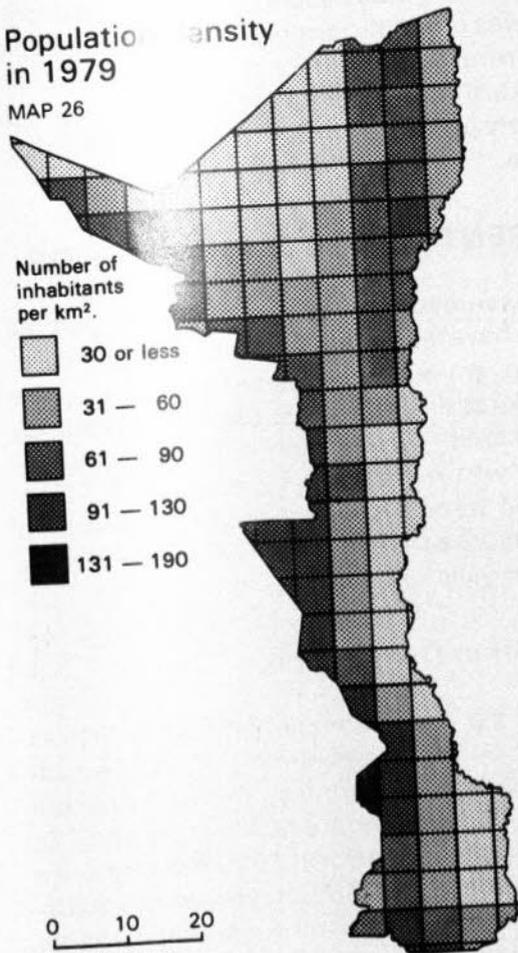


Population density
in 1979

MAP 26

Number of
inhabitants
per km².

- 30 or less
- ▨ 31 — 60
- ▩ 61 — 90
- 91 — 130
- 131 — 190

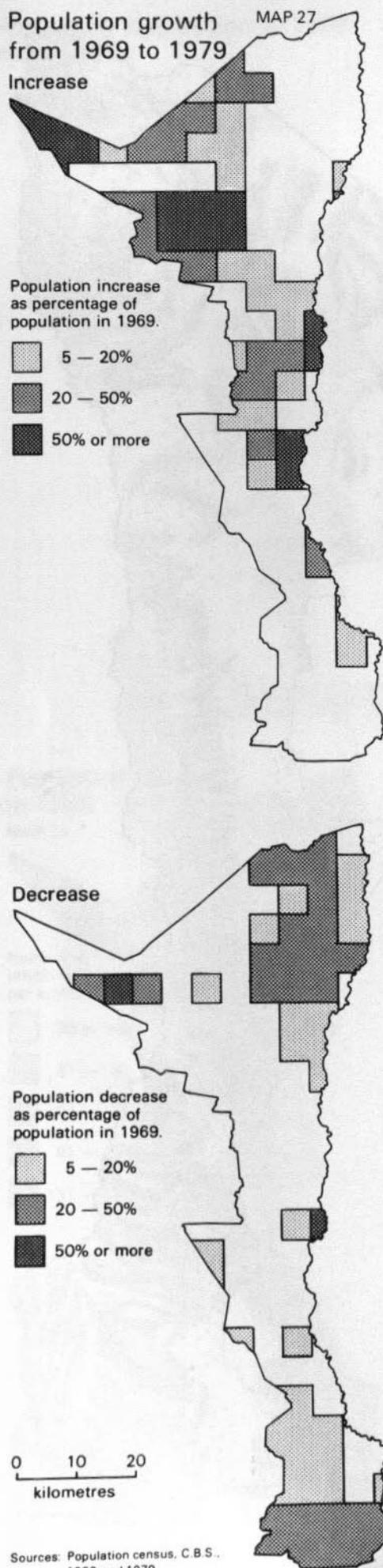


0 10 20
kilometres

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Population census, C.B.S., 1979.

Source: Population census, C.B.S., 1979.



In 1969, the number of inhabitants per square kilometre in the District varied from less than 30 to 190 (Maps 23 and 24). The average population density was 57 people per square kilometre. The density of the population varies with the potential of the area. Especially densely populated are the Highlands in Central and Southern Divisions and the Valley and Escarpment in Tot Division. The Highland areas are naturally high-potential areas while Tot Division has a high potential because of the possibility for irrigated agriculture. Low population densities are found in the Cherangany Hills and in the Kerio Valley in Central and Southern Divisions: areas with low potential for agriculture. Even if the overall population growth in the District between 1969 and 1979 was negative, there was an increase in population in certain areas (Map 27). An increase is noticeable especially in Central Division and in the Cherangany Hills. These increases were probably caused by migration, and may be related to the movement of people from the northern part of the Valley to the Highlands. A decrease in population occurred especially in the northern part of the Valley and in Southern Division, from where many people migrated. This migration was probably partly remigration by people who returned to where they had come from and partly out-migration by people who left densely populated areas to look for land elsewhere.

PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

It is assumed that at present demographic trends have largely stabilized and major migratory movements have ceased. However, some out-migration will persist because of relative land scarcity. This would imply that population growth in the District will generally follow national trends for rural areas, meaning an average growth rate of approximately 3.5 per cent per year.

Population Distribution

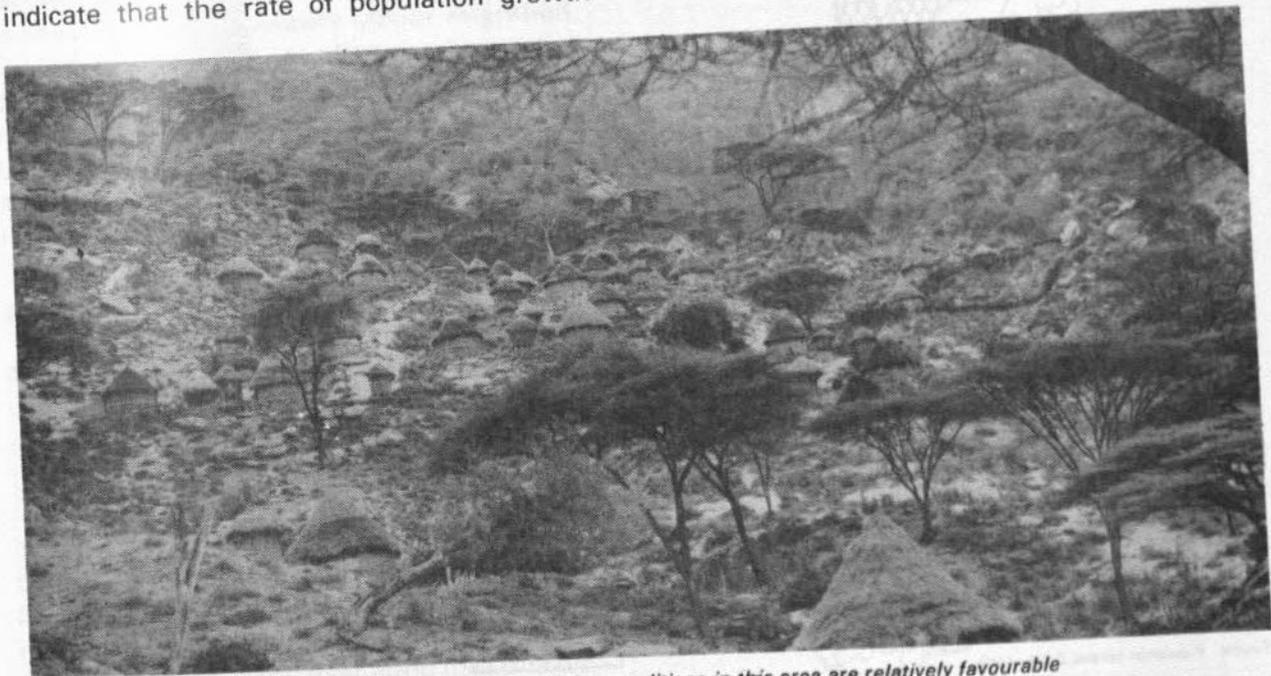
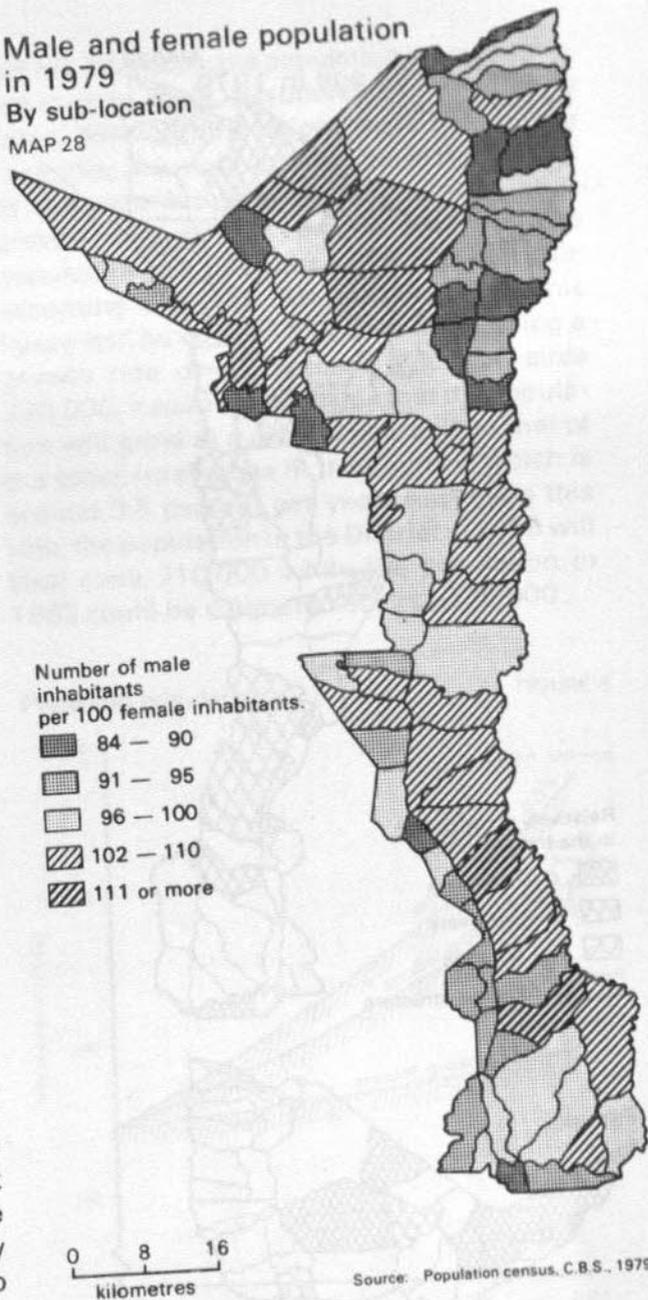
The average population density in the District in 1979 was 53 inhabitants per square kilometre and varied from less than 30 in some areas to 190 in other areas (Maps 25 and 26). The distribution pattern in 1979 became more even, compared to 1969. However, the distribution of the population throughout the District indeed remained very uneven. In the northern part the population is mostly concentrated in the Kerio Valley and along the Escarpment,

while in the southern part, the population is concentrated in the Highlands. The highest population densities are found in Mosop location. Probably activity in the District is somewhat less uniformly distributed than the population because somebody living in the Highlands may well have interests in crops or livestock in the Valley and on the Escarpment and the other way around.

Population Characteristics

The sex ratio in the different sub-locations in the District varies from 84 men for every 100 women to more than 111 men for every 100 women (Map 28). In seventy-nine sub-locations the situation is quite average with numbers of men per 100 women varying between 91 and 110. In twelve sub-locations—out of which ten are in Tot and Northern Divisions—the number of men per 100 women is somewhat low, between 84 and 90. In eight sub-locations—six out of which are in Northern Division—the number of men is somewhat high, more than 111 men per 100 women. Apparently, the men of a number of families from Tot and Northern Divisions leave their women behind in charge of the fields and move to other areas where they keep their livestock. Map 29 shows the sub-locations where men and women in various age-groups are over-represented, compared to the average for the District. The population pyramid of the district shows that we are dealing with a fast growing population (Figure 7). The base of the pyramid is very wide and becomes increasingly narrow above the age of twenty. This seems to indicate that the rate of population growth

Male and female population
in 1979
By sub-location
MAP 28



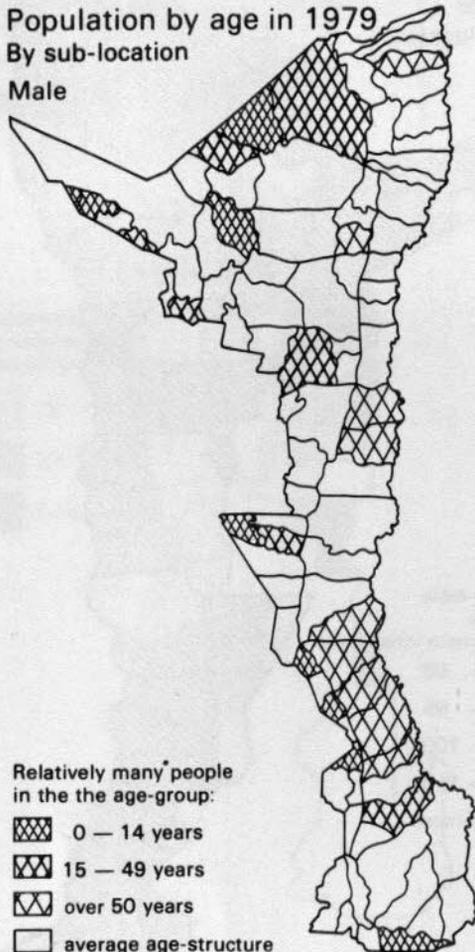
The Escarpment in Tot Division is densely populated; living conditions in this area are relatively favourable

MAP 29

Population by age in 1979

By sub-location

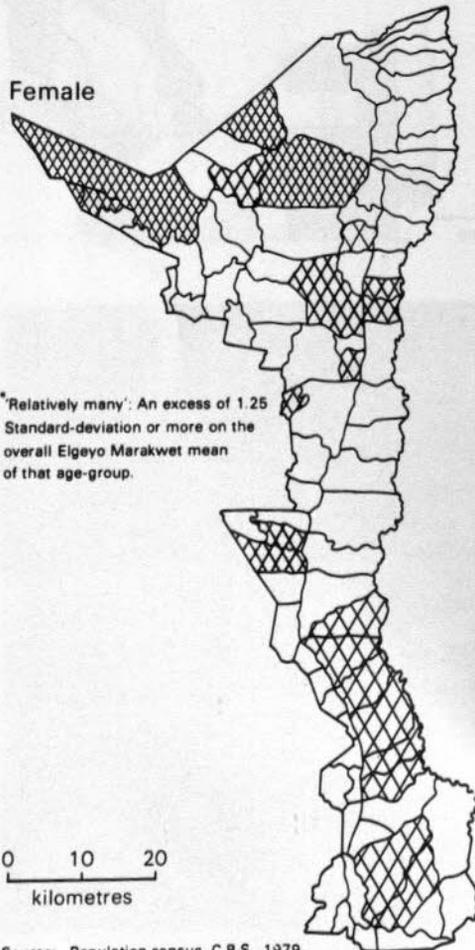
Male



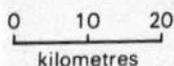
Relatively many* people in the the age-group:

-  0 — 14 years
-  15 — 49 years
-  over 50 years
-  average age-structure

Female



*'Relatively many': An excess of 1.25 Standard-deviation or more on the overall Elgeyo Marakwet mean of that age-group.



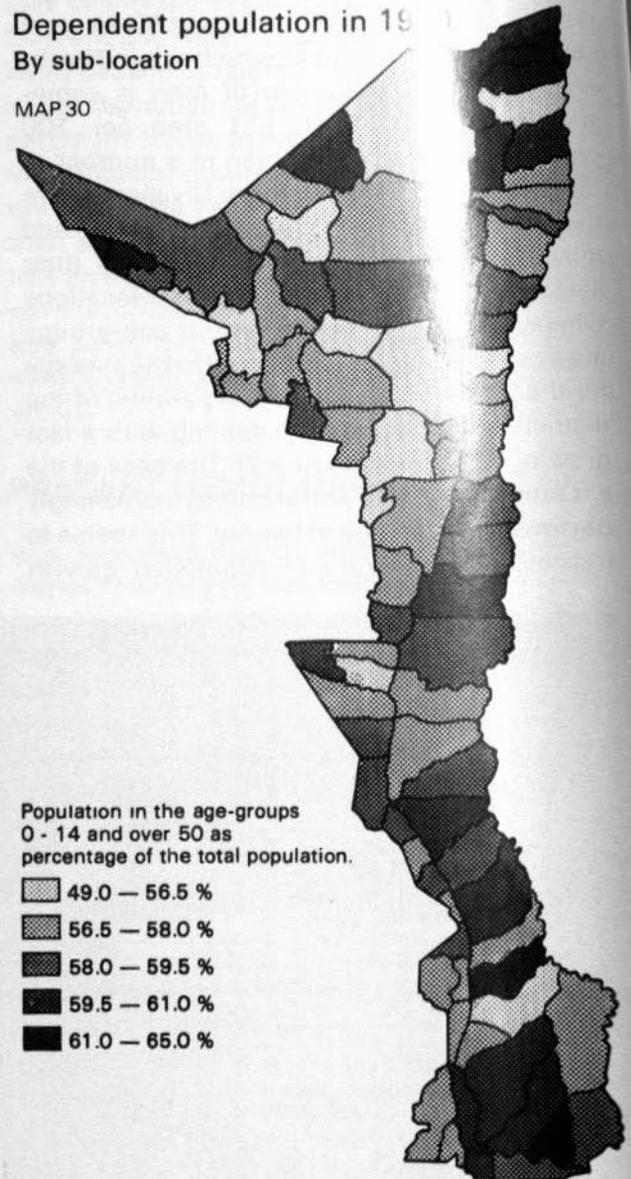
Source: Population census, C.B.S., 1979.

increased considerably about twenty years ago. It is assumed that this increase in growth rate is related to a decrease in child mortality. Roughly forty-five percent of the population is below fifteen years and about thirty percent is of school-going age. About ten percent of the population is older than fifty. The group between fifteen and fifty years old represents about forty-five percent of the population. This is the economically most active group that has to provide for the younger and the older people. Approximately fifty-five percent of the people in the District is either below fifteen or above fifty years of age. These are the groups that are economically dependent (Map 30). Of course, this is a concept of relative importance; it does not mean that children and old people do not in any way contribute to their livelihood. Children and old people do contribute to activities in

Dependent population in 1979

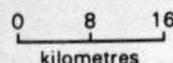
By sub-location

MAP 30



Population in the age-groups 0 - 14 and over 50 as percentage of the total population.

-  49.0 — 56.5 %
-  56.5 — 58.0 %
-  58.0 — 59.5 %
-  59.5 — 61.0 %
-  61.0 — 65.0 %

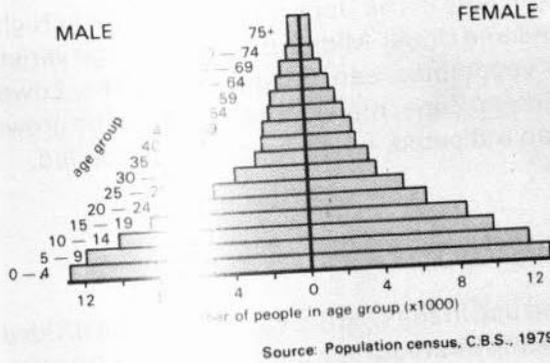


Source: Population census, C.B.S., 1979.

rural life: herding of livestock, bird-scaring, handicrafts, carrying of water and firewood. However, the contribution of children becomes less since more importance is attached to going to school and the contribution of old people is of relatively minor importance. Therefore, the

Age structure

FIGURE 7



burden of providing for the maintenance of the families is carried by a minority of forty-five percent, a small percentage in a predominantly rural society. However, this situation will improve gradually in time, when those who are now children will join the group of providers. Within the District, certain areas have a bigger group which is in the dependent age than other areas. Especially certain areas in the Kerio Valley: Endo and Mokoro locations and Kocholwo and Soy locations. This might have to do with the fact that people belonging to the age-group between fifteen and fifty have left the area, leaving the children and old people behind. A not uncommon phenomenon in isolated areas with difficult living conditions is seasonal and temporary labour migration. During the dry season, after the harvest, a considerable number of adult men leave for a few months in order to earn some cash in Uasin Gishu or elsewhere. It is likely that some of them find more or less stable jobs, lasting more than a few months per year.

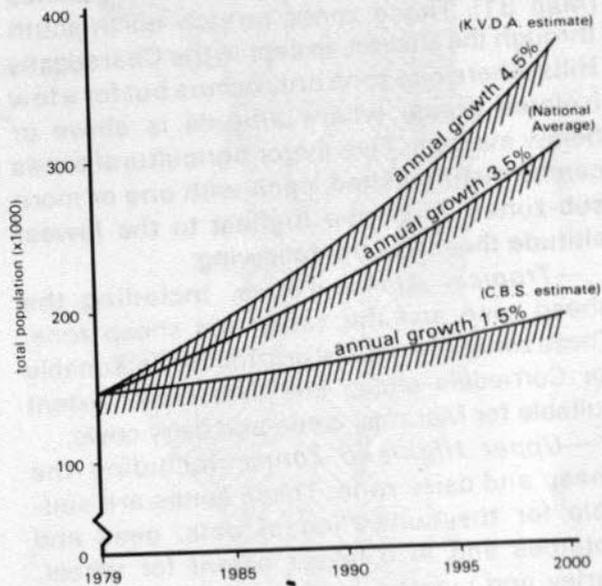
Population Growth

Population growth in the District has shown a very irregular pattern. From 1926 to 1962 there was an enormous increase, while between 1962 and 1979, the population actually decreased. A decrease was noted especially between 1969 and 1979. However, assuming that the negative growth of the population between 1962 and 1979 was due to out-migration largely outnumbering natural growth and immigration, and assuming that this out-migration has reduced to normal levels during

the late seventies, the population is now expected to grow again. Assuming different growth rates, different projections have been made regarding the number of people in the District in the near future (Figure 8). Assuming a growth rate of 1.5 percent per year, the population will total circa 169,500 in 1989; assuming a growth rate of 3.5 percent this figure will be circa 210,000, and assuming a growth rate of 4.5 percent it will be circa 230,000. It seems most likely that the population will grow at a rate comparable to that of the other rural areas in the country, which is around 3.5 percent per year. Assuming this rate, the population in the District in 1989 will total circa 210,000 while the population in 1983 could be estimated at circa 170,000.

Projected population

FIGURE 8



4. AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

There are various zones in the District with different agricultural potential. Three different types of land-use can be distinguished: land used for cultivation of crops, animal husbandry and non-agricultural purposes. Different technologies for agricultural production exist side by side. Depending on the area, more or less use is made of agricultural inputs and machinery and local or exotic animals are kept for livestock.

Potential Zones

Due to the large variation in altitude within the District, as many as nine different agricultural potential zones can be distinguished (Map 31). These zones stretch north-south through the District, except in the Charangany Hills where one zone only occurs but for a few isolated areas, where altitude is above or below average. Five major agricultural zones can be distinguished, each with one or more sub-zones. From the highest to the lowest altitude these are the following:

—*Tropical Alpine Zones*, including the sheep zone and the cattle and sheep zone. These zones are natural grazing zones, suitable for Corriedale sheep and to a lesser extent suitable for Merinos, cattle and dairy cows.

—*Upper Highland Zones*, including the sheep and dairy zone. These zones are suitable for the cultivation of oats, peas and potatoes and to a lesser extent for wheat, barley and pyrethrum. Suitable livestock for these zones: Merino sheep and dairy cows.

—*Lower Highland Zones*, including wheat, maize and barley zone and wheat, maize and pyrethrum zone. Suitable crops for these zones are: wheat, maize, peas, horse-beans, potatoes, linseed, rapeseed, barley, flax. Less suitable crops are: finger millet, beans, pyrethrum. Suitable livestock for these zones: dairy cows and cattle.

—*Upper Midland Zones*, including sunflower and maize zone. Suitable crops for these zones are: sorghum, grain-amaranth, sisal. Less suitable crops are: maize, finger millet, beans, groundnuts, pigeon peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sunflower, castor, pineapple. It is possible to keep grade-cattle in these zones.

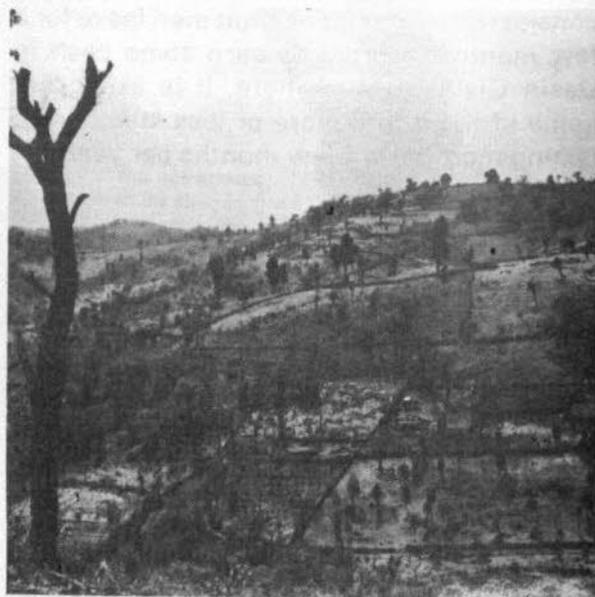
—*Lower Midland Zones*, including marginal cotton zone and livestock, millet zone. Crops suitable for these zones are: horsegrains,

safflor, dwarf castor, sisal, jojoba. Less suitable are: maize, sorghum, millet, grams, peas, beans, groundnuts, cotton, sunflower, cassava, castor. Suitable livestock for these zones are: cattle, sheep and goats.

Especially in the Upper Highland and Lower Highland and Upper Midland Zones, a large variety of vegetables can be grown. In the Lower Midland Zone, many more crops can be grown than indicated, when irrigation is applied.

Land Use

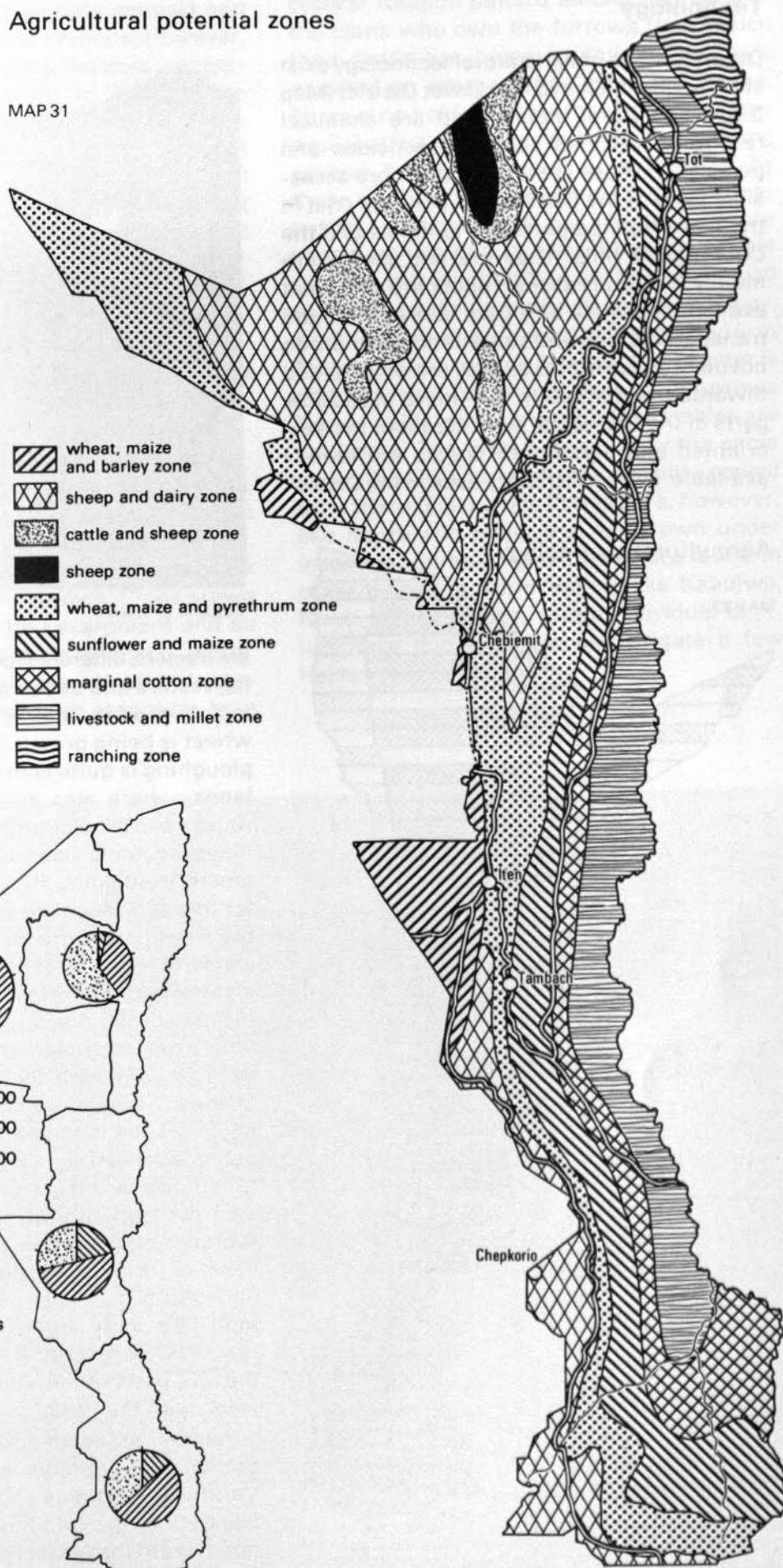
Land use in the District can roughly be divided into three categories: land used for cultivation of crops, land used for animal husbandry and land used for non-agricultural purposes (Map 32). The third category, non-agricultural land, has the following uses: forest, mining, game and settlement. In Northern and Southern Divisions, the non-agricultural land is mainly forest. In Central Division there is some forest and the Rimoi Game Reserve. In Southern Division, there are the fluorite mines and some forest. The land used for cultivation of crops in Tot Division is only about five percent of the total area. In Northern and Southern Divisions it is about fifteen percent and in Central Division twenty. Almost half of the total District area is used for animal husbandry. These are half the areas of Southern and Central Divisions and almost half the areas of Tot and Northern Divisions.



Small-scale farming near Kipsaiya.

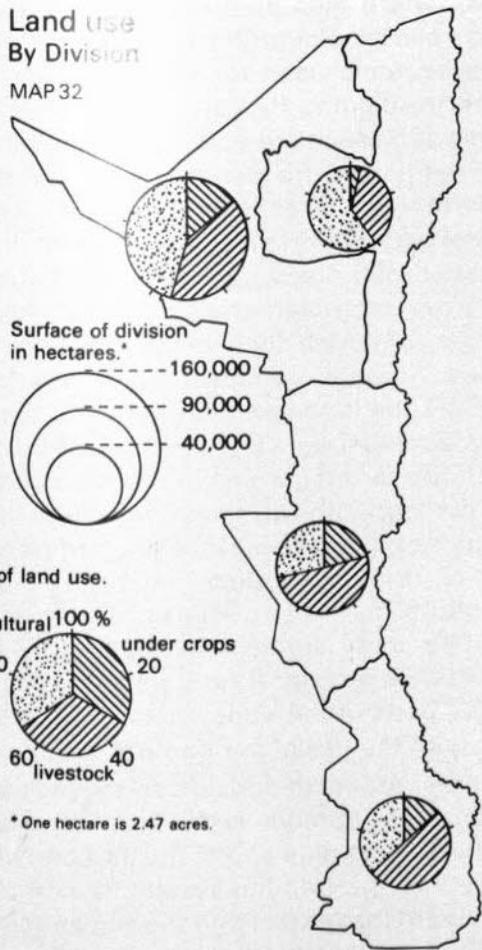
Agricultural potential zones

MAP 31



-  wheat, maize and barley zone
-  sheep and dairy zone
-  cattle and sheep zone
-  sheep zone
-  wheat, maize and pyrethrum zone
-  sunflower and maize zone
-  marginal cotton zone
-  livestock and millet zone
-  ranching zone

Land use By Division
MAP 32



Surface of division in hectares.*

- 160,000
- 90,000
- 40,000

Type of land use. non-agricultural 100 %

- 80 under crops
- 20 livestock
- 60
- 40

* One hectare is 2.47 acres.

0 10 20
kilometres

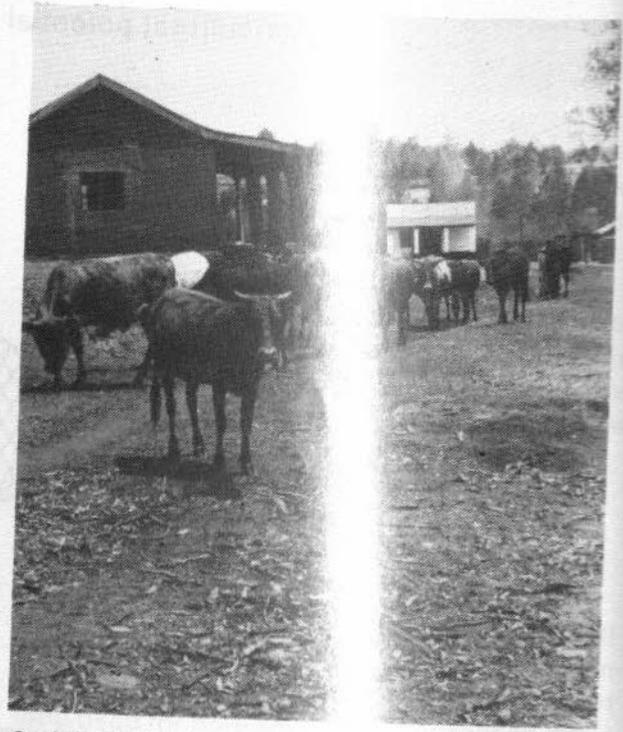
Source: Department of Agriculture, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1982.

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Jatzold, 1981.

Technology

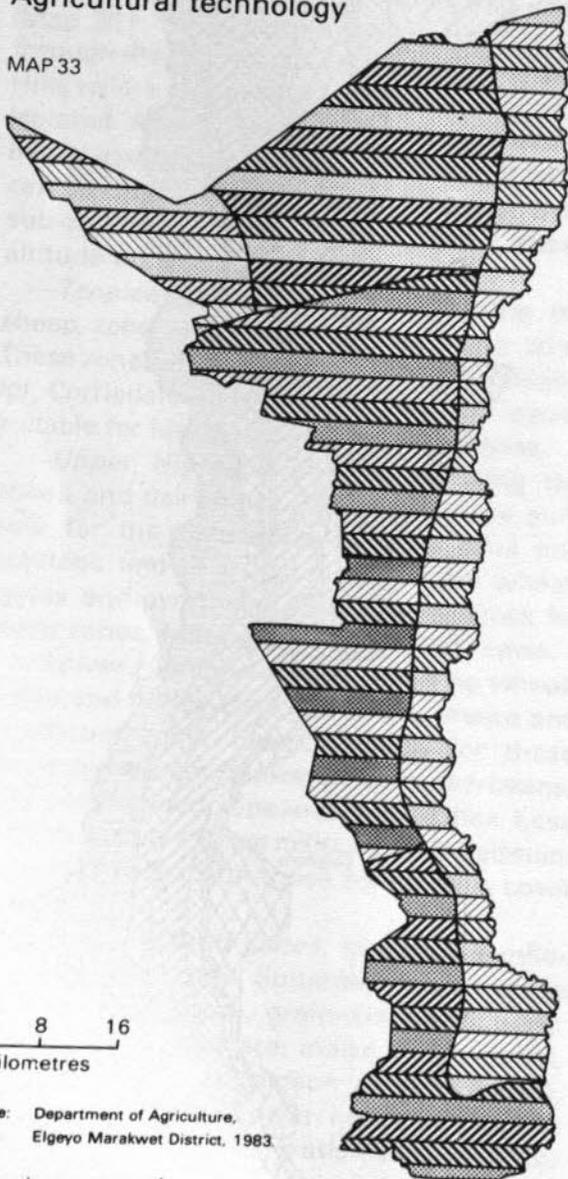
Different types of agricultural technology exist side by side in Elgeyo Marakwet District (Map 33). Agricultural inputs used are chemical fertilizers, certified seeds, insecticides and pesticides. These are used in the more accessible parts of the District, but generally not in the more isolated parts: Kerio Valley and the Cherangany Hills. They are not used there mainly for two reasons. Inputs are often not available because of a poor distribution and transport system, and subsistence farmers do not use outside inputs as they are not oriented towards the market. In the more accessible parts of the District farmers are more market-oriented and agricultural inputs are readily available. Farm machinery used in the District



Cattle in Chebiemit

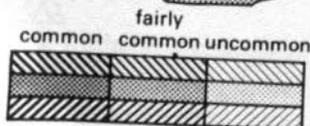
Agricultural technology

MAP 33



Source: Department of Agriculture,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Predominant types of
agricultural technology.
use of agricultural inputs
use of farm machinery
keeping of grade animals



are tractors, different types of ploughs, combine-harvesters and seeding machines. These are mainly used in Central Division, where some wheat is being grown. The use of tractors for ploughing is quite common all over the Highlands, where also animal traction is sometimes used for ploughing. In the Kerio Valley, however, tools used for soil cultivation are mostly the digging stick and the hoe. Reasons for this difference are scale of production and the condition of the terrain. Only a commercial farmer is interested in the use of a whole array of agricultural machines used for growing major cash-crops, such as wheat. Farmers who grow some cash-crops may hire a tractor in order to plough their lands. Subsistence-farmers, however, cannot afford such services and work the land with manual tools, mainly using family-labour. The condition of the terrain in the farming areas in the Highlands is such that agricultural machinery can be used. Along the Escarpment, however, and at the base of the Escarpment, no conventional agricultural machines can be used and manual tools are most suitable for this rocky and inaccessible terrain. If farmers can afford it, though, parts of the Valley-floor can be cultivated with the use of agricultural machinery.

Another aspect of agricultural technology is the type of animals kept; local or exotic. Various factors play a role: the importance of livestock in the farming system, the orientation toward the market and the climatological condition. In Central Division, where farmers are mainly dependent on crops, they may not

be interested in keeping grade animals and may just keep a few local animals. However, in Southern Division, where livestock is important, a farmer may want to improve the productivity of his animals and keep grade cattle. In Kerio Valley, an area with a hot climate, the keeping of grade animals will usually be discouraged because of prevalent diseases to which grade animals are not resistant.

Irrigation

Irrigated agriculture is practised in various parts of the Kerio Valley, where for the growing of certain crops and vegetables, (supplementary) irrigation is needed because of insufficient rainfall (May 34). First and foremost, irrigated crop cultivation is practised in Tot Division, where the rivers Embobot, Embolot, Embamon and Arrod feed an intricate network of about fifty irrigation furrows. Crops grown in small plots along the Escarpment and on the Valley Floor are mainly millet, maize, sorghum, cassava, bananas, cotton and vegetables. Crops are irrigated according to a

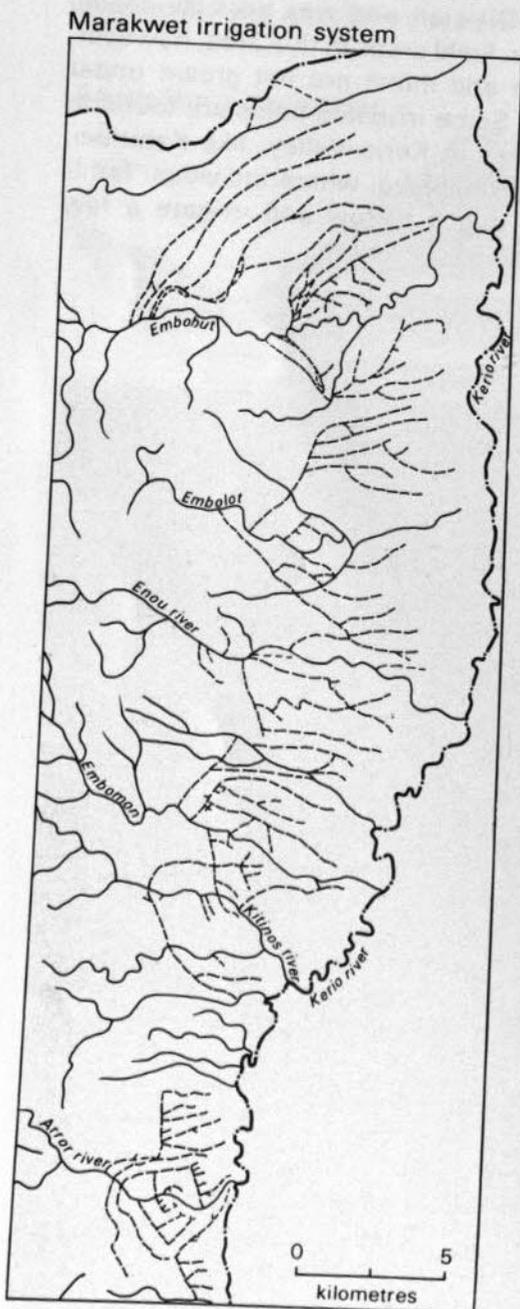
cyclical rotation pattern among members of the clans who own the furrows from which their fields are being irrigated. Fields are irrigated on average once every two weeks. There is no field structure for irrigation; all the available water is made to flood a field during several hours. The total area irrigated by these traditional irrigation furrows is estimated to be about 1500 ha. The furrows are simple canals dug by the Marakwet people over the last few hundred years with the use of locally available materials and technology. Another area where irrigation is practised is in Mutei location around Biretwo. Here, water is diverted from Torok river, and a few furrows lead to fields where fruits and vegetables are cultivated. The system is basically the same as in Tot Division and was possibly copied from there. Field crops in this area, however, like maize and millet are not grown under irrigation. Some irrigated fields are found in other places in Kerio Valley, like Kabulwo, Rimoi and Cheptebo, where individual families have dug a furrow and irrigate a few fields.



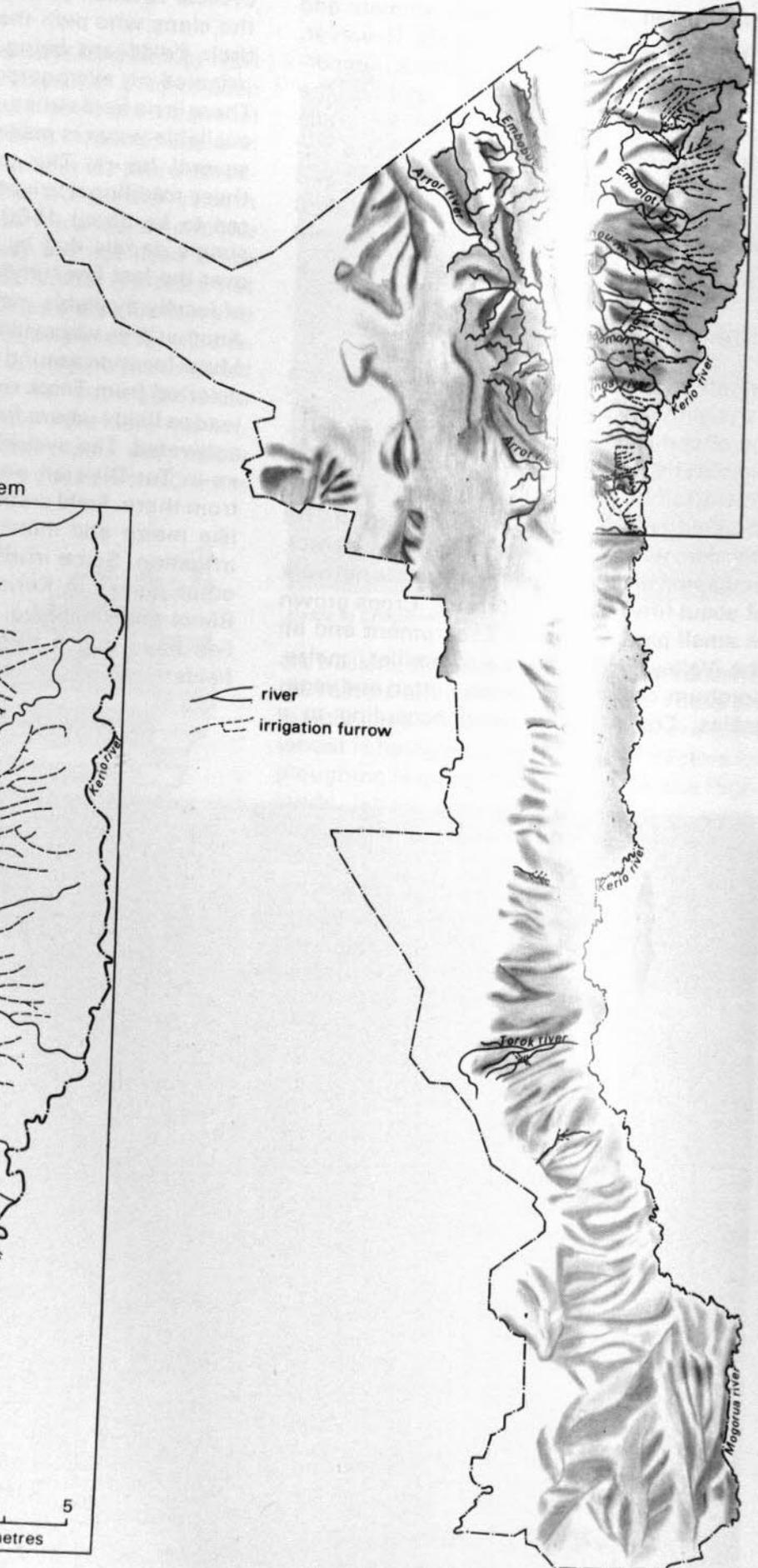
Irrigation makes it possible to grow bananas in Kerio Valley.

Irrigation

MAP 34



river
irrigation furrow



0 5 10
kilometres

Sources: Soper, 1981.
Own research.

CROP PRODUCTION

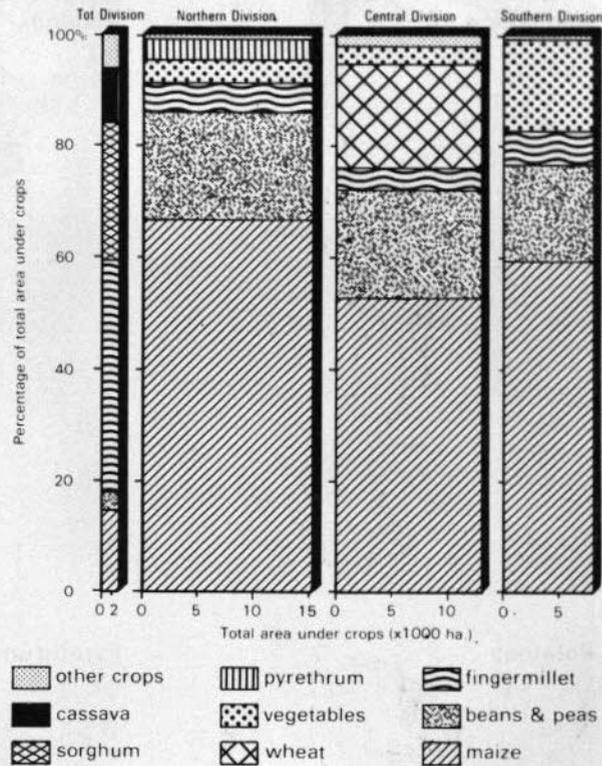
Crop production is important for the District and is the mainstay of commercial agricultural production which is also important for subsistence. Due to the different agricultural potential zones in the District a large variety of crops can be grown. An extensive system of irrigation-furrows in the northern part of Kerio Valley makes crop cultivation in those parts possible and adds to the variety of crops grown in the District.

Crops

The most common and important crops grown in the District are maize and beans. Other important crops are wheat, vegetables and finger millet (Figure 9). Also grown in the District are tea, pyrethrum, bananas, potatoes, sorghum, cassava, cotton and fruits, like mangoes and citrus (p. 35). Maize is grown throughout the District in several different varieties, as required by the different climatological conditions. Maize is grown throughout because it is a staple crop but in certain areas it is certainly not a high yielding crop, for example at high altitudes in the Cherangany Hills. In most other areas, however, maize

Main crops

FIGURE 9



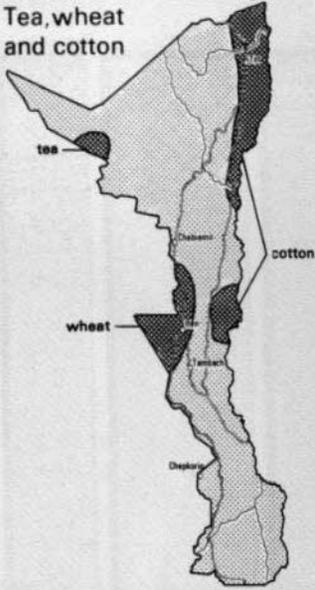
Source: Department of Agriculture, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1982.



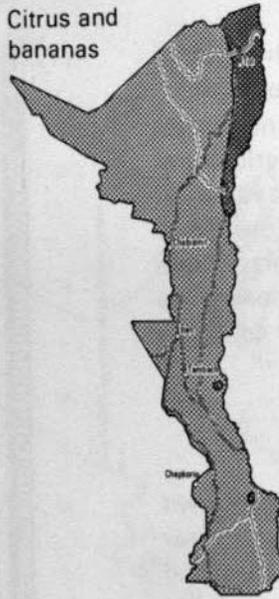
Irrigation furrow near Kabaldamet.

performs well. Beans are grown mainly in the Highlands, often intercropped with maize. Cotton is grown in several parts of the Kerio Valley and performs well, as rainfall and temperature are generally adequate. It is a problematic crop, however, because it requires mechanical soil-cultivation and frequent application of pesticides. It is therefore difficult to grow in an area which is virtually not integrated in the market economy and where agricultural machinery is not widely used. Pyrethrum is grown at high altitudes, where the climate is very suitable because of sufficient rainfall and big differences in day and night temperatures. The areas where pyrethrum is grown are generally accessible and integrated in the market economy. Finger millet is the traditional staple food for the people in the Kerio Valley but it has now largely been replaced by maize. Only in the more isolated parts of Tot Division have the people maintained their traditional diet of millet porridge. Tea is a minor crop and has not left the experimental stage in the District. Citrus fruits are grown on a commercial basis on the Fluorspar Citrus Farm and by farmers along the Escarpment and in the Valley, as a crop that yields a small cash income from time to time. Bananas are grown under irrigation partly as a food crop and partly as a cash crop

Distribution of crops
Tea, wheat
and cotton



Citrus and
bananas



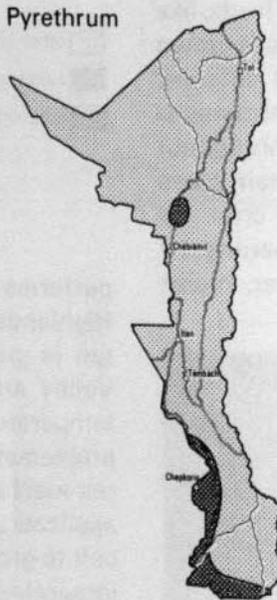
Mangoes,
cassava and
sorghum



Potatoes



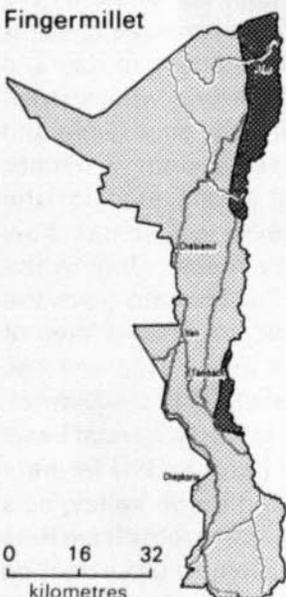
Pyrethrum



Vegetables



Finger millet



Maize



Beans



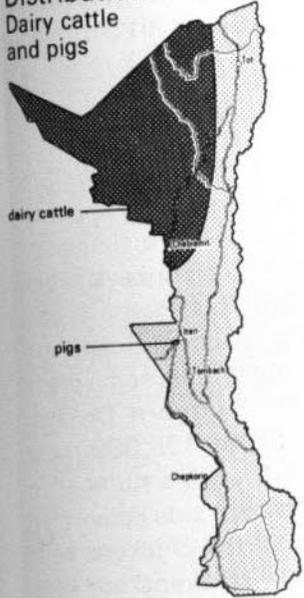
crop seldom occurs
 crop occurs scattered
 crop occurs frequently

0 16 32
kilometres

Source: Department of Agriculture,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

MAP 36

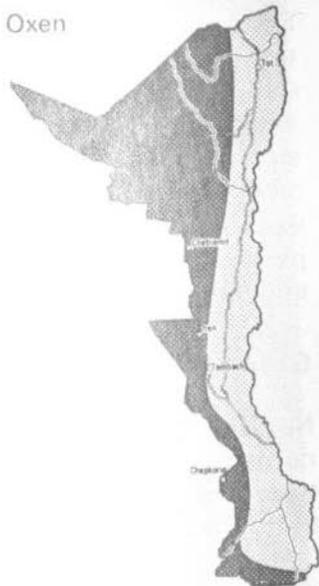
Distribution of livestock
Dairy cattle
and pigs



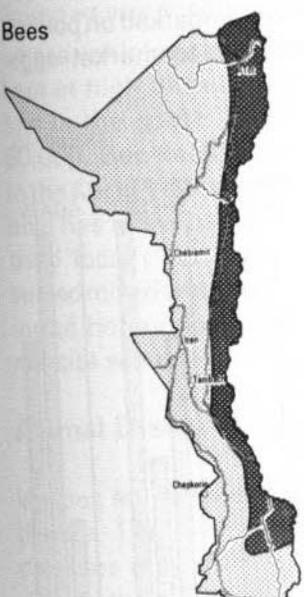
Goats



Oxen



Bees



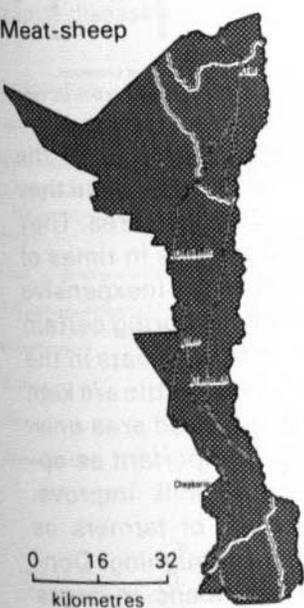
Beef-cattle



Donkeys



Meat-sheep



Poultry



Wool-sheep



 animals are seldom kept
 animals are kept frequently

0 16 32
kilometres

Source: Department of Livestock,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

and are of major importance in Tot Division. Sorghum is grown with supplementary irrigation in Tot Division during the short rains. Cassava is also an irrigated crop and is grown as a food reserve for times when no other staple is available because of crop failure of other reasons. Vegetables are grown in several areas, usually with some form of (supplementary) irrigation; partly for home consumption and partly as a cash crop.

Crop Marketing

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions normally have quite a large surplus of agricultural produce which is practically all exported from the District (Map 39). In Northern and Central Divisions, maize is the most important product; in Southern Division, potatoes are more important. The apparent lack of a marketable surplus in Tot Division is only partly due to lack of agricultural production; it is also due to isolation and a poor infrastructure for marketing of produce. As part of the marketing infrastructure for surplus agricultural produce, grain storage facilities have been established throughout the District (Map 38). Most of the grain storage facilities are simply places where bags can be stacked in the open air protected by a tarpaulin. These open air stores serve as collection centres for temporary storage and from there the produce is transported to regional centres, mainly Eldoret. Most of the produce collected in the grain storage centres is maize, beans and wheat (wheat only in Central Division). In Tot Division, there is only one grain storage facility (at Maina in the Highlands); the marketable agricultural surplus is small. There is only one storage facility in the Kerio Valley, at Kocholwo.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Livestock, and especially cattle, is very much appreciated by the Elgeyo and also, to a lesser extent, by the Marakwet. Most of the animal husbandry is of the extensive type and almost half of the District area is used for extensive animal husbandry. Some of the grade dairy cattle is kept in paddocks or in zero-grazing units mainly in Southern and Central Divisions. In the rest of the Highlands and in the Valley, animals are left to look for their own grazing, mostly accompanied by young boys. A number of livestock diseases occur in the District and cattle dips have been constructed to eradicate tick-borne diseases. Livestock marketing is not developed very well, particu-

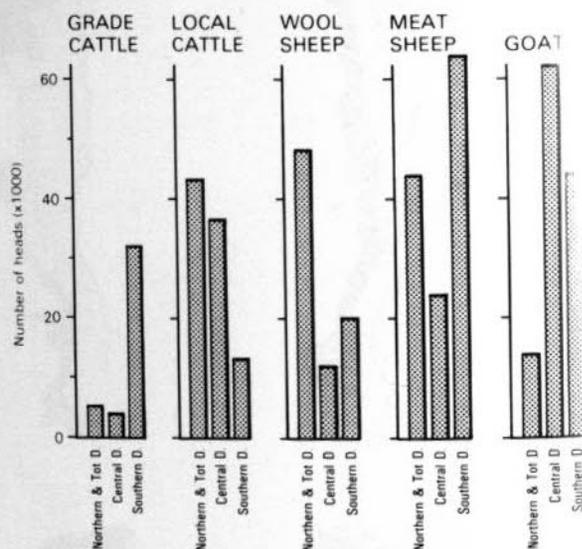
larly in the Valley, although a number of auction centres exist where animals are traded.

Livestock

The most important animals kept in the District are beef cattle, meat sheep and poultry. Goats, dairy cattle and oxen are also important. Of minor importance are donkeys, wool sheep and bees (Map 36). Beef cattle is kept throughout the District. Most animals are local breeds but in the Highlands, some grade cattle is kept, mainly in Southern Division (Figure 10). There are about 135,000 meat sheep in the District, half of this number in Southern Division. Poultry is a side activity for many households. Most of the chickens kept are of local breed. Grade chickens are kept occasionally, but tend to die in large numbers from sicknesses like Newcastle and Fowl-Pox. Some women groups have embarked on poultry projects but find it difficult to market eggs.

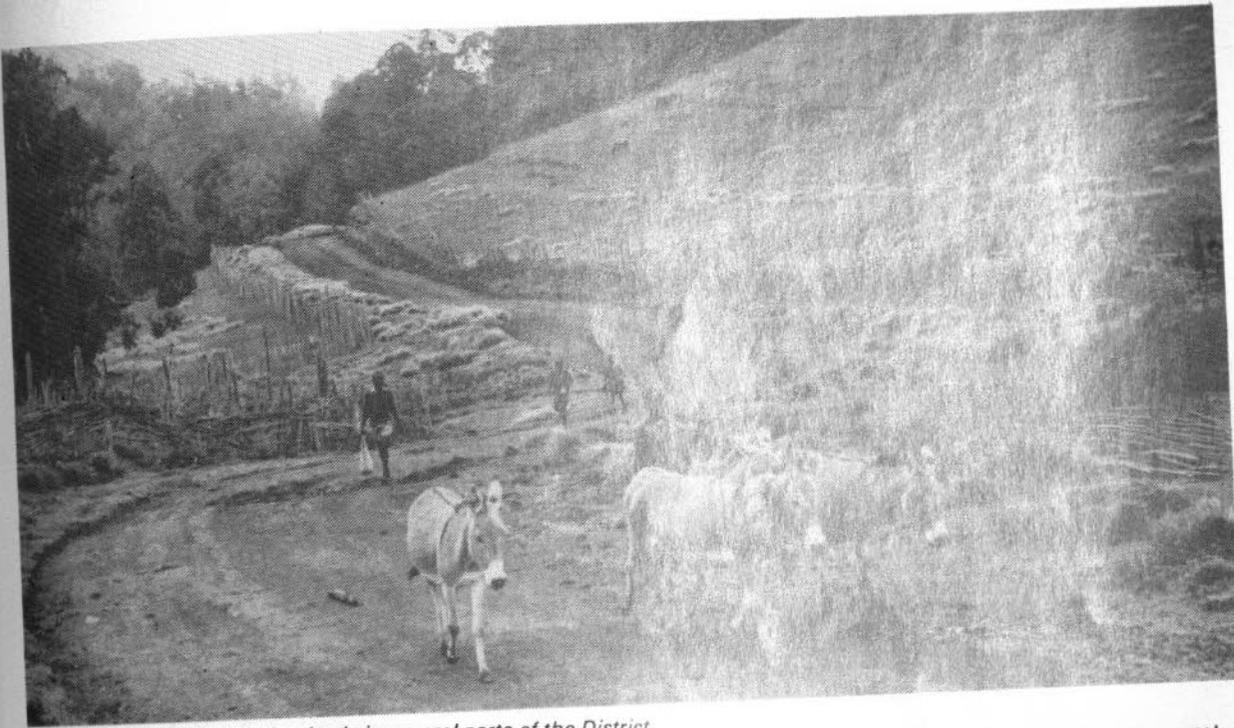
Livestock

FIGURE



Source: Department of Livestock, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

profitably. Goats are very important in the Valley because they are easy to keep and they thrive very well in this hot and dry area. They are the only animals that survive in times of drought. They are also relatively inexpensive and are kept to be slaughtered during certain ceremonies. The total number of goats in the District is about 125,000. Dairy cattle are kept at higher altitudes and in a limited area only. Dairying is becoming more important as opportunities for marketing of milk improve. Oxen are kept by a number of farmers as draught animals, mainly for ploughing. Donkeys are used for carrying loads in areas



Donkeys are used for carrying loads in several parts of the District.

where vehicles cannot reach. Wool sheep are kept at high altitude in the Cherangany Hills and in the south. The total number is about 80,000. Bee-keeping is a widespread activity in the Kerio Valley where almost every household has a few beehives. The honey is mostly used locally for brewing of beer or is consumed mixed with water. Collection and marketing of honey does not take place on a commercial scale.

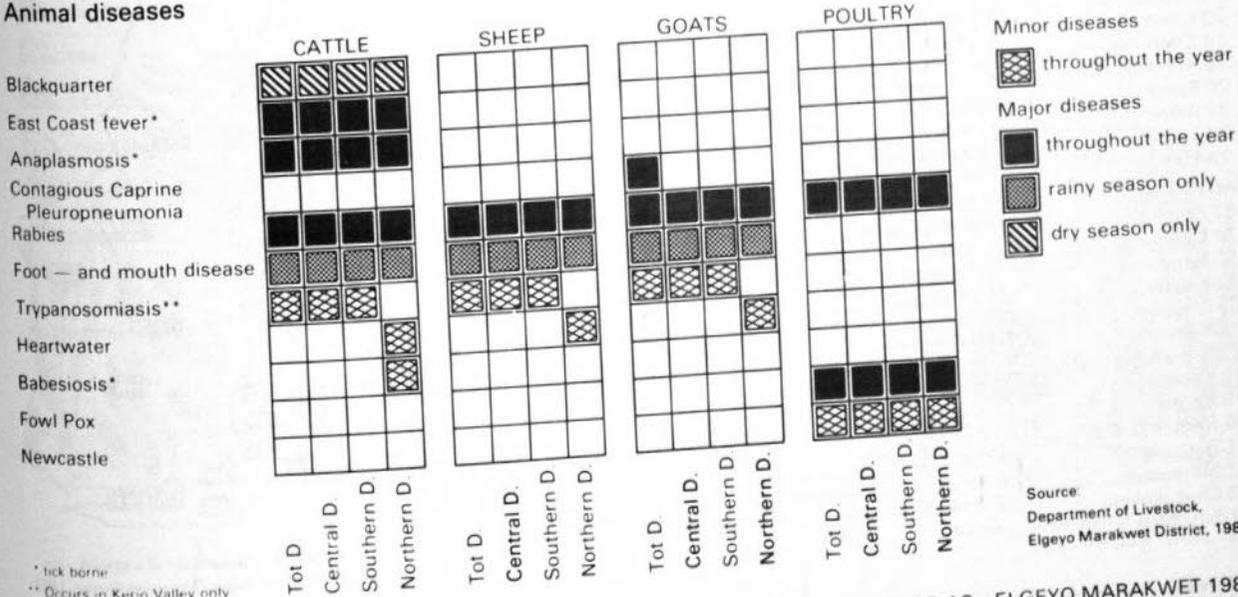
Animal Diseases

Various animal diseases occur in the District (Figure 11). The occurrence of the minor diseases may vary from year to year, depending on the weather and on the general occurrence of certain infectious diseases. The tick-

borne diseases are a serious threat to cattle. Traditionally, tick-control was practised by treating cattle with a substance made of a mixture of herbs and mud which was applied on the animals from time to time. These days, cattle is dipped in a dipping tank filled with a mixture of water and acaricide. For this purpose, cattle dips have been constructed throughout the District (Map 37). Dips are normally at short distances from each other in areas where cattle is important and tick-borne diseases occur. Cattle should not have to walk more than a few kilometres to reach a dip. In some areas of the District, dips are close to each other but in other areas, they are far apart. Construction, maintenance and operation of cattle dips are done by local committees with support from the Veterinary Department.

FIGURE 11

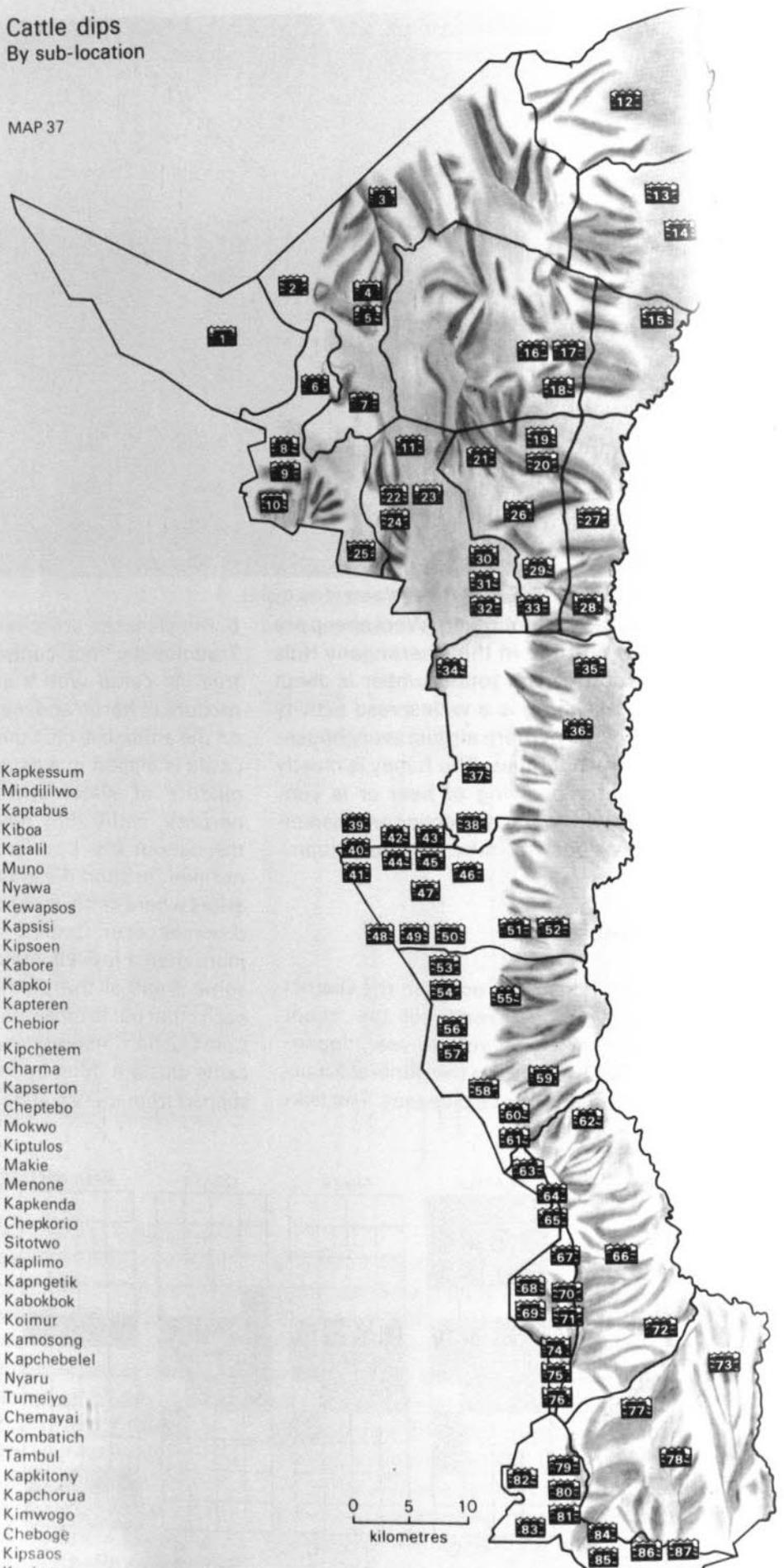
Animal diseases



Cattle dips By sub-location

MAP 37

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 Kipteber | 45 Kapkessum |
| 2 Kapsait | 46 Mindiilwo |
| 3 Kapyego | 47 Kaptabus |
| 4 Kerer | 48 Kiboa |
| 5 Kaptalamwa | 49 Katalil |
| 6 Kibikos | 50 Muno |
| 7 Labot | 51 Nyawa |
| 8 Chebai | 52 Kewapsos |
| 9 Koitugum | 53 Kapsisi |
| 10 Chebororwa | 54 Kipsoen |
| 11 Kimnai | 55 Kabore |
| 12 Kabaldamet | 56 Kapkoi |
| 13 Konot | 57 Kapteren |
| 14 Murkutwo | 58 Chebior |
| 15 Lukuket | 59 Kipchetem |
| 16 Chesoi | 60 Charma |
| 17 Muswon | 61 Kapserton |
| 18 Nyirar | 62 Cheptebo |
| 19 Hossen | 63 Mokwo |
| 20 Kapchelos | 64 Kiptulos |
| 21 Kapsowar | 65 Makie |
| 22 Cheptonge | 66 Menone |
| 23 Cheptulon | 67 Kapkenda |
| 24 Chebilbai | 68 Chepkorio |
| 25 Kondabilet | 69 Sitotwo |
| 26 Penon | 70 Kaplimo |
| 27 Arror | 71 Kapngetik |
| 28 Togota | 72 Kabokbok |
| 29 Ewa | 73 Koimur |
| 30 Chogoo | 74 Kamosong |
| 31 Chebara | 75 Kapchebelet |
| 32 Chebiemit | 76 Nyaru |
| 33 Sangurur | 77 Tumeiyo |
| 34 Kapsoiyo | 78 Chemayai |
| 35 Chegilet | 79 Kombatich |
| 36 Kabulwo | 80 Tambul |
| 37 Kimaisbai | 81 Kapkitony |
| 38 Kapkonga | 82 Kapchorua |
| 39 Sergoit | 83 Kimwogo |
| 40 Sergoit (L.H.G.) | 84 Cheboge |
| 41 Somongi | 85 Kipsaos |
| 42 Matembei | 86 Kapkut |
| 43 Chebokokwo | 87 Tabare |
| 44 Kapchiga | |

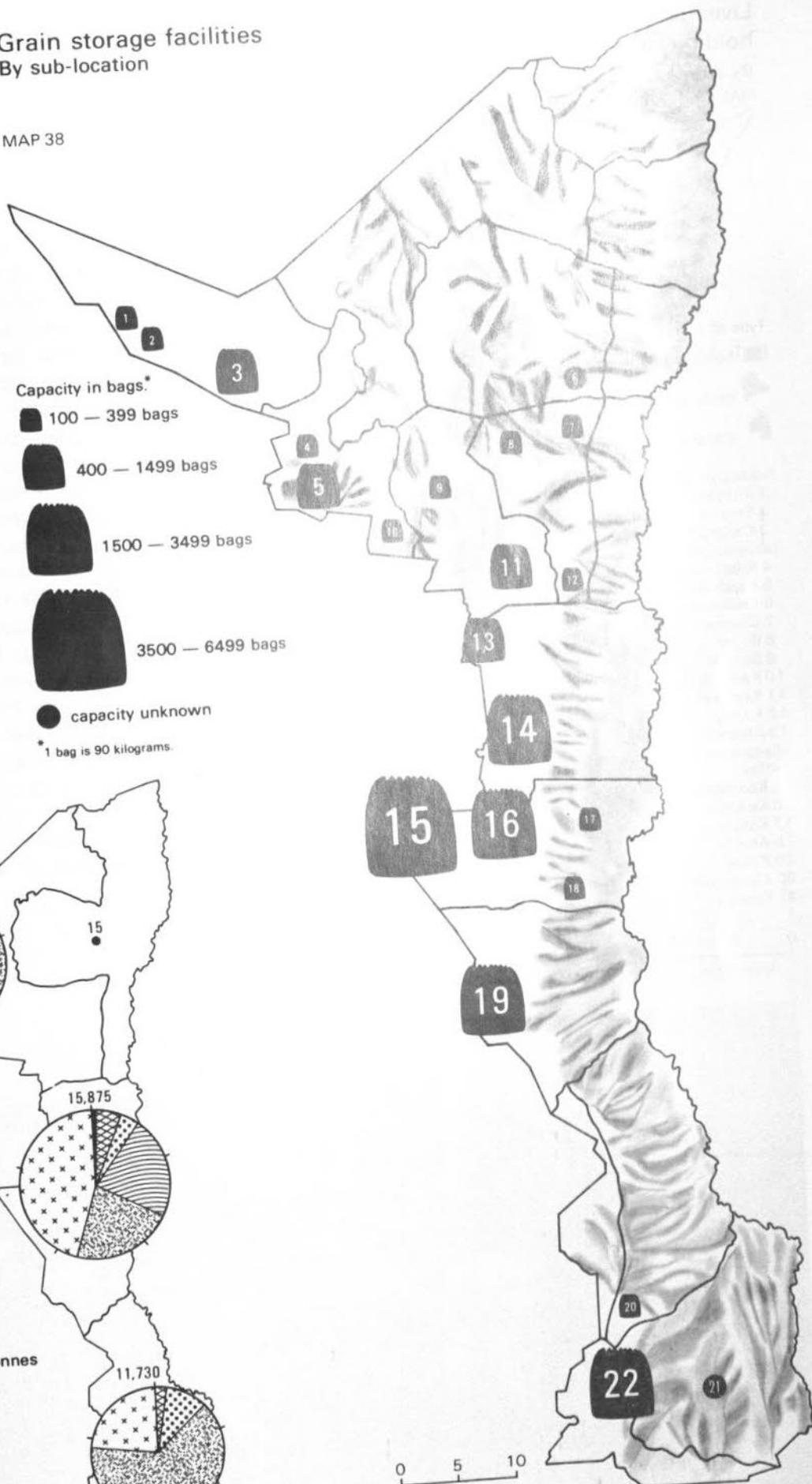


Source: Department of Livestock,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Grain storage facilities By sub-location

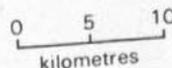
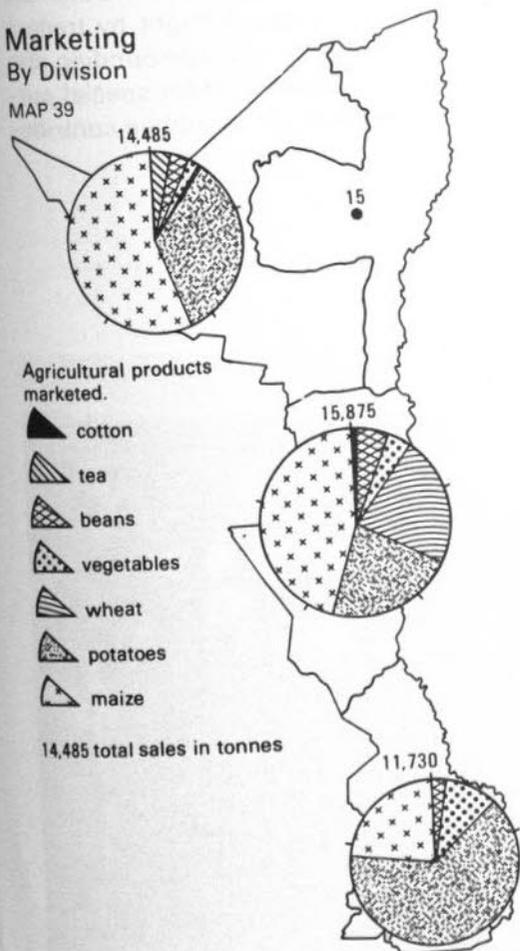
MAP 38

- 1 Kapterit
- 2 Kamoi
- 3 Kapcherop
- 4 Chebai
- 5 Chebororwa
- 6 Maina
- 7 Kipsaiya
- 8 Kapsowar
- 9 Cheptongei
- 10 Kondabilet
- 11 Chebara
- 12 Sangurur
- 13 Kendur
- 14 Msekekwa
- 15 Sergoit
- 16 Iten
- 17 Anin
- 18 Kessup
- 19 Kapteren
- 20 Turesia
- 21 Kocholwo
- 22 Kapkitony

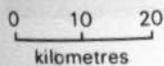


Marketing By Division

MAP 39



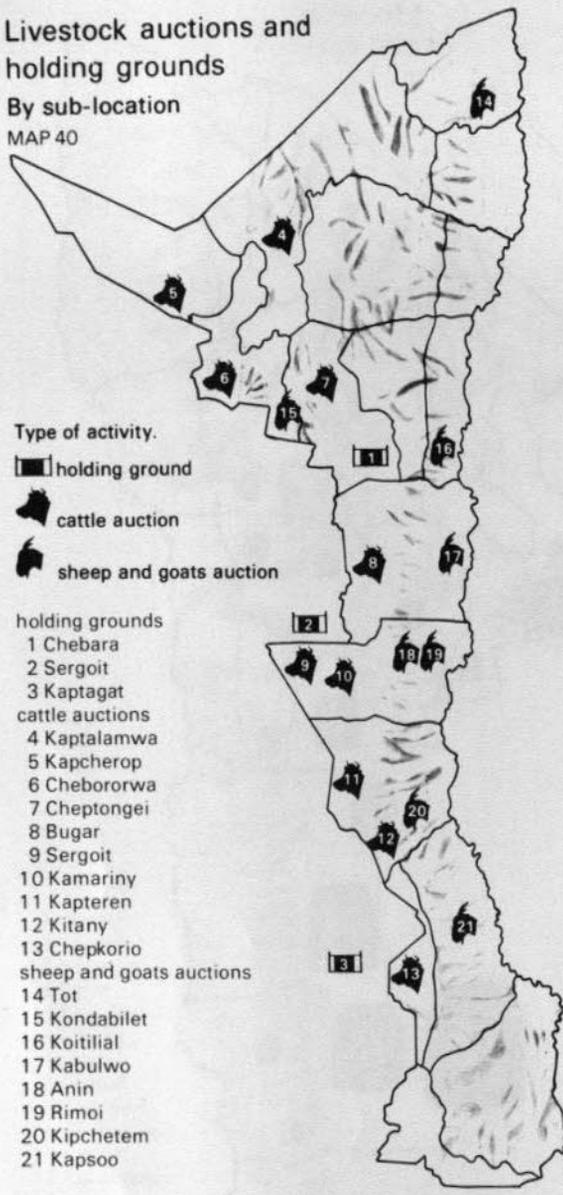
Source: Department of Trade,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.



Source: Department of Agriculture,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1982.

Livestock auctions and holding grounds

By sub-location
MAP 40



Source: Department of Livestock,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Livestock Marketing

Holding grounds are fenced areas where livestock can be kept for some time while awaiting transport after sale or while waiting to be allowed into the District (Map 40). Two of the holding grounds which are important for the District are just outside the District boundary in Uasin Gishu. The cattle and sheep and goat auctions are managed by the County Council, which provides the fencing for the auction yards. These yards occupy an area of some two thousand square metres. A yard used exclusively for auctioning of sheep and goats is usually smaller than a yard used for cattle. In Kerio Valley, auction centres are not fenced; they are just open spaces indicated for the purpose of auctioning livestock. Auctions in the more important centres are held once or twice monthly. The County Council collects fees as follows: for cattle, five Shillings from the buyer and fifteen Shillings from the seller; for sheep and goats five Shillings from the buyer and five Shillings from the seller. On certain days, two hundred head of cattle and one hundred and fifty sheep and goats are traded. On days when there is little interest on the side of the buyers, may be only five animals are traded. Animals are brought by traders from Elgeyo Marakwet and surrounding districts. Livestock is often sold for special purposes like school fees or harambee contributions.



Cattle auction in Kapcherop.

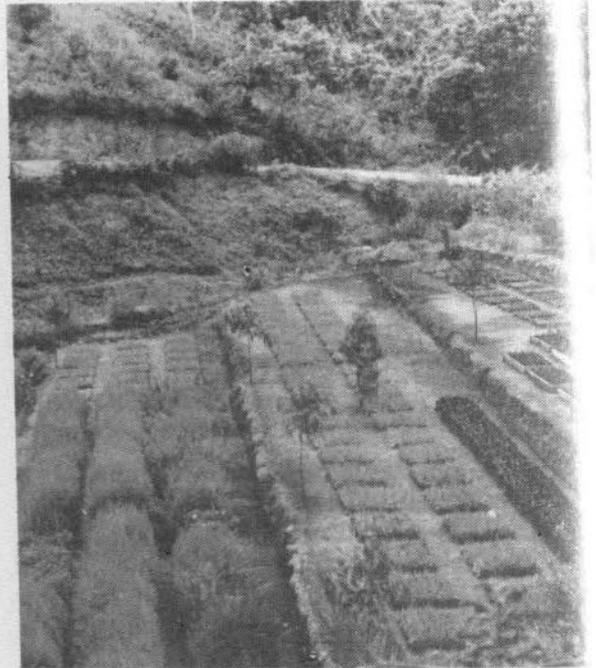
5. FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

FORESTRY

Elgeyo Marakwet District has an extensive forest cover; about twenty-five percent (circa 75,000 ha) of the District is forest (Map 41). The indicated forest area is gazetted forest, where no settlement is allowed. The gazetted forests are managed by the Forest Department. In most of the forests indigenous trees are found; the predominant trees species are: African Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*), East African Yellow-wood (*Podocarpus gracilior*), Rosewood (*Hygienia abyssinica*) and Australian Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylum*). Parts of Kapchemutwo, Kessup and Kipteber Forests are plantations with exotic trees, such as East African Cypress (*Cupressus lusitanica*), Pine (*Pinus*) and Gumtree (*Eucalyptus saligna*). Revenue from the forests is collected from licensees (sawmills) by the Forest Department, that manages the maintenance and the exploitation of the forests, from various forest stations.



Kipkunur forest.



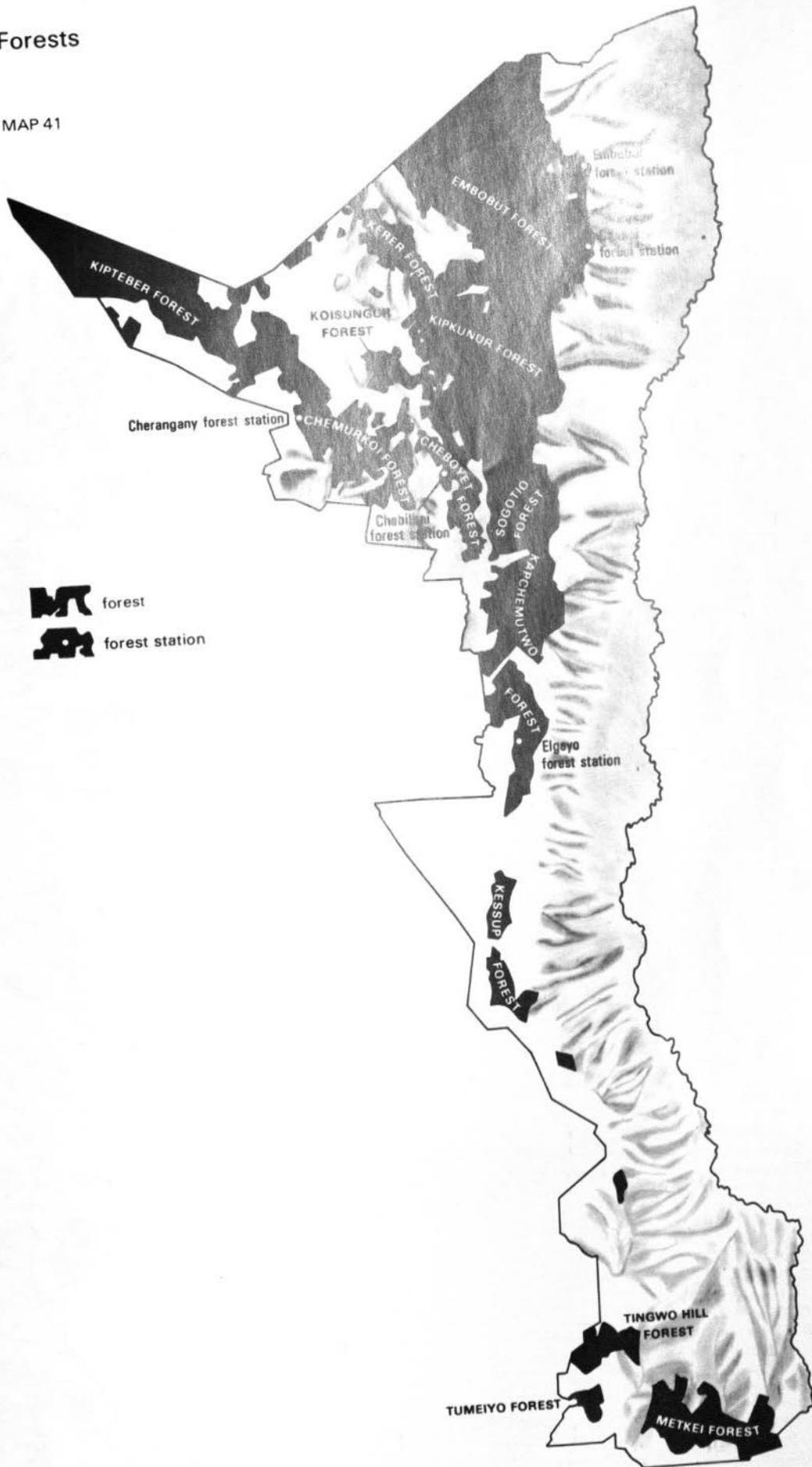
Well-kept tree nursery near Chesoi.

Tree Nurseries

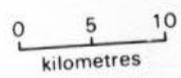
There are four different types of tree nurseries in the District where trees are raised from seeds (Map 42). *Forest Department nurseries*: These are maintained and operated by the Forest Department; the trees raised in these nurseries are used for planting in the gazetted forests. *R.A.E.S. nurseries*: These are maintained and operated by the Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme, a unit within the Forest Department. The trees raised in these nurseries are used for planting outside the gazetted forests in public land, such as school compounds, churches, health centres or on private land, such as homesteads or around fields as windbreaks. *Chief's nurseries*: These are maintained by the chiefs and assistant chiefs under supervision of the Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme. The trees raised in these nurseries serve the same purposes as those raised by the R.A.E.S. *K.V.D.A. nurseries*: These are maintained and operated by the Kerio Valley Development Authority; the trees raised in these nurseries are used in controlling erosion along the Elgeyo Escarpment and in the Kerio Valley. Trees raised in the various nurseries are mainly cypress, pine and eucalyptus. Every year, many thousands of seedlings are raised and planted out.

Forests

MAP 41



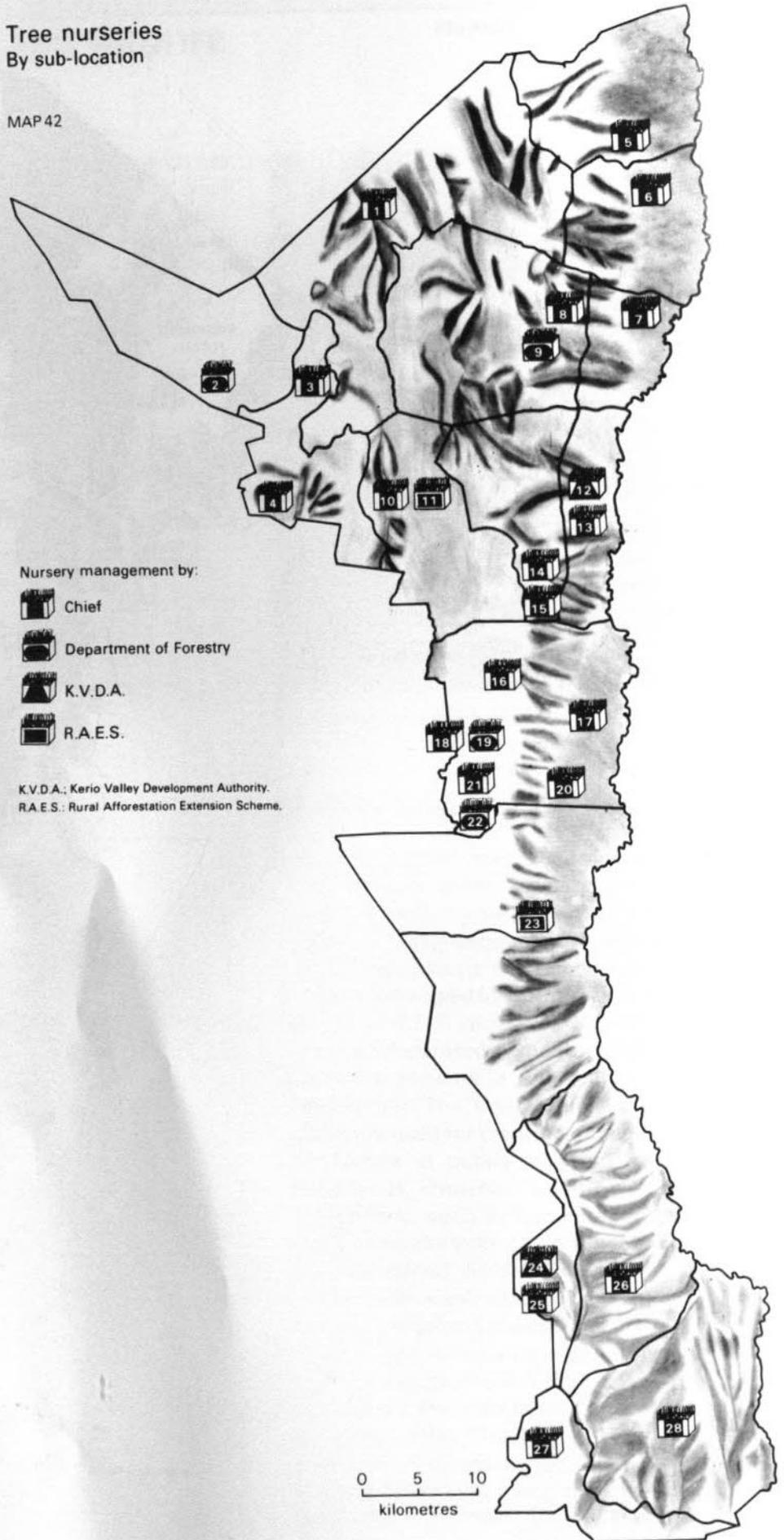
 forest
 forest station



Sources: Landsat, 1976.
Census map C.B.S., 1979.

Tree nurseries
By sub-location

MAP 42



Nursery management by:

-  Chief
-  Department of Forestry
-  K.V.D.A.
-  R.A.E.S.

K.V.D.A.: Kerio Valley Development Authority.
R.A.E.S.: Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme.

- 1 Lelan
- 2 Cherangany
- 3 Sengwer
- 4 Cherangany
- 5 Endo
- 6 Mokoro
- 7 Mon
- 8 Chesoi
- 9 Chesoi
- 10 Cheptongei
- 11 Cheptongei
- 12 Arror
- 13 Arre
- 14 Matira
- 15 Sangurur
- 16 Kapchelal
- 17 Kabulwo
- 18 Bugar
- 19 Elgeyo forest station
- 20 Kibendo
- 21 Kapkonga
- 22 Singore
- 23 Kessup
- 24 Chepkorio
- 25 Chepkorio
- 26 Muskut
- 27 Metkei
- 28 Kocholwo

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Department of Forestry,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Rimoi Game Reserve and wildlife

MAP 43

Animals found in Kerio Valley.



antelopes



monkeys



elephants



leopards



zebras



rhinoceros



lions



buffaloes

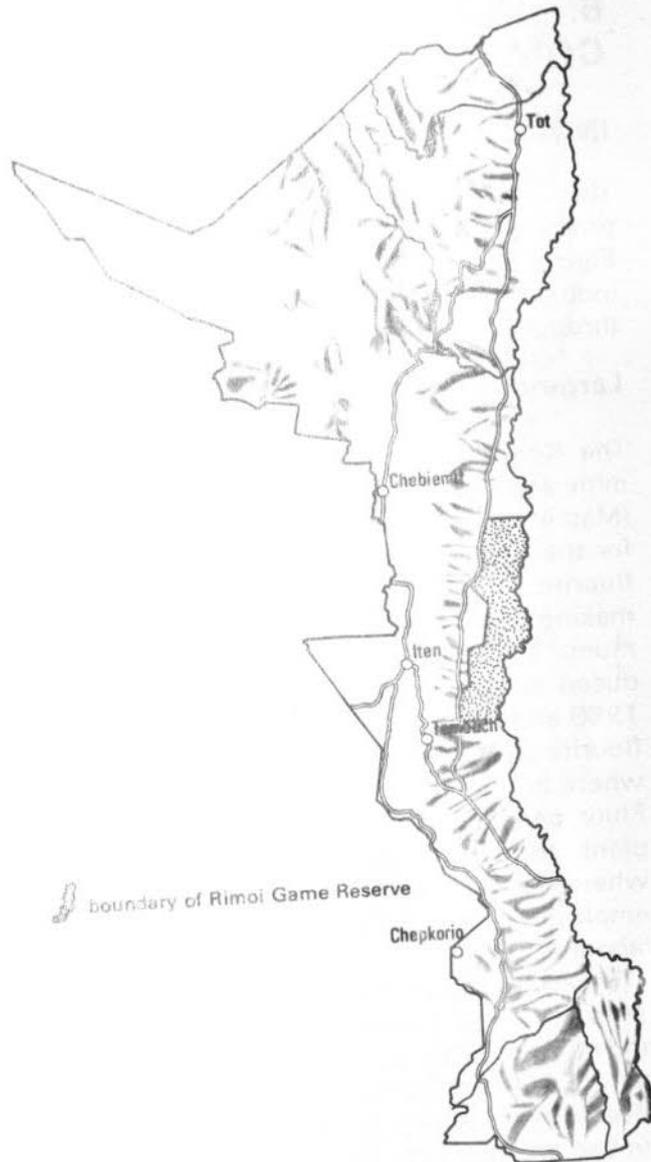


wild pigs



snakes

0 8 16
kilometres



Source: District Commissioner's Office,
Department of Wildlife,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

WILDLIFE

In Kerio Valley wild animals are found. In the order of their numerical importance, the following animals occur: antelopes, monkeys, elephants, snakes, leopards, zebra, rhinoceros,

lions, buffaloes and wild pigs. A game reserve, the Rimoi Game Reserve, is in a state of development (Map 43).

6. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES, COMMERCE AND SERVICES

INDUSTRY

The District has two large industrial enterprises, the Kenya Fluorspar Company and the Elgeyo Sawmills. There are also small-scale industrial activities and workshops, scattered throughout the District.

Large-scale Activities

The Kenya Fluorspar Company operates a mine and fluorspar concentrator at Kimwarer (Map 45). Fluorspar is the commercial name for the various concentrates of the mineral fluorite. Fluorspar is used primarily in steel-making and also for the production of aluminium. The Kenya Fluorspar Company produced circa 93,000 tonnes of fluorspar in 1980 and circa 96,000 tonnes in 1981. The fluorite deposits are found near Kimwarer, where four hills are being mined. The Kenya Fluorspar Company operates a processing plant for fluorite about three kilometres from where the deposits are found. The Company employs 475 permanent staff and 150 casual labourers.

The Elgeyo Sawmills are located near Bugar (Map 4). These sawmills produce cut timber and plywood. The production of cut timber is some 6,500 to 10,000 cubic metres per year. Most of the logs used for the production of cut timber are from plantations in the District. About 1.5 million square metres of plywood is produced every year. Most of this plywood is processed into tea-chests, flushdoors and blockboard. The logs for the production of plywood are mostly from plantations in Kakamega District. The Elgeyo Sawmills employ about 870 people.

Small-scale Activities

Small-scale industrial activities, notably carpentry, metalworks, tailoring and shoe repair, operate in centres throughout the District (Map 46). The activities shown in the map are those licensed by the County Council according to the data available in 1982. Some more operations have started since then and we may assume that activities are more widespread than the official figures indicate, especially in the southern part of the District. However, small-scale industrial operations are limited. Some women groups are engaged in small-scale industrial activities, notably

handicrafts and tailoring (Map 50 and 51). Often these operations suffer due to inadequate marketing arrangements and are therefore not profitable.

COMMERCE

A number of cooperative societies in the District is active in the commercialization of agricultural produce, notably milk, pyrethrum and wool. Private commerce operates mainly through small shops, catering for the daily necessities and through markets where agricultural produce is sold on a small scale. Women groups also engage in commercial activities.

Cooperatives

Some twenty-four cooperative societies operate in various parts of the District (Map 44). These are mostly rural service cooperatives and their main purpose is the marketing of produce, supply of agricultural inputs and administration of agricultural credit. The cooperatives are incorporated in the Elgeyo Marakwet District Cooperative Union with an office and store in Iten. In 1983, about eight thousand farmers were members of a cooperative society. Ten cooperatives marketed some 1.3 million kilograms of milk at a value of close to three million Shillings, twelve cooperatives marketed some 77,000 kilograms of pyrethrum at a value of about one million Shillings and three cooperatives marketed about 75,000 kilograms of wool at a value of close to one million Shillings. Most other agricultural produce is sold on individual basis and not through cooperatives. Rural credit programmes operating in the District are: the Farm Input Supply Scheme, the Integrated Agricultural Development Programme and the New Seasonal Credit Scheme.

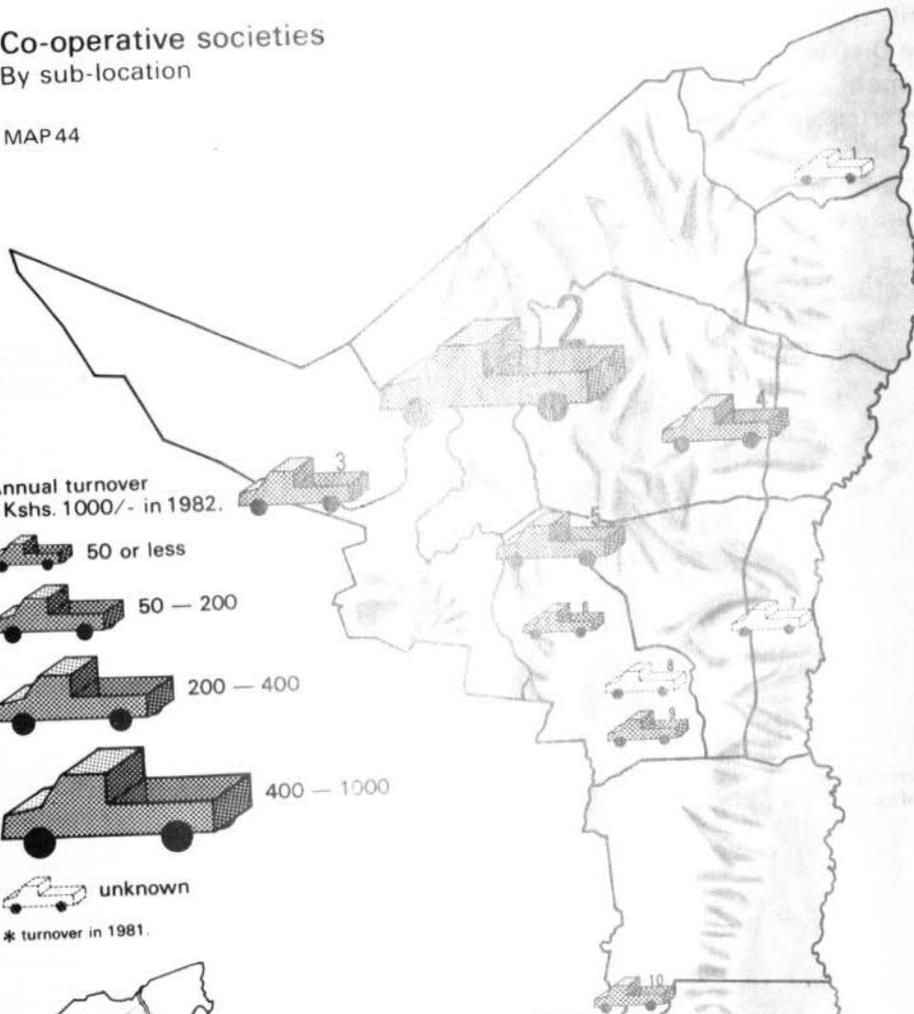
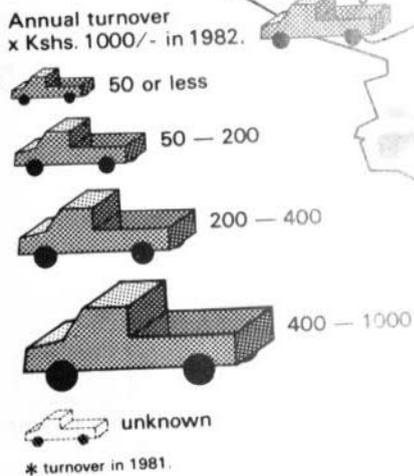
Retail Trade

The daily necessities in the District are available from small shops in the centres and in markets, held once or twice weekly. The number of retail shops and the type of goods offered is limited. For most items, other than

Co-operative societies By sub-location

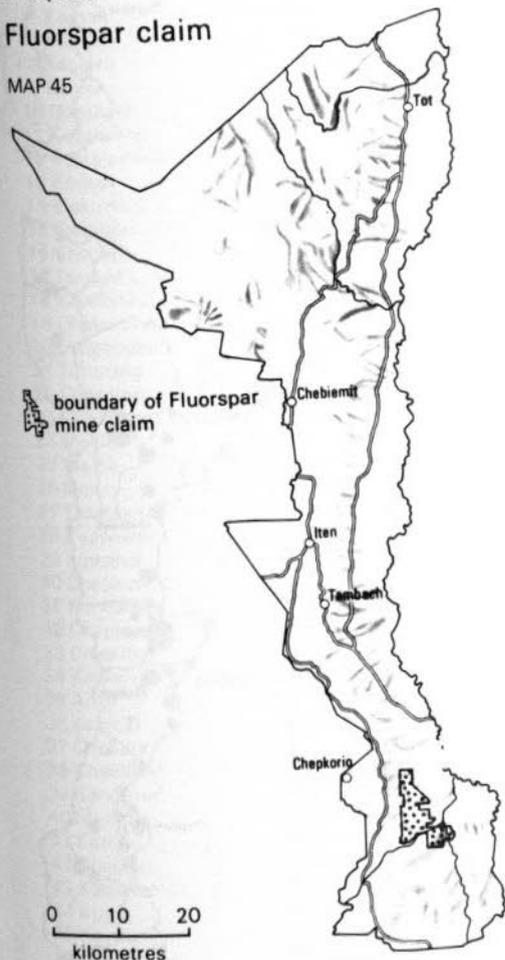
MAP 44

- 1 Endo
- 2 Lelan
- 3 Sengwer
- 4 Sambirir
- 5 Kimnai
- 6 cheptonge
- 7 Aror
- 8 Marakwet Timbers
- 9 Moiben
- 10 Irong
- 11 Elgeyo Marakwet teachers co-operative
- 12 Elgeyo Marakwet District co-operative
- 13 Mutei (under liquidation)
- 14 Kerio Central
- 15 Kaptarakwa
- 16 Chepkorio
- 17 Leiboinet
- 18 Nyaru
- 19 Kimwarer
- 20 Fluorspar
- 21 Kocholwo
- 22 Kapkitony
- 23 Metkei
- 24 Kipsaos

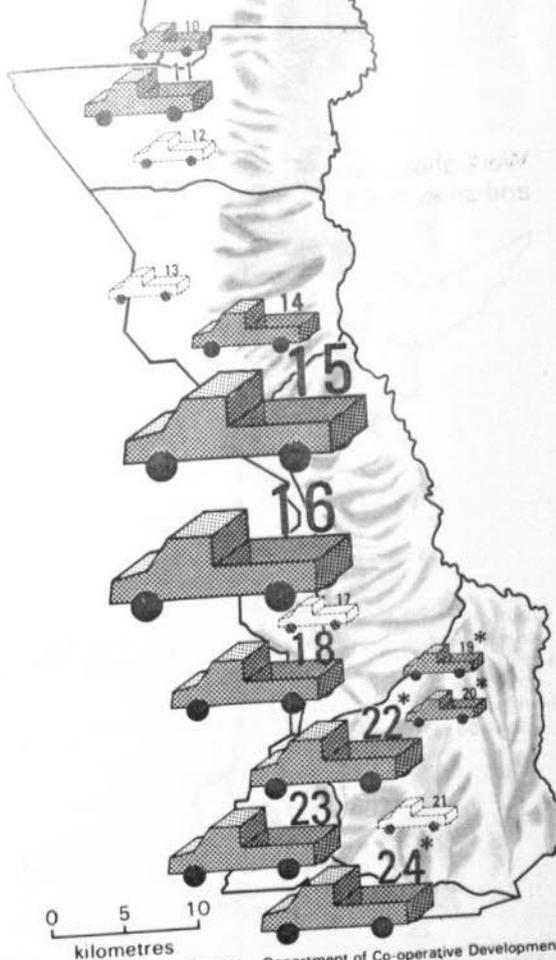


Fluorspar claim

MAP 45



Source: District Commissioner's Office, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.



Source: Department of Co-operative Development, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1982.

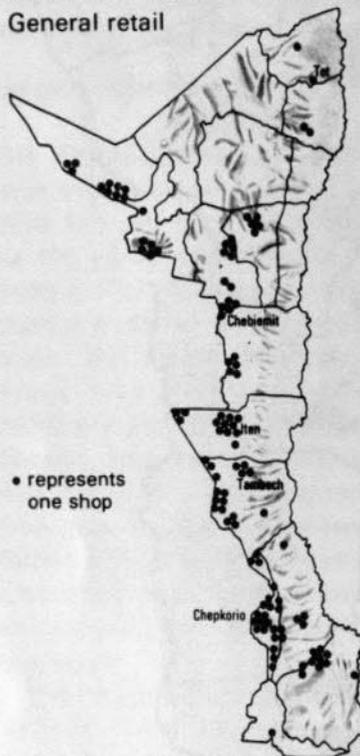
daily necessities, people go to towns outside the District, especially Eldoret. A lot of money is spent outside the District, e.g. on building materials, vehicles and machinery, spare parts, clothing and appliances. Throughout the District, centres have been designated by the County Council for weekly markets (Map 47).

The County Council indicates the site where the market may be held, issues permits and collects fees from traders. Some women groups are engaged in small-scale commercial activities, like selling of agricultural produce, running of restaurants, bars or lodgings and operating of posho mills.

Map 46

Local business and trades

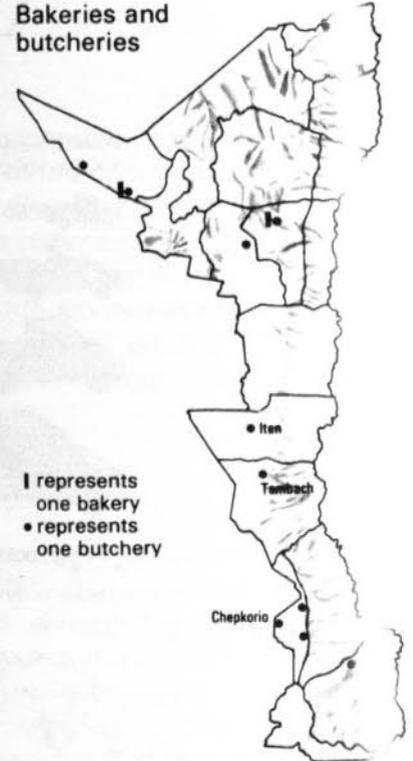
General retail



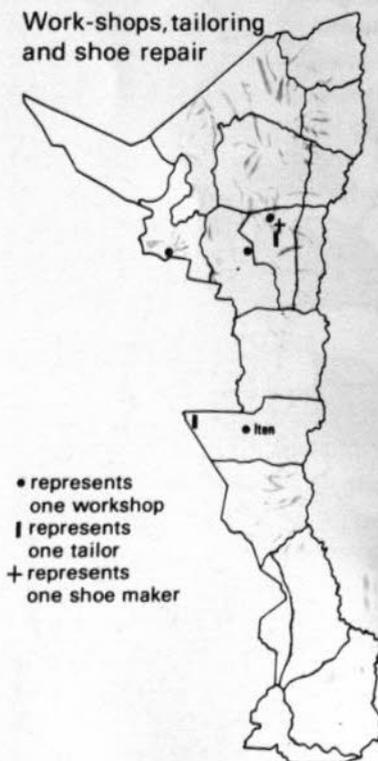
Hotels and bars



Bakeries and butcheries



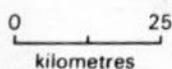
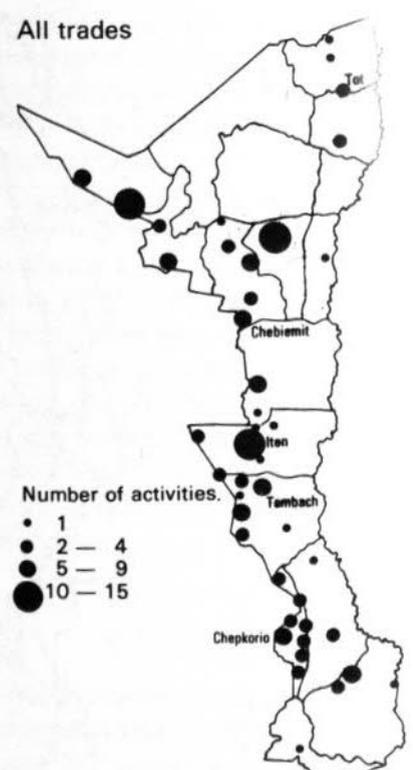
Work-shops, tailoring and shoe repair



Posho mills



All trades

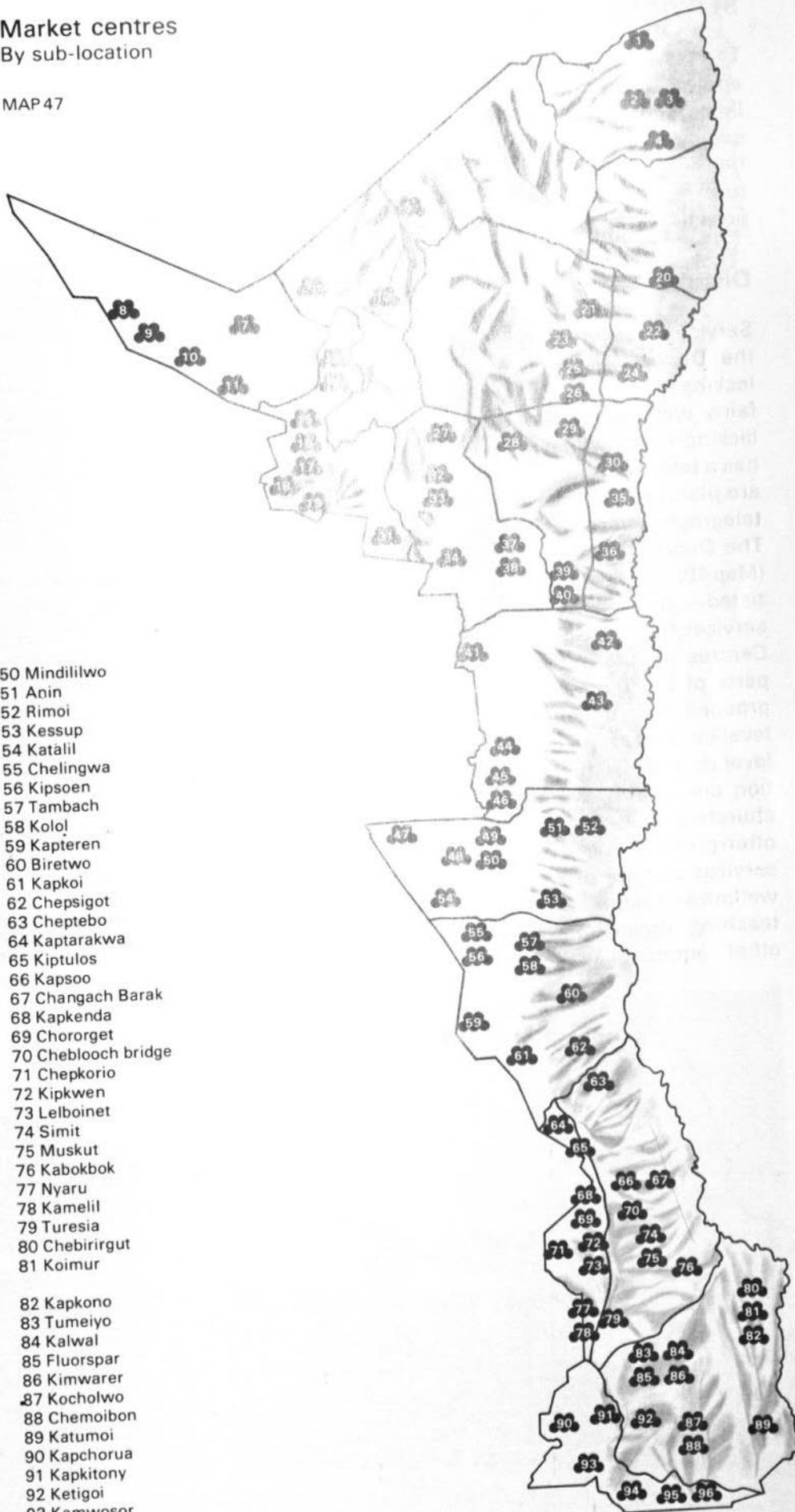


Source: Keiyo Marakwet County Council, 1982.

Market centres By sub-location

MAP 47

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 Chesegon | 50 Mindililwo |
| 2 Chebilil | 51 Anin |
| 3 Kabaldamet | 52 Rimoi |
| 4 Tot | 53 Kessup |
| 5 Tangul | 54 Katälil |
| 6 Kapsait | 55 Chelingwa |
| 7 Kipteber | 56 Kipsoen |
| 8 Kapterit | 57 Tambach |
| 9 Kamoi | 58 Kolo! |
| 10 Chesubet | 59 Kapteren |
| 11 Kapcherop | 60 Biretwo |
| 12 Kaptalamwa | 61 Kapkoi |
| 13 Kibikos | 62 Chepsigot |
| 14 Kipkundul | 63 Cheptebo |
| 15 Koitugum | 64 Kaptarakwa |
| 16 Chebai | 65 Kiptulos |
| 17 Tenden | 66 Kapsoo |
| 18 Kaptiony | 67 Changach Barak |
| 19 Chebororwa | 68 Kapkenda |
| 20 Chesongoch | 69 Chororget |
| 21 Tuturung | 70 Cheblooch bridge |
| 22 Chesetan | 71 Chepkorio |
| 23 Chesoi | 72 Kipkwen |
| 24 Mogil | 73 Leiboinet |
| 25 Maina | 74 Simit |
| 26 Iboi | 75 Muskut |
| 27 Kimnai | 76 Kabokbok |
| 28 Kapsowar | 77 Nyaru |
| 29 Kipsaiya | 78 Kamelil |
| 30 Chepkum | 79 Turesia |
| 31 Kondabilet | 80 Chebirirgut |
| 32 Cheptongei | 81 Koimur |
| 33 Chebilbai | 82 Kapkono |
| 34 Kapleng | 83 Tumeiyo |
| 35 Arror | 84 Kalwal |
| 36 Koitilial | 85 Fluorspar |
| 37 Chebara | 86 Kimwarer |
| 38 Chebiemit | 87 Kocholwo |
| 39 Sangurur | 88 Chemoibon |
| 40 Matira | 89 Katumoi |
| 41 Kendur | 90 Kapchorua |
| 42 Chegilet | 91 Kapkitony |
| 43 Kabulwo | 92 Ketigoi |
| 44 Bugar | 93 Kamwosor |
| 45 Kapkonga | 94 Kipsaos |
| 46 Singore | 95 Tabare |
| 47 Sergoit | 96 Tugumoi |
| 48 Kamariny | |
| 49 Iten | |



0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Keiyo Marakwet County Council, 1983

SERVICES

The services dealt with in this section include administration, postal services, police, ambulance, petrol stations, library, electricity, water supply and social services, such as social halls and churches. Not included are agricultural extension, education, health and transport; these are dealt with elsewhere.

Distribution

Services are unevenly distributed throughout the District (Map 48). Postal services are lacking in many parts. Telephone services are fairly well distributed in the Highlands but lacking in the Valley, where only Kimwarer has a telephone service. Ten new post offices are planned. Services only found in Iten are: telegraph, library, newspapers and electricity. The District has forty-three service centres (Map 49). These service centres can be differentiated—according to the number and type of services they provide—at five different levels. Centres of different levels are located in all parts of the District. Low level centres are grouped around higher level centres and low level centres are larger in number than high level centres. Some services, such as education and health, were first provided by the churches (Map 53). Even to date churches often provide, next to religious services, other services and are often active in the fields of welfare and community development through teaching, organizing of women groups and other communal activities.



Market in Kapcherop, a major service centre in Northern Division.



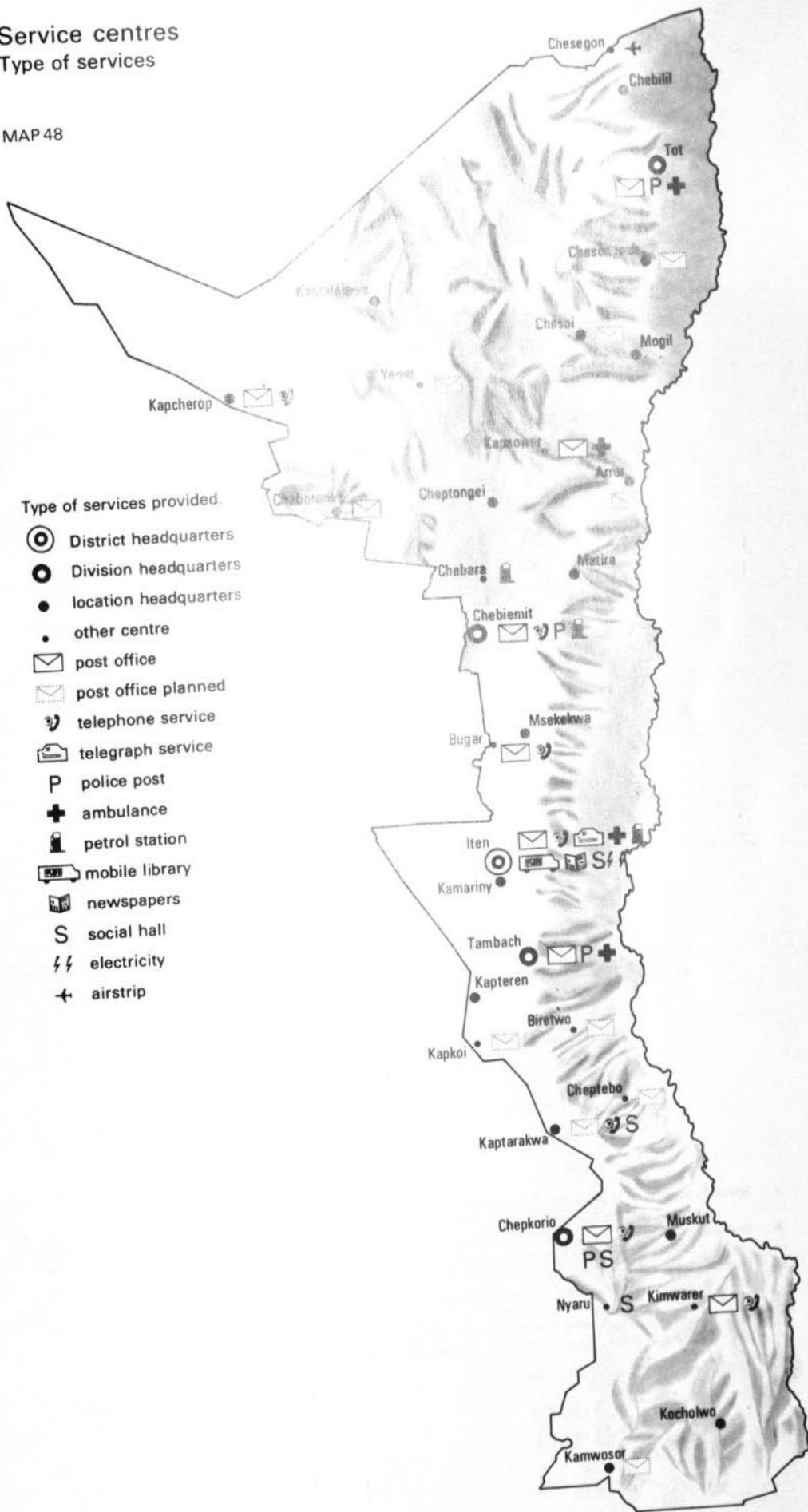
Iten post office offers postal services, and telephone and telegraph facilities.

Service centres
Type of services

MAP 48

Type of services provided.

- ⊙ District headquarters
- Division headquarters
- location headquarters
- other centre
- ✉ post office
- ✉ post office planned
- ☎ telephone service
- ☎ telegraph service
- P police post
- ✚ ambulance
- ⛛ petrol station
- 📚 mobile library
- 📰 newspapers
- S social hall
- ⚡ electricity
- ✈ airstrip

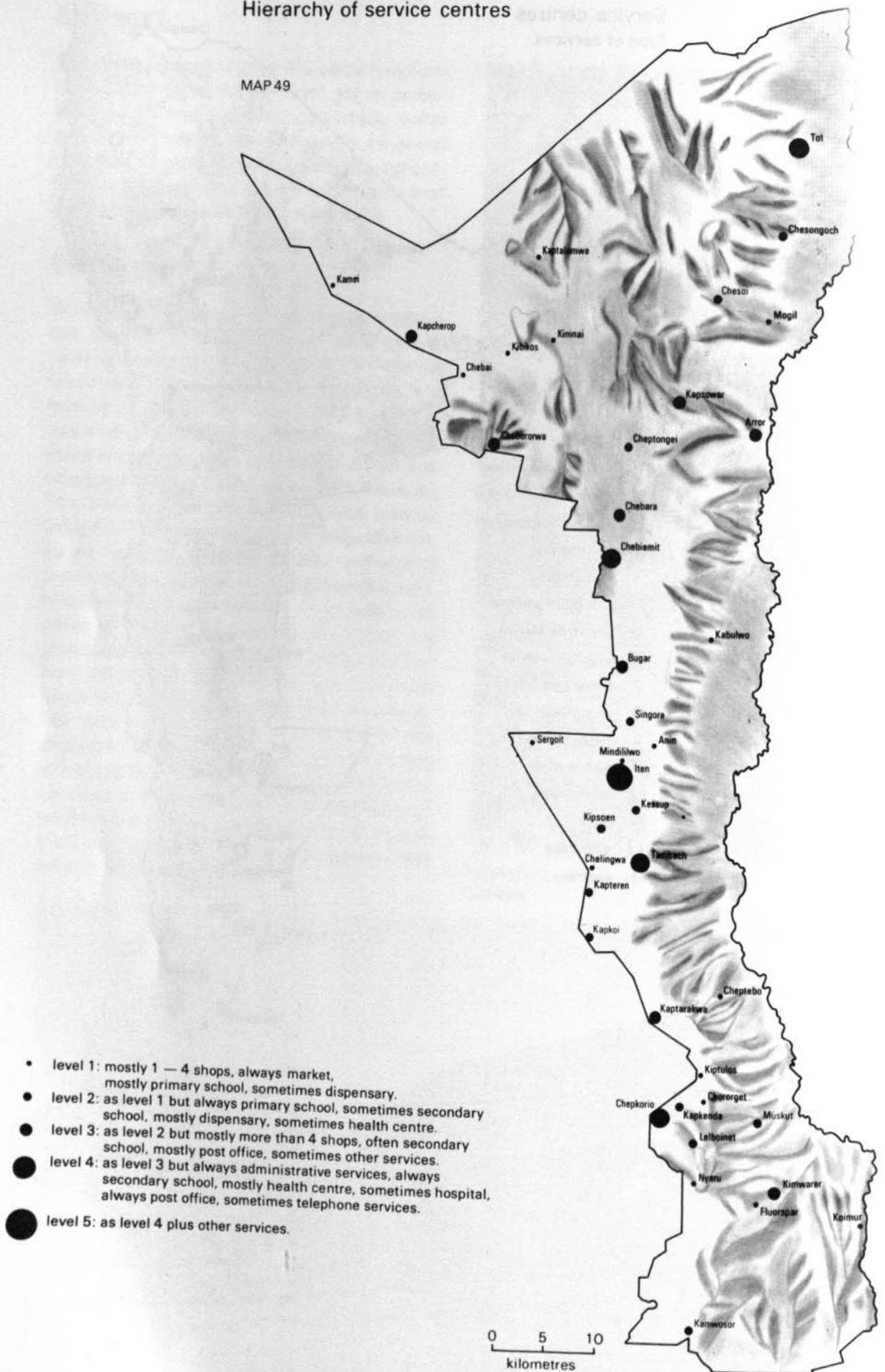


0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Own research

Hierarchy of service centres

MAP 49

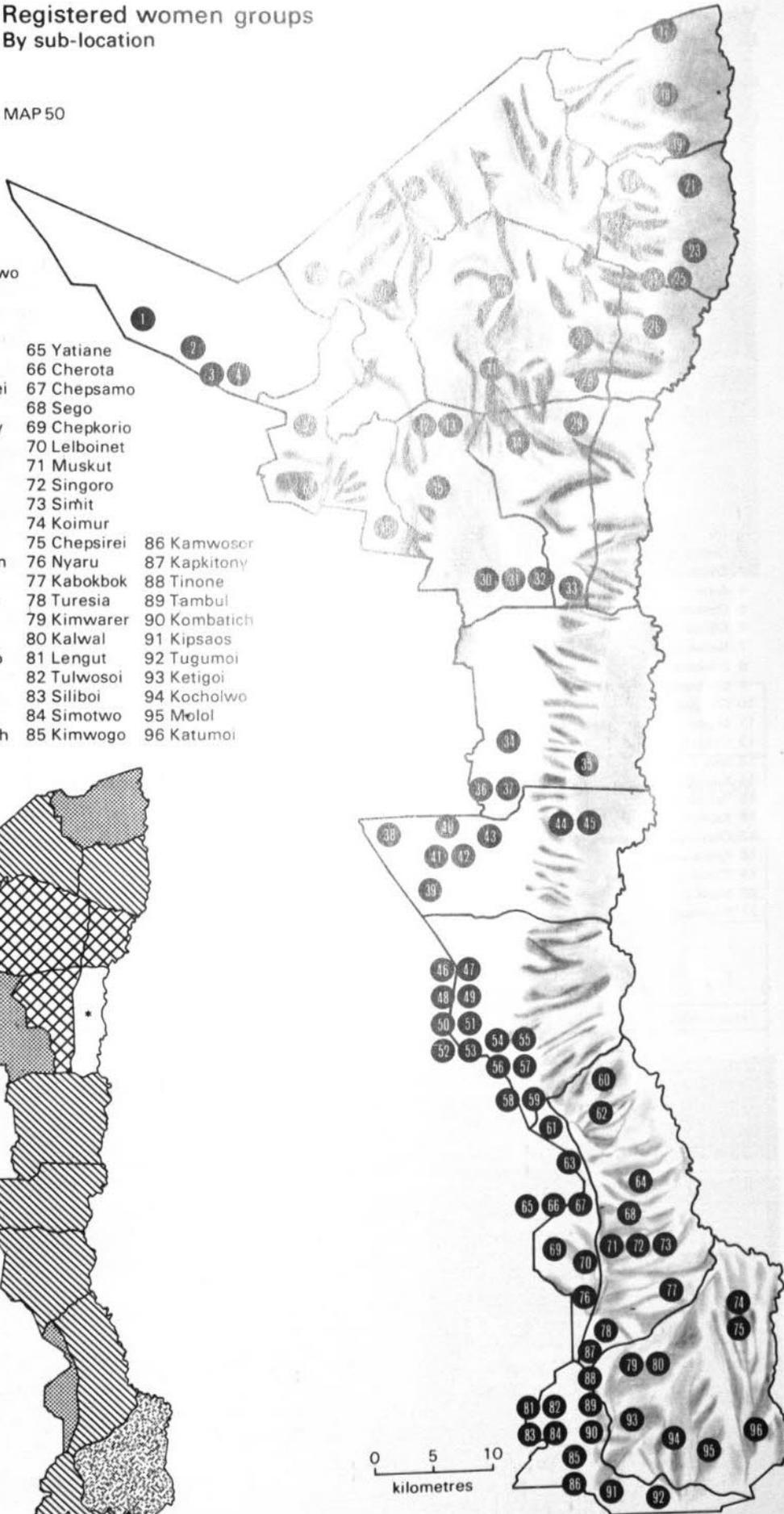


Source: Own research.

**Registered women groups
By sub-location**

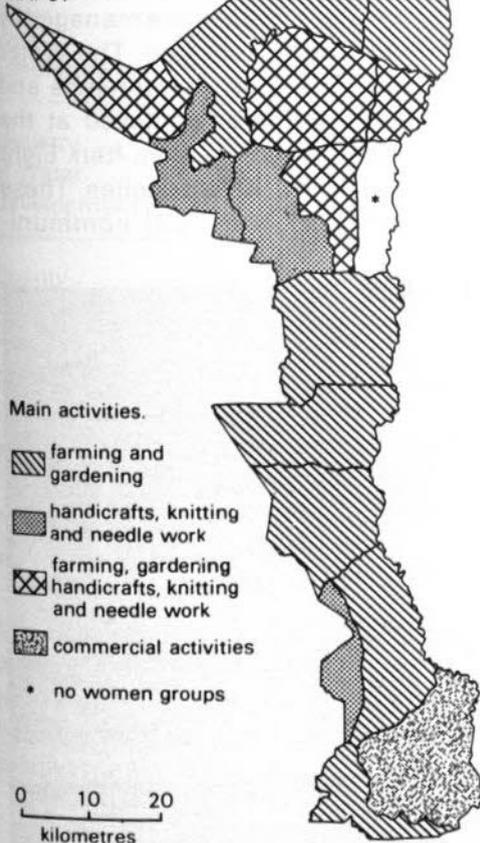
MAP 50

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Kamoi | 33 Koibarak | 65 Yatiene |
| 2 Sengwer | 34 Bugar | 66 Cherota |
| 3 Kamagitwa | 35 Kibendo | 67 Chepsamo |
| 4 Kapcherop | 36 Motos | 68 Sego |
| 5 Chebai | 37 Kapkonga | 69 Chepkorio |
| 6 Chebororwa | 38 Sergoit | 70 Lelboinet |
| 7 Kapsait | 39 Katalil | 71 Muskut |
| 8 Kapyege | 40 Chebokokwo | 72 Singoro |
| 9 Kaptalamwa | 41 Kiptabus | 73 Simhit |
| 10 Kararia | 42 Kamariny | 74 Koimur |
| 11 Kamasia | 43 Mororia | 75 Chepsirei |
| 12 Kasperbet | 44 Anin | 76 Nyaru |
| 13 Kimnai | 45 Siroch | 77 Kabokbok |
| 14 Kapsowar | 46 Kermengei | 78 Turesia |
| 15 Tilio | 47 Kapkoi | 79 Kimwarer |
| 16 Toretgei | 48 Chamtany | 80 Kalwal |
| 17 Endo | 49 Chebaiga | 81 Lengut |
| 18 Kabaldamet | 50 Kongasis | 82 Tulwosoi |
| 19 Tot | 51 Legetio | 83 Siliboi |
| 20 Koitamoi | 52 Leeltaet | 84 Simotwo |
| 21 Kabetwa | 53 Sigisio | 85 Kimwogo |
| 22 Kapchebau | 54 Toot | 86 Kamwosor |
| 23 Chechan | 55 Matungen | 87 Kapkitony |
| 24 Chesongoch | 56 Kolongei | 88 Tinone |
| 25 Mokoro | 57 Chebior | 89 Tambul |
| 26 Chesetan | 58 Orapno | 90 Kombatich |
| 27 Chesoi | 59 Kitany | 91 Kipsaos |
| 28 Maina | 60 Cheptebo | 92 Tugumoi |
| 29 Hossen | 61 Mokwo | 93 Ketigoi |
| 30 Chebiemit | 62 Rokocho | 94 Kocholwo |
| 31 Chogoo | 63 Kiptulos | 95 Melol |
| 32 Kapkoros | 64 Changach | 96 Katumoi |



**Activities of women groups
By location**

MAP 51

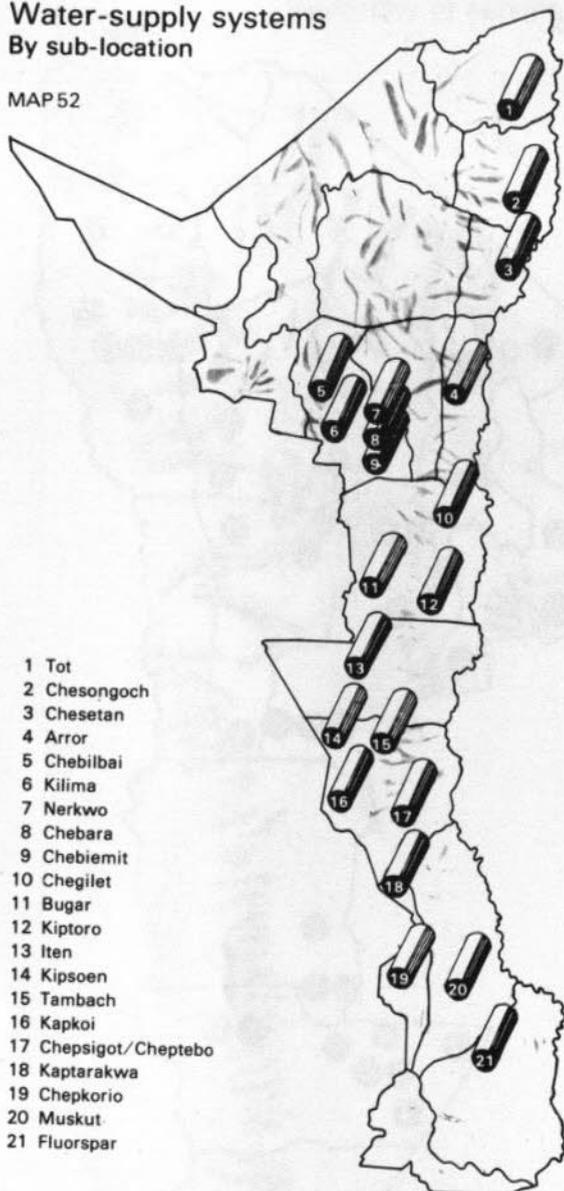


Source: Department of Social Development, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Source: Department of Social Development, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983

Water-supply systems By sub-location

MAP 52



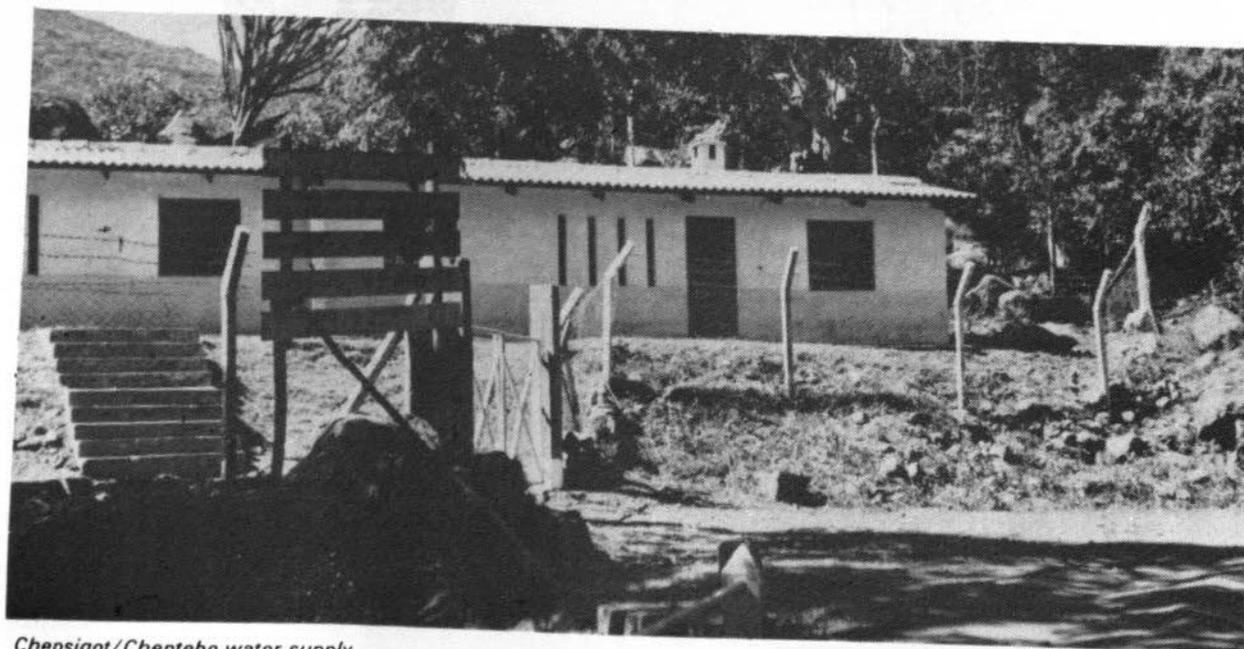
- 1 Tot
- 2 Chesongoch
- 3 Chesetan
- 4 Arror
- 5 Chebilbai
- 6 Kilima
- 7 Nerkwō
- 8 Chebara
- 9 Chebiemit
- 10 Chegilet
- 11 Bugar
- 12 Kiptoro
- 13 Iten
- 14 Kipsoen
- 15 Tambach
- 16 Kapkoi
- 17 Chepsigot/Cheptebo
- 18 Kaptarakwa
- 19 Chepkorio
- 20 Muskut
- 21 Fluorspar

0 8 16
kilometres

Source: Department of Water Development,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Water Supply Systems

About twenty five sub-locations in the District are served by some form of communal water supply system whereby water is brought from the source to a place near population centres (Map 52). In the remaining sub-locations, people depend on nearby streams and springs. Usually, the water supply systems have one or more communal water points from where the people carry water to their houses in buckets, jerrycans or calabashes. Generally, enough surface water is available, especially in the Highlands but also in those parts of the Kerio Valley, where surface water is carried by streams coming down the Elgeyo Escarpment. A water resource assessment study of Kerio Valley has shown that, moreover, a substantial amount of groundwater can be found at the foot of the Escarpment. There are twenty-two water supply systems in the District with different types of management, sources of water and means of delivery (Table 5)⁶. Most of the water supplies in the District are fed from rivers. Out of these the ones in Kerio Valley are all gravity supplies and the ones in the Highlands use pumps. The remaining water supplies have various sources: springs, dams or boreholes. Pumps used are mainly diesel pumps; exceptionally, use is made of electric pumps (Iten, Fluorspar) or a hydram (Kapkoi). Eight water supplies are managed by the Water Department from Iten. The Water Department takes care of maintenance and operation. Some staff are employed at the site, while diesel is supplied from Iten. Eight water supplies are self-help supplies. These were constructed by the local communi-



Chepsigot/Cheptebo water supply.

6. Table 5 is based on 1984-data, while Map 52 is based on 1983-data.



Woman fetching water from a communal water point in Muskut.

TABLE 5. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

MANAGEMENT	Total	SOURCE*				DELIVERY*			
		River	Spring	Dam	Borehole	Gravity	Diesel pump	Electric pump	Hydrant
Local Committees	8	6	-	1	1	4	4	-	-
Ministry of Water Development	9	4	3	1	1	1	6	1	1
County Council	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Private	4	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
TOTAL	23	15	3	3	2	7	13	2	1

*Iten Water Supply has two different sources.

ties with assistance from the Water Department. Maintenance and operation are done by local water committees. A number of the self-help systems use gravity and are therefore relatively easy to operate. Where diesel pumps

are used, operation is more problematic and the local committees have to be well-organized. Four water supplies are private but usually also assist nearby communities.

Churches By sub-location

MAP 53

- Northern Division**
 1 Kapyego S.D.A.
 2 Kaptalamwa A.I.C.
 3 Chorwo A.I.C.
 4 Chorwo S.D.A.
 5 Kibikos A.I.C.
 6 Kapcherop A.I.C.
 7 Kapcherop islamitic group
 8 Tenden Pentecost
 9 Chebororwa A.I.C.
 10 Chebororwa P.C.E.A.
 11 Yemit A.I.C.
 12 Kamasat A.I.C.
 13 Kapsowar islamitic group
 14 Kapsowar Pentecost
 15 Kapsowar Pentecost
 16 Chetongei A.I.C.
 17 Cheptongei Pentecost
 18 Penon P.C.E.A.
 19 Chebara A.I.C.
 20 Chebiemit A.I.C.
 21 Nerkwo R.C.M.
 22 Chebiemit R.C.M.

- Tot Division**
 1 Sambalat R.C.M.
 2 Katilit R.C.M.
 3 Sangach R.C.M.
 4 Kabaldamet R.C.M.
 5 Chebilil R.C.M.
 6 Mungwo R.C.M.
 7 Maron A.I.C.
 8 Chawis A.I.C.
 9 Maron R.C.M.
 10 Tot A.I.C.
 11 Tot islamitic group
 12 Tot R.C.M.
 13 Kabetwa R.C.M.
 14 Embobot R.C.M.
 15 Kamogo A.I.C.
 16 Lemeiyo R.C.M.
 17 Kapchebau R.C.M.
 18 Korou R.C.M.
 19 Korou A.I.C.
 20 Kapchebau A.I.C.
 21 Chesongoch R.C.M.
 22 Tuturung S.D.A.
 23 Tirap S.D.A.
 24 Kapchemurkeldet S.D.A.
 25 Chesetan S.D.A.
 26 Chesoi R.C.M.
 27 Chesoi R.C.M.
 28 Kamasia S.D.A.
 29 Sewerwo S.D.A.
 30 Maina S.D.A.
 31 Nyirar S.D.A.
 32 Iboi A.I.C.
 33 Sewerwo A.I.C.
 34 Kipyebo S.D.A.
 35 Arror R.C.M.

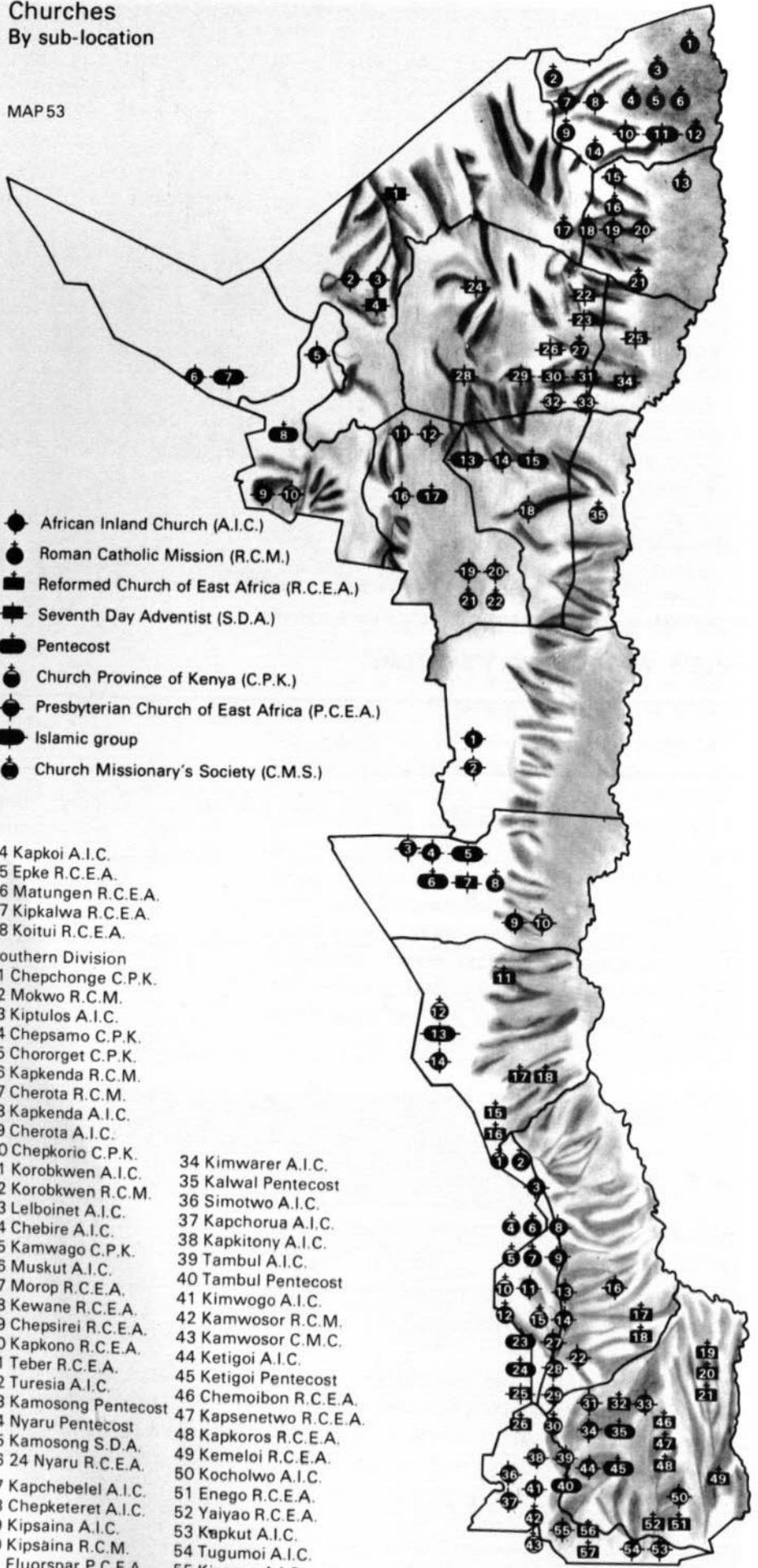
- Central Division**
 1 Bugar A.I.C.
 2 Ray-farm P.C.E.A.
 3 Karuna P.C.E.A.
 4 Itend A.I.C.
 5 Iten islamitic group
 6 Iten Pentecost
 7 Iten S.D.A.
 8 Iten R.C.M.
 9 Kessup A.I.C.
 10 Kessup P.C.E.A.
 11 Kabore R.C.E.A.
 12 Kongasis C.P.K.
 13 Kapteren islamitic group

- African Inland Church (A.I.C.)
- Roman Catholic Mission (R.C.M.)
- Reformed Church of East Africa (R.C.E.A.)
- Seventh Day Adventist (S.D.A.)
- Pentecost
- Church Province of Kenya (C.P.K.)
- Presbyterian Church of East Africa (P.C.E.A.)
- Islamic group
- Church Missionary's Society (C.M.S.)

- 14 Kapkoi A.I.C.
 15 Epke R.C.E.A.
 16 Matungen R.C.E.A.
 17 Kipkalwa R.C.E.A.
 18 Koitui R.C.E.A.

- Southern Division**
 1 Chepchonge C.P.K.
 2 Mokwo R.C.M.
 3 Kiptulos A.I.C.
 4 Chepsamo C.P.K.
 5 Chororget C.P.K.
 6 Kapkenda R.C.M.
 7 Cherota R.C.M.
 8 Kapkenda A.I.C.
 9 Cherota A.I.C.
 10 Chepkorio C.P.K.
 11 Korobkwen A.I.C.
 12 Korobkwen R.C.M.
 13 Lelboinet A.I.C.
 14 Chebire A.I.C.
 15 Kamwago C.P.K.
 16 Muskut A.I.C.
 17 Morop R.C.E.A.
 18 Kewane R.C.E.A.
 19 Chepsirei R.C.E.A.
 20 Kapkono R.C.E.A.
 21 Teber R.C.E.A.
 22 Turesia A.I.C.
 23 Kamosong Pentecost
 24 Nyaru Pentecost
 25 Kamosong S.D.A.
 26 24 Nyaru R.C.E.A.
 27 Kapchebelel A.I.C.
 28 Chepketeret A.I.C.
 29 Kipsaina A.I.C.
 30 Kipsaina R.C.M.
 31 Fluorspar P.C.E.A.
 32 Kimwarer R.C.E.A.
 33 Kalwal A.I.C.

- 34 Kimwarer A.I.C.
 35 Kalwal Pentecost
 36 Simotwo A.I.C.
 37 Kapchorua A.I.C.
 38 Kapkitony A.I.C.
 39 Tambul A.I.C.
 40 Tambul Pentecost
 41 Kimwogo A.I.C.
 42 Kamwosor R.C.M.
 43 Kamwosor C.M.C.
 44 Ketigoi A.I.C.
 45 Ketigoi Pentecost
 46 Chemoibon R.C.E.A.
 47 Kapsenetwo R.C.E.A.
 48 Kapkoros R.C.E.A.
 49 Kemeloi R.C.E.A.
 50 Kocholwo A.I.C.
 51 Enego R.C.E.A.
 52 Yaiyao R.C.E.A.
 53 Kapkut A.I.C.
 54 Tugumoi A.I.C.
 55 Kipsaos A.I.C.
 56 Kipsaos A.I.C.
 57 Kibomet R.C.E.A.



Source: Own research.

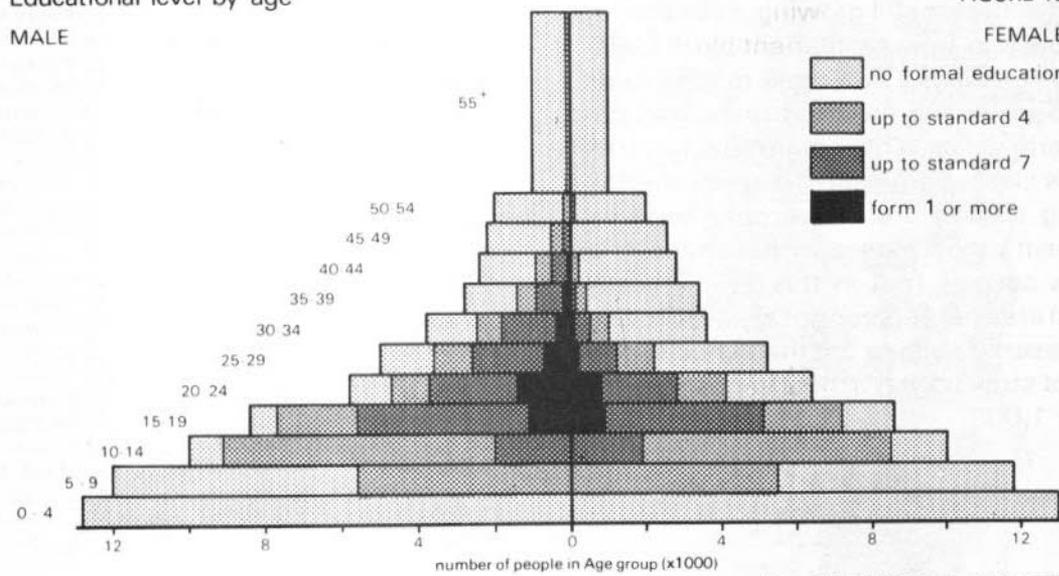
7. EDUCATION

The percentage of the population that has attended school in the age groups over forty is very small (Figure 12). This is the group that was of school-going age in the nineteen fifties and earlier. For the age-groups below forty,

this percentage steadily grows and in the age-group ten to fourteen, only about 12.5 percent does not go to school. Another fact shown is that men generally have a higher educational attainment than women.

Educational level by age

MALE



Source: Population census, C.B.S. 1979

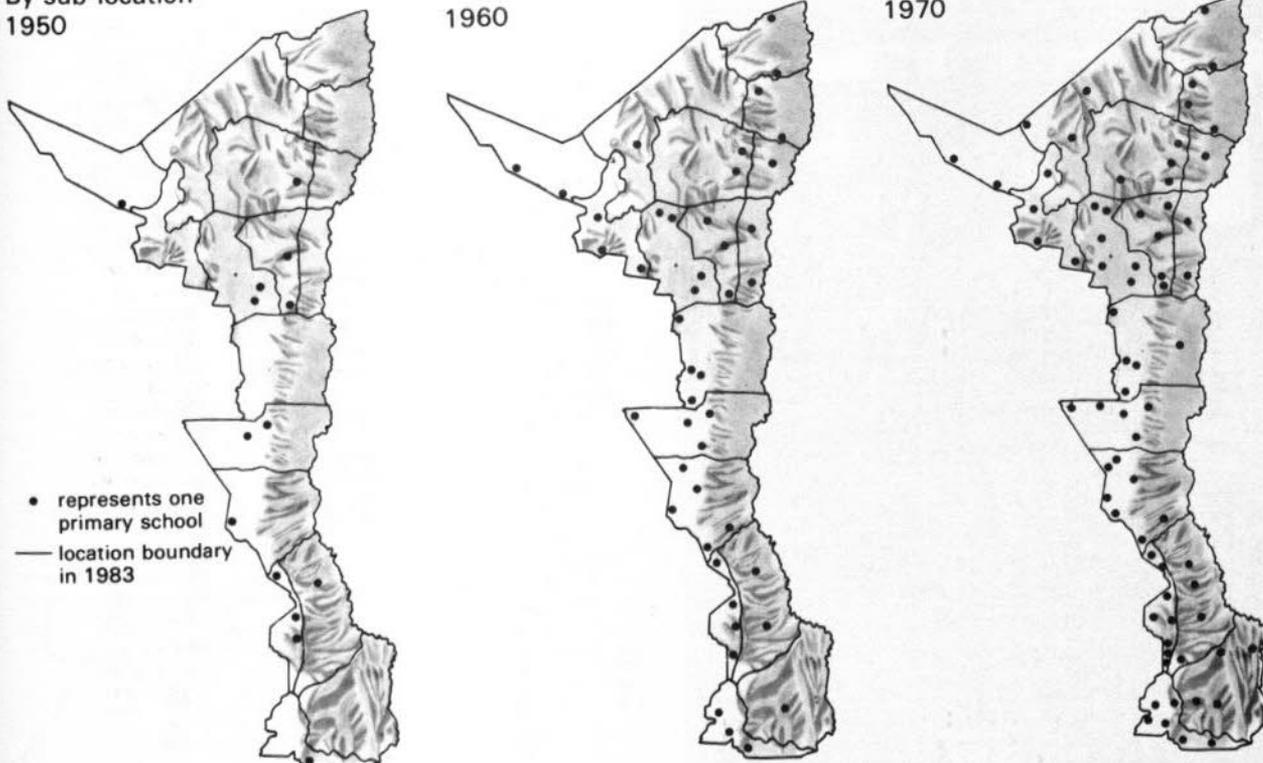
Primary schools in 1950, 1960 and 1970

By sub-location
1950

1960

1970

MAP 54

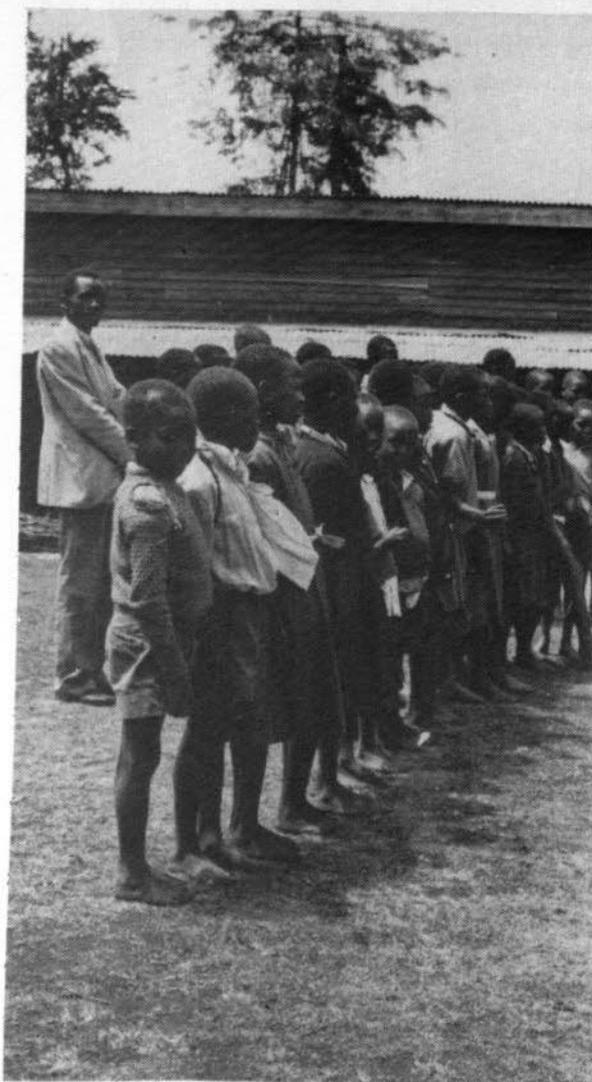


Source: Department of Education,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Schools

Since 1950 the number of primary schools in the District has grown very fast (Map 54). In 1950, there were fourteen primary schools, in 1960 there were forty-five, in 1970 there were seventy-one and in 1983 there were two hundred and three (Map 55). The number of schools as well as the number of children attending school is still growing. Facilities for the schools vary from permanent block buildings with corrugated iron roofs to structures with mud-walls and thatched roofs. Particularly in Kerio Valley, it happens frequently that only a few classes are held in classrooms; the remaining classes are in the open air with children sitting on stones in the shade of a tree. It is obvious that in this economically backward area parents cannot always provide the necessary facilities for the schools. The number of students per school varies from 20 to almost 1,000.



Pupils at Msekekwa Primary School.

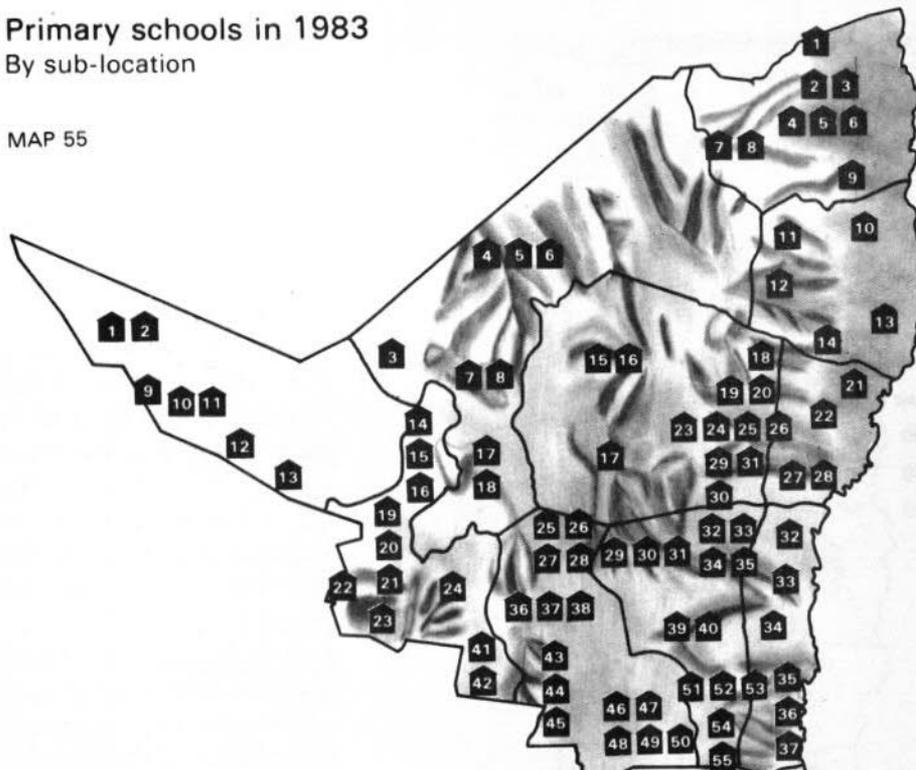
PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Nothern Division	13 Chechan	4 Chemwabul
1 Kipteber	14 Chesongoch	5 Kaptiol
2 Kapchesar	15 Kapchemurkeldet	6 Rokoch
3 Kapsait	16 Kararia	7 Kiptulos
4 Tenderwa	17 Kamasia	8 Chemarkach
5 Kapyege	18 Tuturung	9 Emsea
6 Tangul	19 Kimuren	10 Cherota
7 Kaptalamwa	20 Tirap	11 Chororget
8 Kerer	21 Kombases	12 Chepsamo
9 Kapterit	22 Chesetan	13 Yatiene
10 Kamoi	23 Chesoi	14 Kapkenda
11 Kipsambach	24 Chemworor	15 Changach Barak
12 Chesubet	25 Kapkuto	16 Kapsoo
13 Kapcherop	26 Kapsicha	17 Menone
14 Kibikos	27 Kipyego	18 Koptega
15 Kipkundul	28 Mogil	19 Sitotwo
16 Kokwongoi	29 Maina	20 Chepkorio
17 Kapkochur	30 Nyirar	21 Lelboinet
18 Kibirech	31 Metipsoo	22 Kamwago
19 Koitugum	32 Metipsoo	23 Kapsamich
20 Chebai	33 Chesuman	24 Biwott
21 Yatoi	34 Kipkener	25 Kamwetik
22 Kaptiony	35 Koitilial	26 Chebire
23 Chebororwa	36 Kapkatta	27 Muskut
24 Kabelio	37 Kilos	28 Simit
25 Yemit	Central Division	29 Ngobisi
26 Kimnai	1 Korkitony	30 Kipkanao
27 Metibelio	2 Kapsoiyo	31 Kabokbok
28 Chesingei	3 Kaptum	32 Kamelil
29 Kapsowar	4 Kapchebelel	33 Chepketeret
30 Kapchesewes	5 Kokwao	34 Kipsaina
31 Kiblabai	6 Chegilet	35 Kamosong
32 Kipsaiya	7 Kabulwo	36 Kapchebelel
33 Lawich	8 Bugar	37 Kipsaina
34 Kabarar	9 Msekekwa	38 Turesia
35 Hossen	10 Kibendo	39 Kowochi
36 Cheptulon	11 Singore	40 Kewamwen
37 Sitoton	12 Sergoit	41 Kalwal
38 Cheptonge	13 Kapkessum	42 Kimwarer
39 Sinon	14 Kamariny	43 Fluorspar
40 Kapsumai	15 Kiptabus	44 Kapsegut
41 Kondabilet	16 Iten	45 Koimur
42 Kamuseny	17 Mindililwo	46 Kapkono
43 Jemunada	18 Anin	47 Chepsirei
44 Sumbeiywet	19 Rimoi	48 Simotwo
45 Kapleng	20 Siroch	49 Kapchorua
46 Nerko	21 Chebonet	50 Kapchebutuk
47 Chebara	22 Kiptingo	51 Tulwobei
48 Chogoo	23 Kessup	52 Kamwosor
49 Kapkoros	24 Nyawa	53 Kimwogo
50 Chebiemit	25 Chelingwa	54 Kapkitony
51 Kasubwo	26 Yokot	55 Kombatich
52 Kaptabuk	27 Kapsisi	56 Kogibor
53 Terikmoi	28 Kabore	57 Tinone
54 Matira	29 Kipka	58 Tambul
55 Sangurur	30 Kapkoi	59 Ketigoi
Tot Division	31 Kapteren	60 Kiptengwer
1 Liter	32 Cheberen	61 Kabechei
2 Sangach	33 Kipchawat	62 Kiptabach
3 Kapkobil	34 Kaptubei	63 Katumoi
4 Chebilil	35 Matungen	64 Kapkosom
5 Mungwo	36 Epke	65 Kocholwo
6 Kabaldamet	37 Chepsigot	66 Enego
7 Maron	38 Kitany	67 Molol
8 Chawis	Southern Division	68 Kipsaos
9 Tot	1 Cheptebo	69 Cheboge
10 Kabetwa	2 Emis	70 Kibomet
11 Kamogo	3 Mokwo	71 Tugumoi
12 Ngejer		72 Kabirirsus
		73 Kapkut

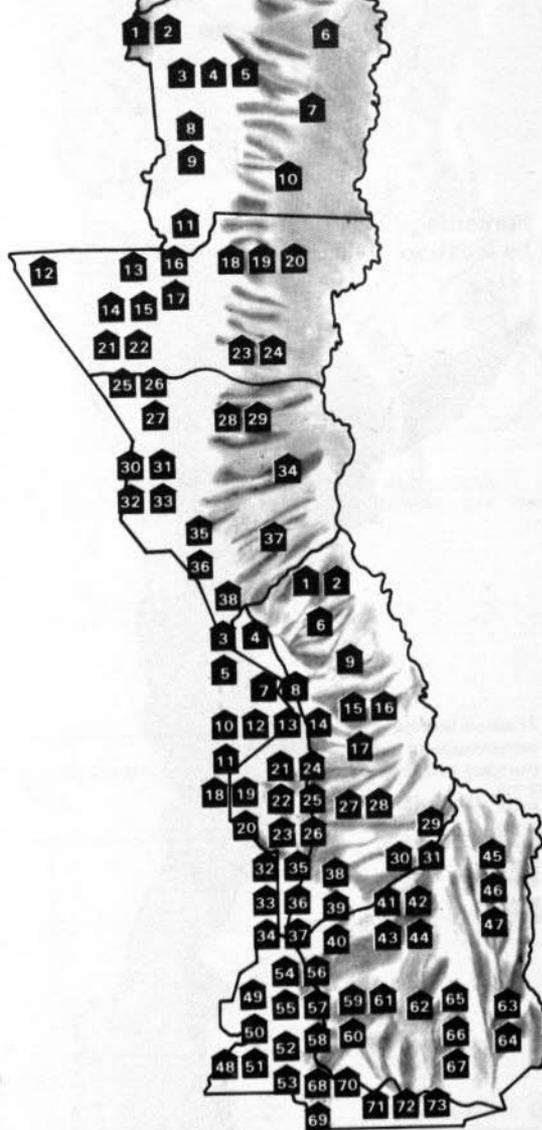
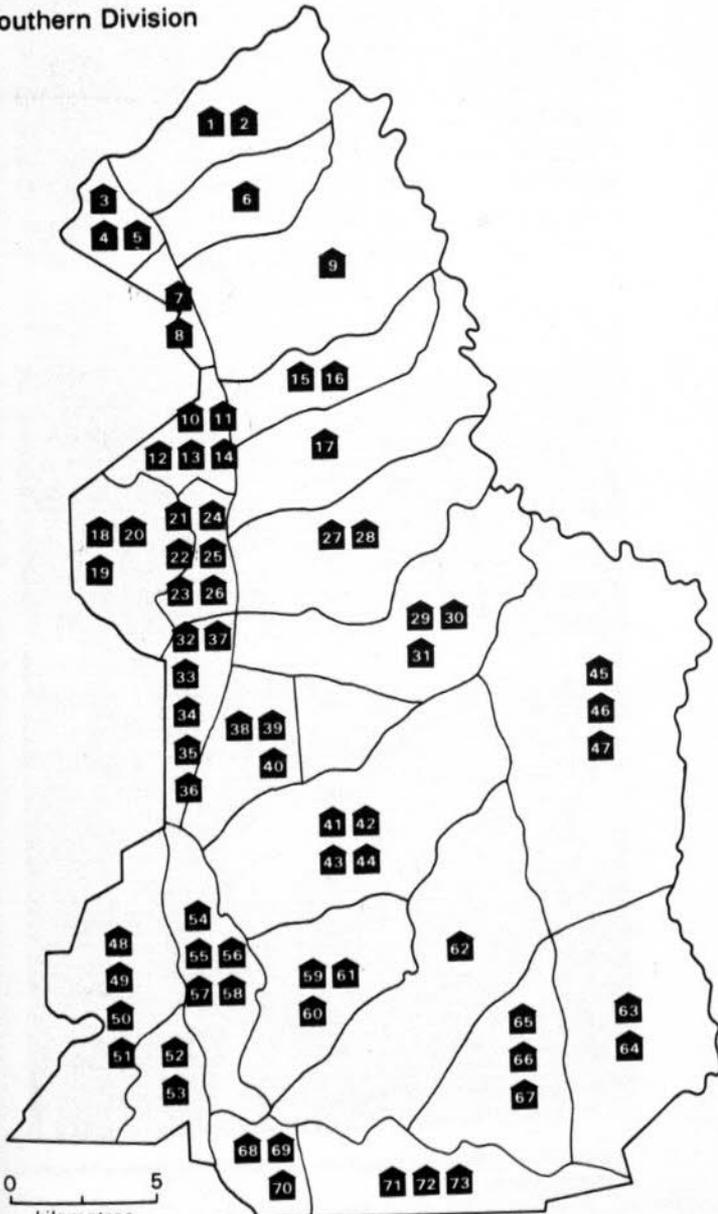
Primary schools in 1983

By sub-location

MAP 55



Southern Division



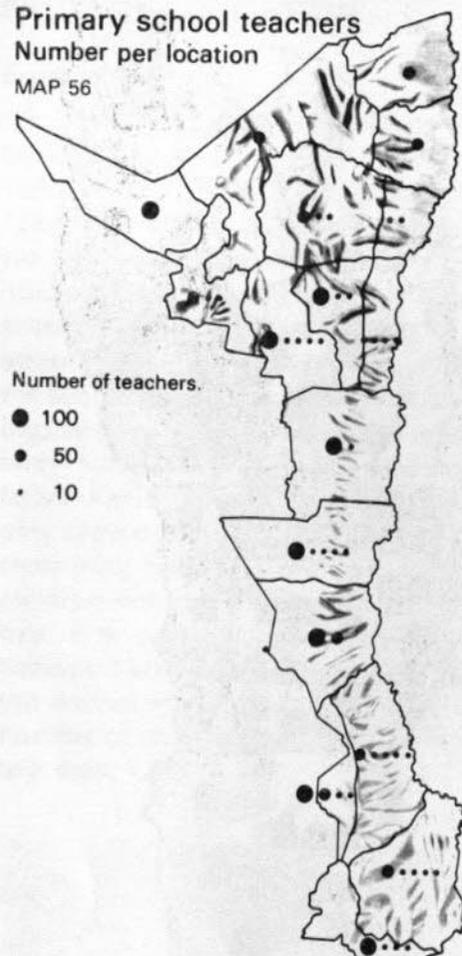
0 5
kilometres

0 5 10
kilometres

Source: Department of Education,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Primary school teachers Number per location

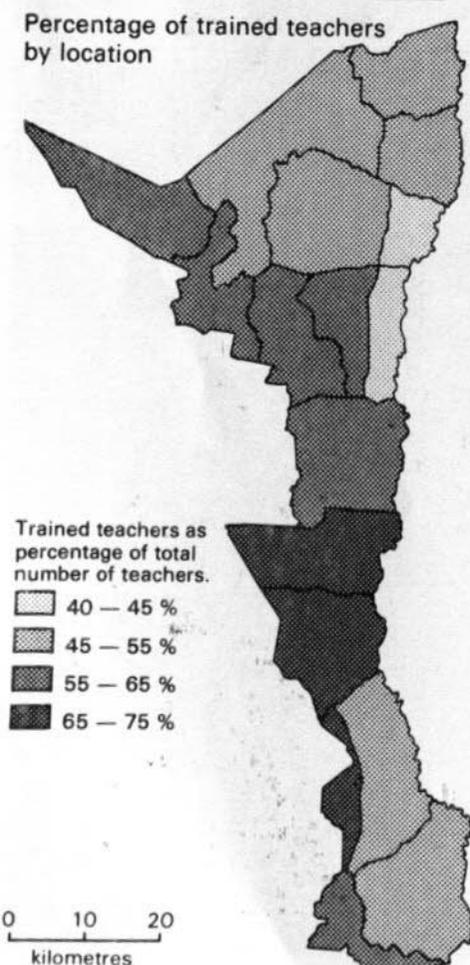
MAP 56



Number of teachers.

- 100
- 50
- 10

Percentage of trained teachers by location

Trained teachers as
percentage of total
number of teachers.

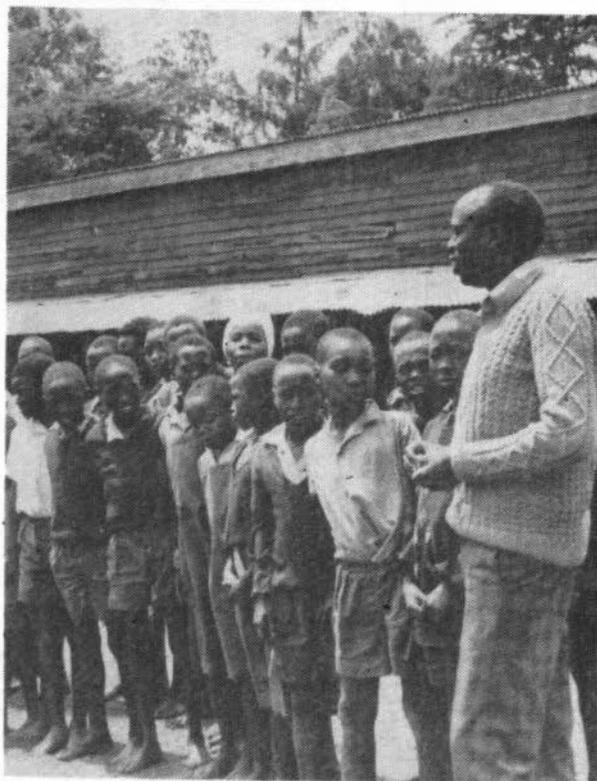
- 40 — 45 %
- 45 — 55 %
- 55 — 65 %
- 65 — 75 %

0 10 20
kilometres

Source: Department of Education,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Students and Teachers

The total number of primary school teachers in mid-1983 was 1,548, unevenly distributed in the different locations (Map 56). Approximately sixty percent of the teachers are trained and about forty percent are untrained teachers. In some locations the percentage of trained teachers is well below the average (Arro, Mon) and in other locations it is above the average (Irong, Mutei, Mosop). However, in the Kerio Valley part of Irong and Mutei, the percentage of trained teachers is below average again. In certain locations the number of students per teacher, i.e. the average size of a class, is much higher than in others (Map 57). The total enrollment in primary schools in mid-1983 was 51,273, distributed over the divisions as shown in Table 6. School attendance, however, varies with the seasons. Children may be kept away from school for a variety of reasons: herding of cattle, initiation rituals, household chores. Children often have to walk quite a distance in order to get to school; this may also discourage them from attending regularly. It is observed that especially in the more isolated and poorer areas the number of teachers is insufficient and the percentage of untrained teachers high. In these areas proper housing for teachers is often not available.



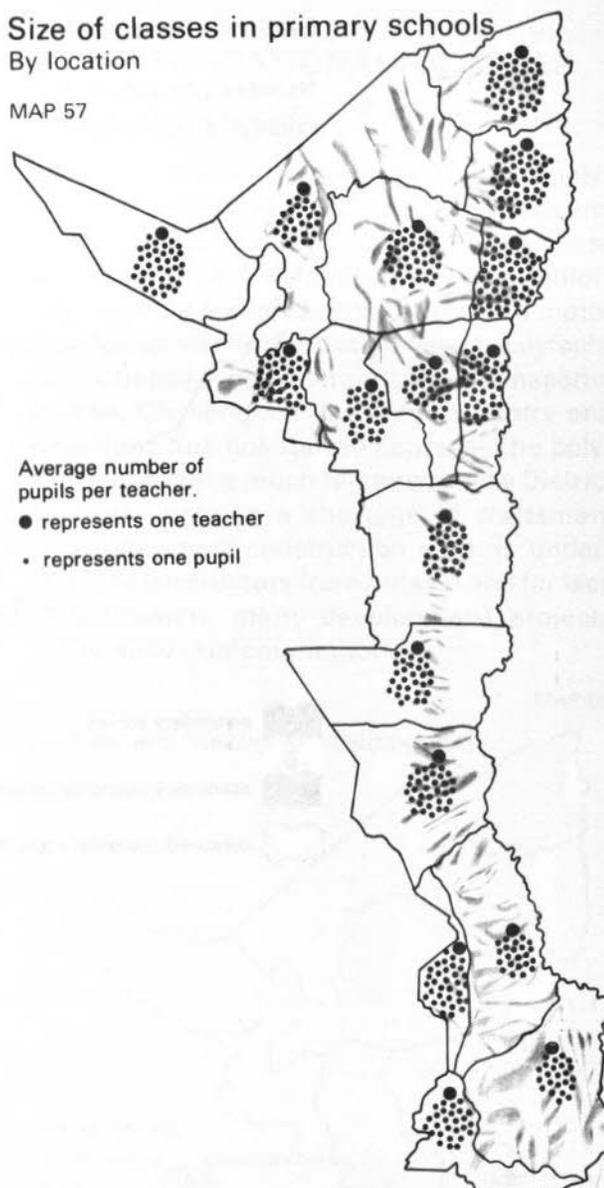
The average number of pupils per teacher in the Elgeyo Marakwet primary schools is 33.

TABLE 6. PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

DIVISION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT
Tot	37	10,879
Northern	55	14,666
Central	38	12,615
Southern	73	13,179
Total	203	51,273

*Students of Kapsowar girls secondary school.***Size of classes in primary schools**
By location

MAP 57



Average number of pupils per teacher.

● represents one teacher

• represents one pupil

0 8 16
kilometresSource: Department of Education,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.**TABLE 7. SPONSORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

DIVISION	GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED	GOVERNMENT ASSISTED	HARAMBEE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Northern (incl. Tot)	3	1	2		6
Central	4	1	2	1	8
Southern	5	1	2		8
Total	12	3	6	1	22

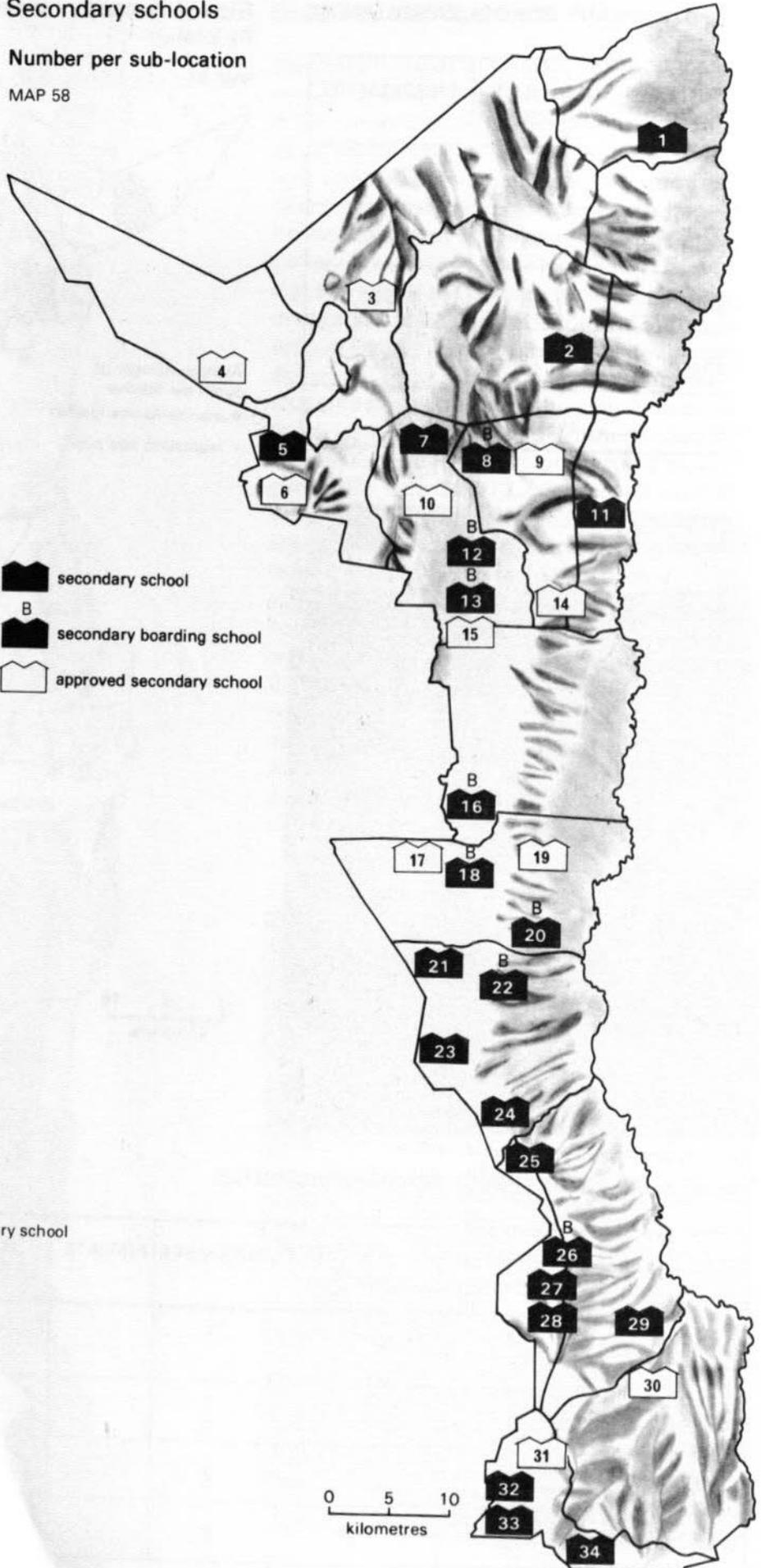
6. Table 5 is based on 1984-data, while Map 52 is based on 1983-data.

7. Data with regards to adult education are somewhat unreliable.

Secondary schools

Number per sub-location

MAP 58



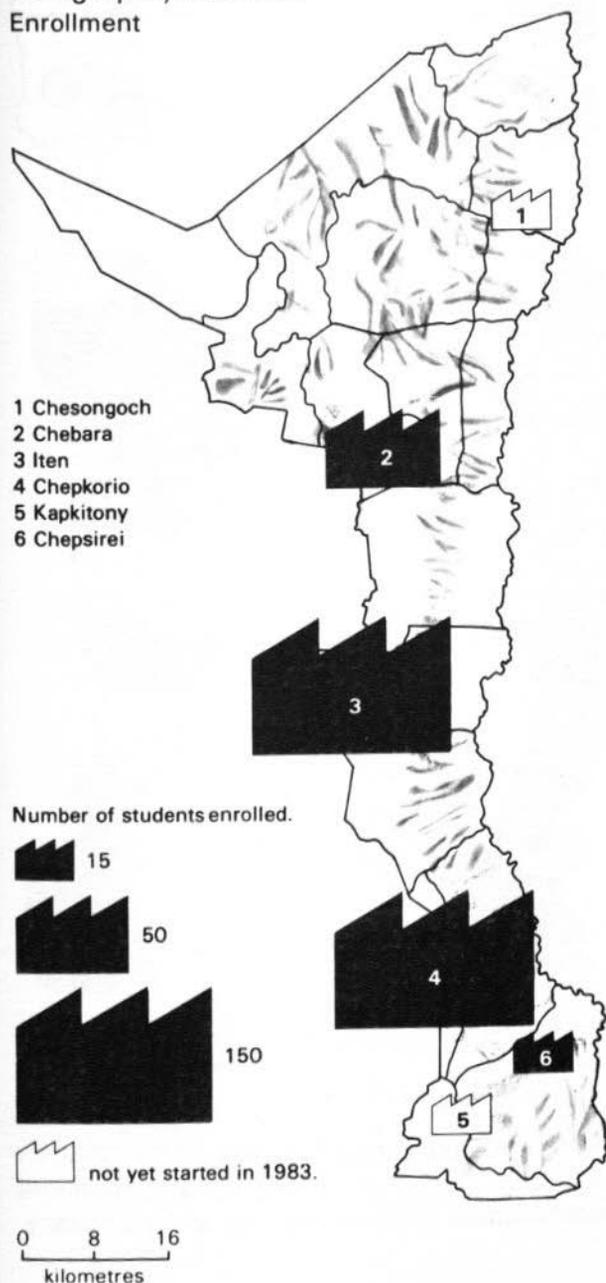
- 1 Kerio Valley
- 2 Sambirir
- 3 Kaptalamwa
- 4 Kapcherop
- 5 Sengwer
- 6 Chebororwa
- 7 Yemit
- 8 Kapsowar (girls)
- 9 Kapsowar (girls and boys)
- 10 Cheptulon
- 11 Arror
- 12 Chebara
- 13 Marakwet
- 14 Sangurur
- 15 Chebiemit technical secondary school
- 16 Singore
- 17 Kapkessum
- 18 Iten
- 19 Anin
- 20 Kessup
- 21 Kipsoen
- 22 Tambach
- 23 Kapteren
- 24 Kitany
- 25 Mokwo
- 26 Kapkenda
- 27 Biwott
- 28 Lelboinet
- 29 Soy
- 30 Kimwarer
- 31 Kapkitony
- 32 Metkei
- 33 Simotwo
- 34 Kipsaos

Source: Department of Education, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The total number of students enrolled in secondary schools in the District in 1982 was 5,319, about sixty percent boys and forty percent girls (Map 58). The number of students per school varied from 19 to 680. The number of schools was twenty-two (Table 7). Even if the number of secondary schools in the District is relatively large, there are not enough places available for all those wanting to enter. Therefore, the number of schools is increasing at a fast rate and in 1983 eleven new schools were approved.

Village polytechnics Enrollment



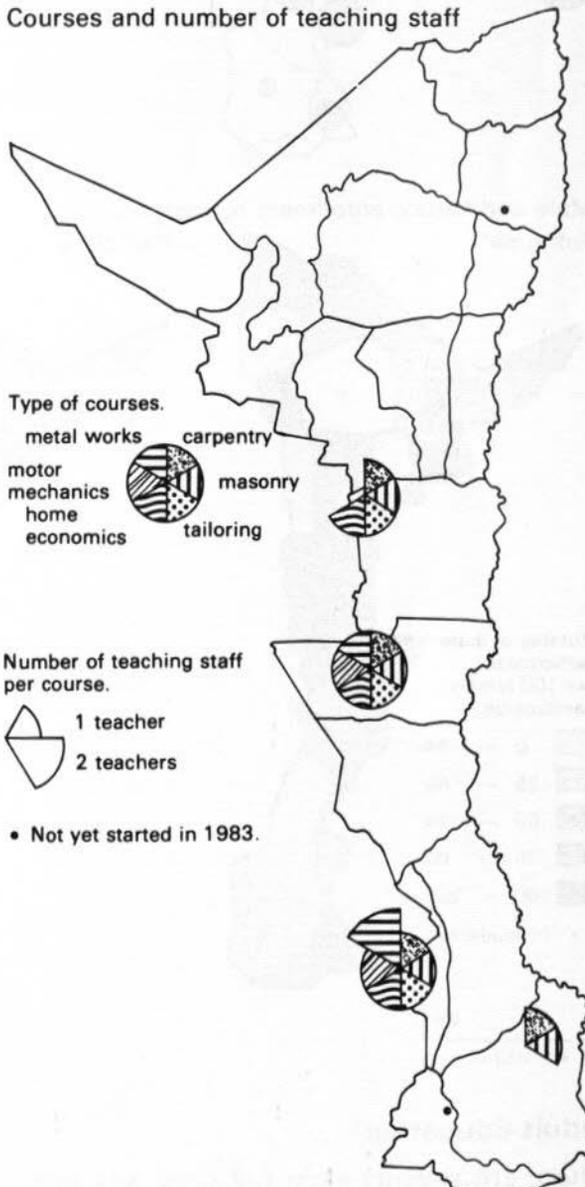
OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Village Polytechnics

There are three fully operational village polytechnics in the District: at Chepkorio, Iten and Chebara (Map 59). Courses offered in these polytechnics are: carpentry, masonry, tailoring, home economics, metal work and motor mechanics. Of the three other village polytechnics, Chepsirei has a carpentry and a masonry course, Chesongoch has only carpentry and Kapkitony has not started courses. The polytechnics fulfill a much felt need in the District because there is a shortage of craftsmen. Presently, most construction work is undertaken by contractors from outside and for lack of craftsmen, many development projects suffer slow implementation.

MAP 59

Courses and number of teaching staff



Source: Department of Social Development, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Adult education

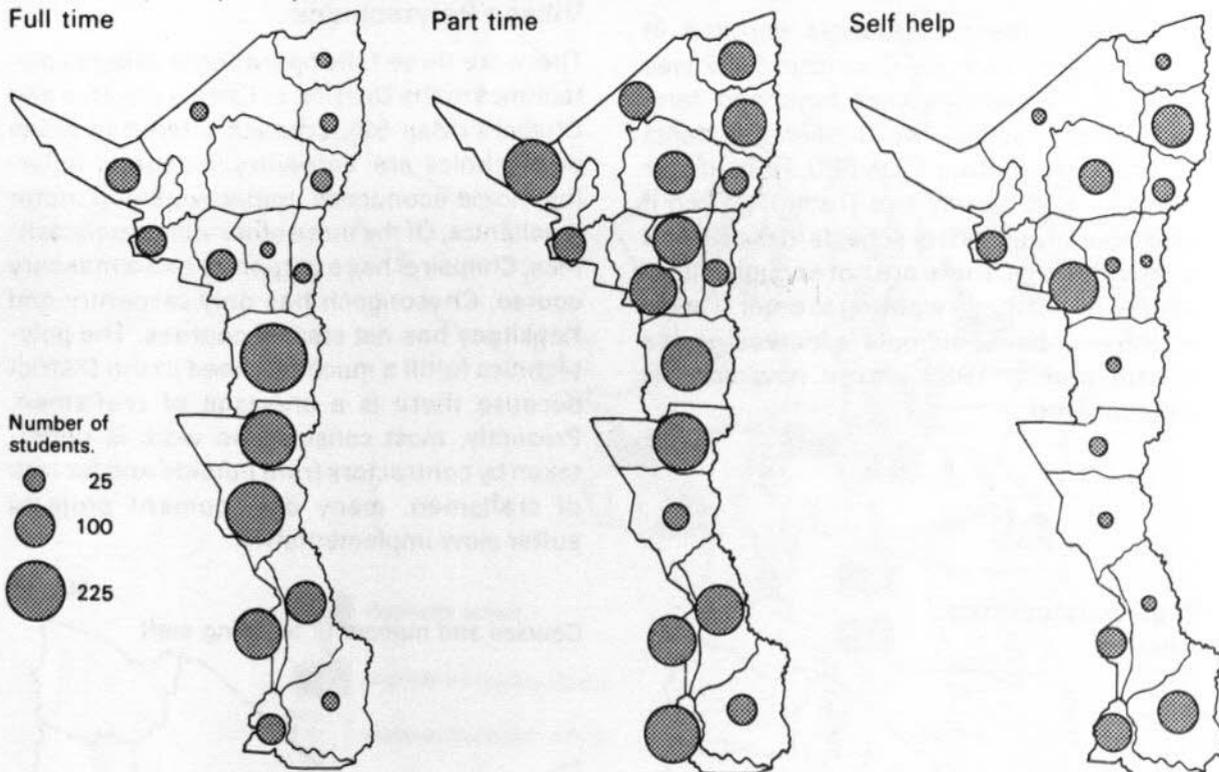
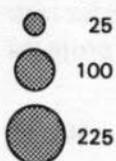
Number of participants per location

Full time

Part time

Self help

Number of students.



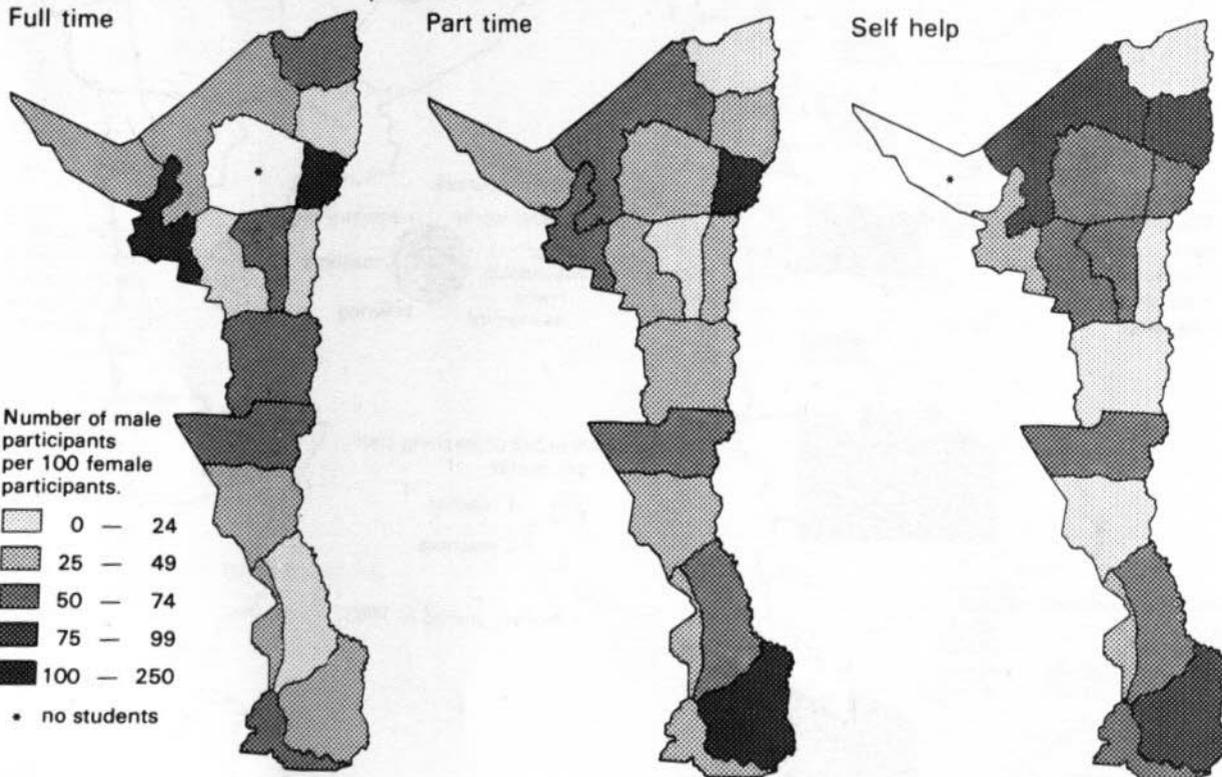
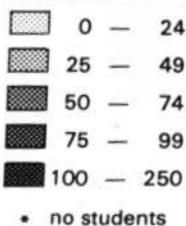
Male and female enrollment by location

Full time

Part time

Self help

Number of male participants per 100 female participants.



Source: Department of Adult Education, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983

Adult Education⁷

There are seventy-eight full-time, one hundred and thirty part-time and fifty-three self-

help adult education classes in the District (Table 8). Here, paid and unpaid teachers teach adults reading, writing and numeracy.

7. Data with regards to adult education are somewhat unreliable.

Classes are usually held in primary schools after the regular hours. The total number of students in the District is approximately 4,500; of these about thirty-five percent are men and sixty-five percent are women (Map 60). The

tendency in adult education is opposite from the tendency in formal education. In adult education women are over-represented, while in formal education they are under-represented.

TABLE 8. ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

DIVISION	FULL-TIME CLASSES	PART-TIME CLASSES	SELF-HELP CLASSES	TOTAL
Northern (incl. Tot)	24	66	34	124
Central	28	28	10	66
Southern	26	36	9	71
Total	78	130	53	261

8. HEALTH CARE

This chapter deals mainly with modern health facilities. It does not include any maps showing traditional forms of health care, for lack of statistical data. Before concentrating our attention on the maps showing health facilities in the District, a few remarks should, therefore, be made about traditional health care.

TRADITIONAL HEALTH CARE

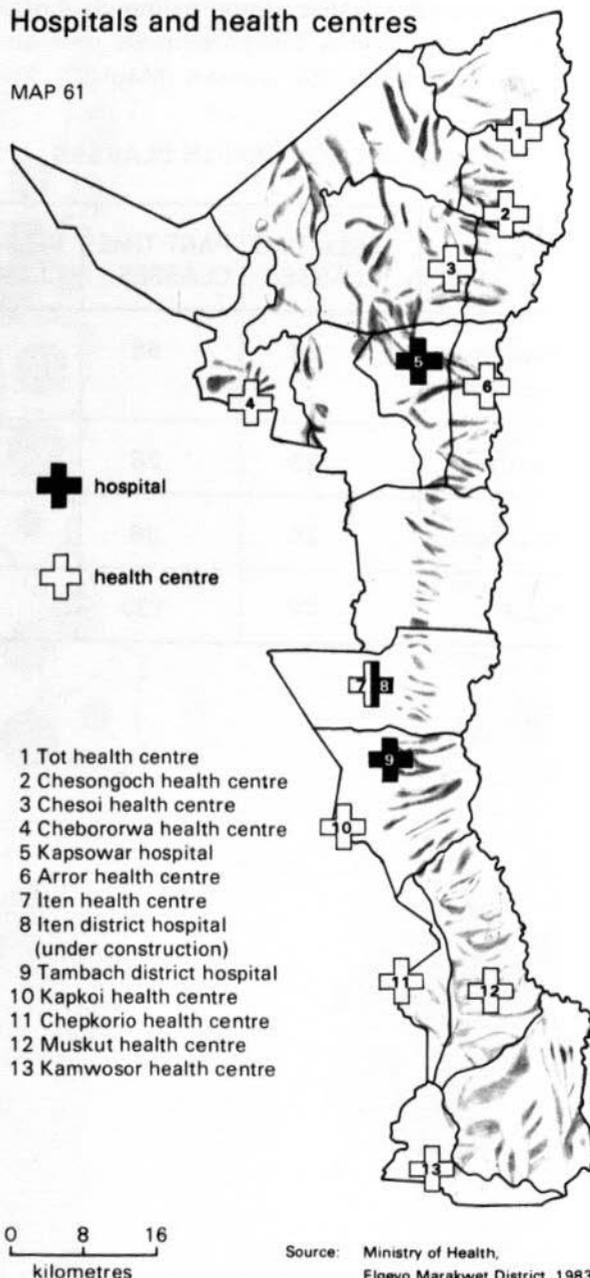
The Elgeyo and Marakwet sometimes rely on traditional and sometimes on modern medicine for treatment of illnesses. There is a tendency to rely on traditional medicine if modern health facilities are far and transport is not available, or if experience with modern health care is unfavourable. Traditional medical experts are usually near and are persons whom one knows and trusts. Commonly undertaken practices among the Elgeyo and Marakwet, are: circumcision, uvula excision, scarification, suturing of cuts, trephining of the head, bone setting, massage, herbal medication, tooth extraction, psycho-social therapy, midwifery. Most of these practices except for excision of the clitoris and scarification—are considered to be medically acceptable. Experts performing these techniques have been trained as medical practitioners. They are usually part-time practitioners and payment for their services depends on the social ties between the patient and the doctor and can be in kind or cash.

MODERN HEALTH FACILITIES

The District is relatively well off with regards to the number and distribution of health facilities. The number of hospitals and beds is adequate, as well as the number of health centres and dispensaries. Only about ten percent of the people in the District live more than 6.4 kilometres away from a health facility. Most of the health centres and hospitals are run by the Government; most of the dispensaries are privately run. Privately run health facilities are run either on harambee-basis or by religious organisations. Before 1970, health facilities were run by religious organisations and by the Keiyo Marakwet County Council. After 1970, the Central Government took over this responsibility from the County Council.

Hospitals and health centres

MAP 61

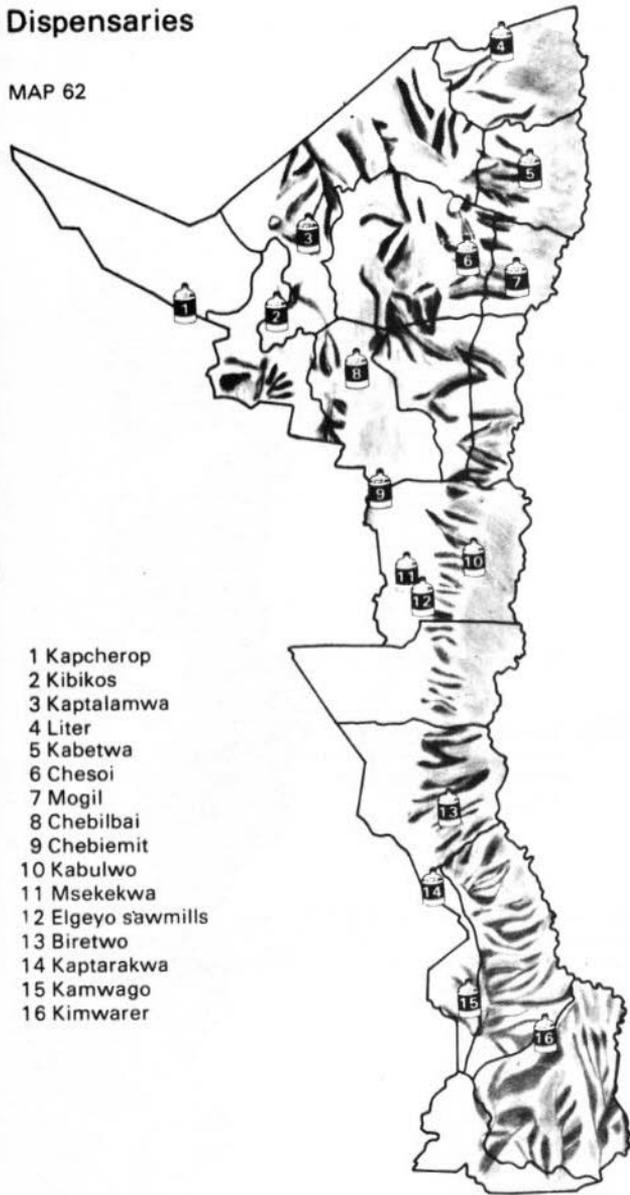


Hospitals

There are two hospitals in the District and a third one is under construction (Map 61). In 1982 Tambach District Hospital had 97 beds and Kapsowar Mission Hospital had 107 beds. The Iten District Hospital, which is under construction and will most likely be opened in 1985, will have 254 beds. Once Iten District Hospital has been opened, the facility at Tambach will probably be maintained as a District sub-hospital to serve Kerio Valley and to accommodate certain diseases that heal better in a somewhat warmer climate. The hospital at Kapsowar is being modernized and expanded.

Dispensaries

MAP 62



- 1 Kapcherop
- 2 Kibikos
- 3 Kaptalamwa
- 4 Liter
- 5 Kabetwa
- 6 Chesoi
- 7 Mogil
- 8 Chebilbai
- 9 Chebiemit
- 10 Kabulwo
- 11 Msekekwa
- 12 Elgeyo sawmills
- 13 Biretwo
- 14 Kaptarakwa
- 15 Kamwago
- 16 Kimwarer

0 8 16
kilometres

Source: Ministry of Health,
Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Health Centres

There are ten health centres in the District, of which a few are not yet fully operational for lack of facilities (Map 61). Six of these are Government operated and four are private. Six have a mobile unit attached that visits the surrounding area. In 1982 the total number of beds in the health centres in the District was 129.

Dispensaries

There are sixteen operational dispensaries in the District (Map 62). Four of these are run by the Government, one by the Elgeyo Sawmills, one by the Kenya Fluorspar Company and the remaining ten by religious organisations. A further nine dispensaries are under construction. These are harambee dispensaries that receive support either from the government or from private organisations. Most of the dispensaries are very simple buildings where one or two nurses dispense medicine or refer people to a health centre or hospital. Particularly in Kerio Valley, the buildings are often dilapidated and they are very isolated, without any means of communication with health centres or hospitals.

Mobile Health Clinics

Eight mobile health clinics operate in the District, four from a health centre and two from a hospital. One—operating from Chepsirei—is not attached to a health institution and one operates from Uasin Gishu District (Map 63).



Kaptalamwa dispensary serves a large but sparsely populated area.

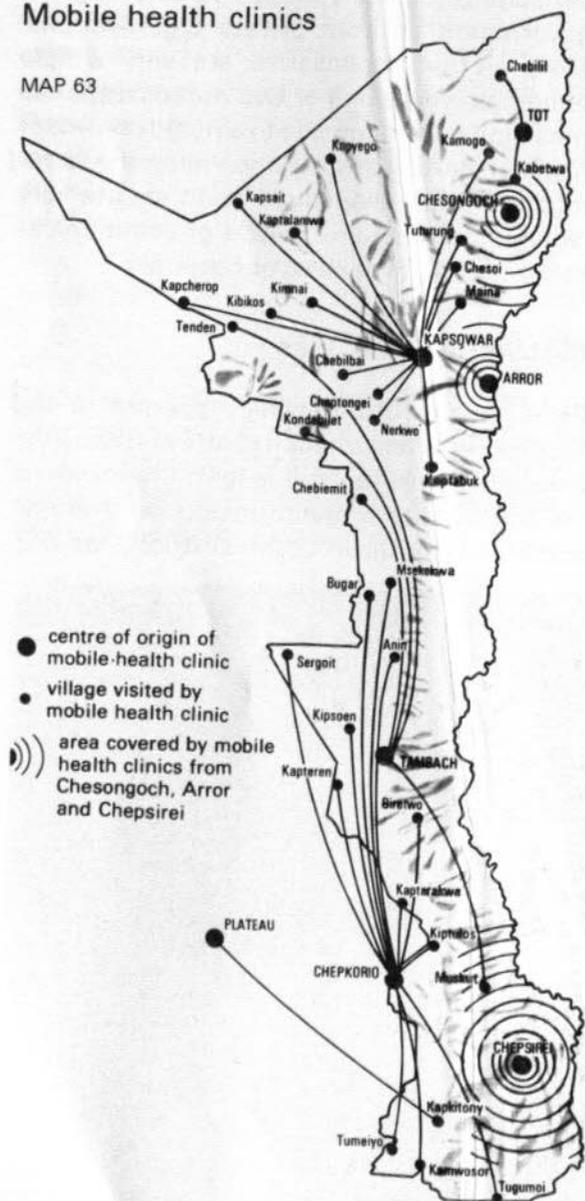
The mobile health clinics serve those people who cannot reach a hospital or health centre because it is too far and transport is not available or because they too old or too weak. The mobile health clinics concentrate on mother and child care but also cover general health care.

DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES

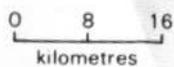
If we compare population distribution with distribution of health facilities, we conclude that in the more populated areas health facilities are never farther away than 6.4 kilometres (Maps 25 and 64). According to Ministry of Health standards there must be one health care facility per 4,000 to 8,000 people within a radius of 6.4 kilometres. In 1983 there were twenty-eight health facilities in Elgeyo Marakwet

Mobile health clinics

MAP 63



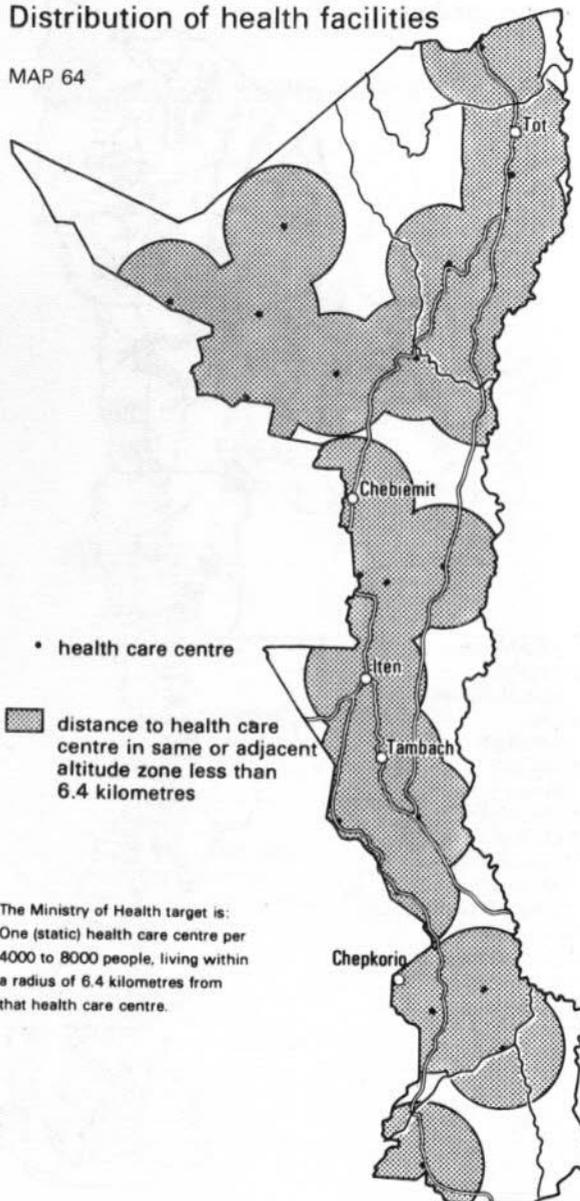
- centre of origin of mobile health clinic
- village visited by mobile health clinic
-))) area covered by mobile health clinics from Chesongoch, Arror and Chepsirei



Source: Ministry of Health, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

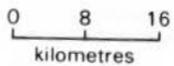
Distribution of health facilities

MAP 64



- health care centre
- distance to health care centre in same or adjacent altitude zone less than 6.4 kilometres

The Ministry of Health target is: One (static) health care centre per 4000 to 8000 people, living within a radius of 6.4 kilometres from that health care centre.

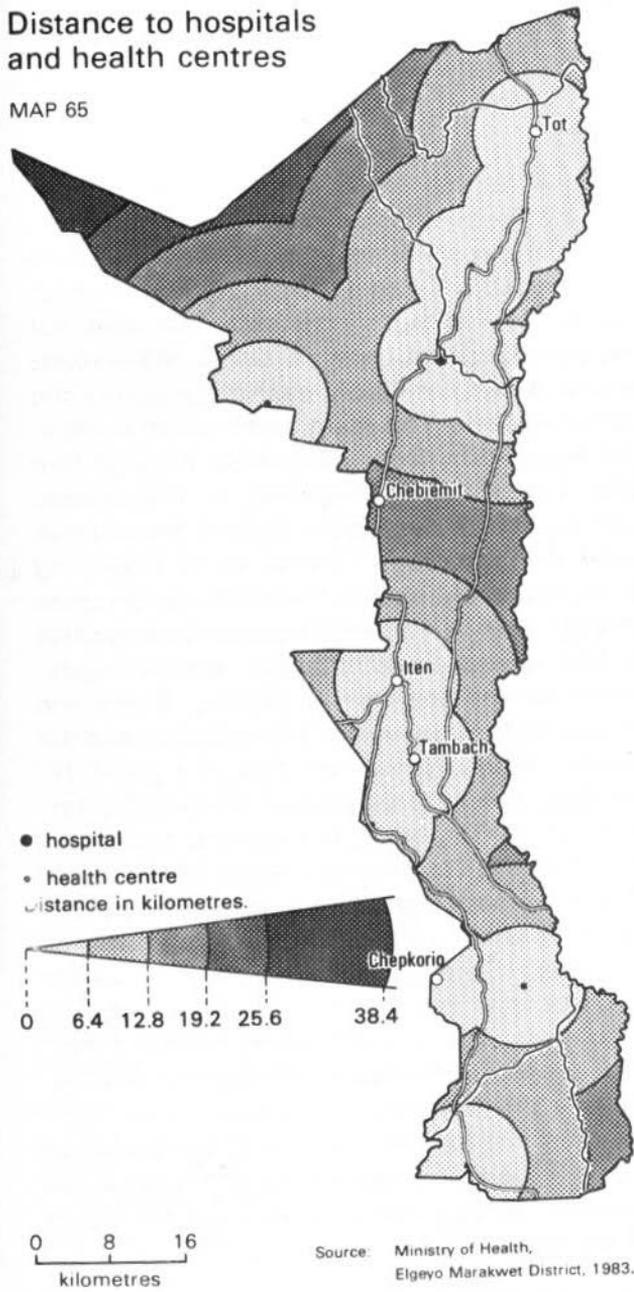


Source: Ministry of Health, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

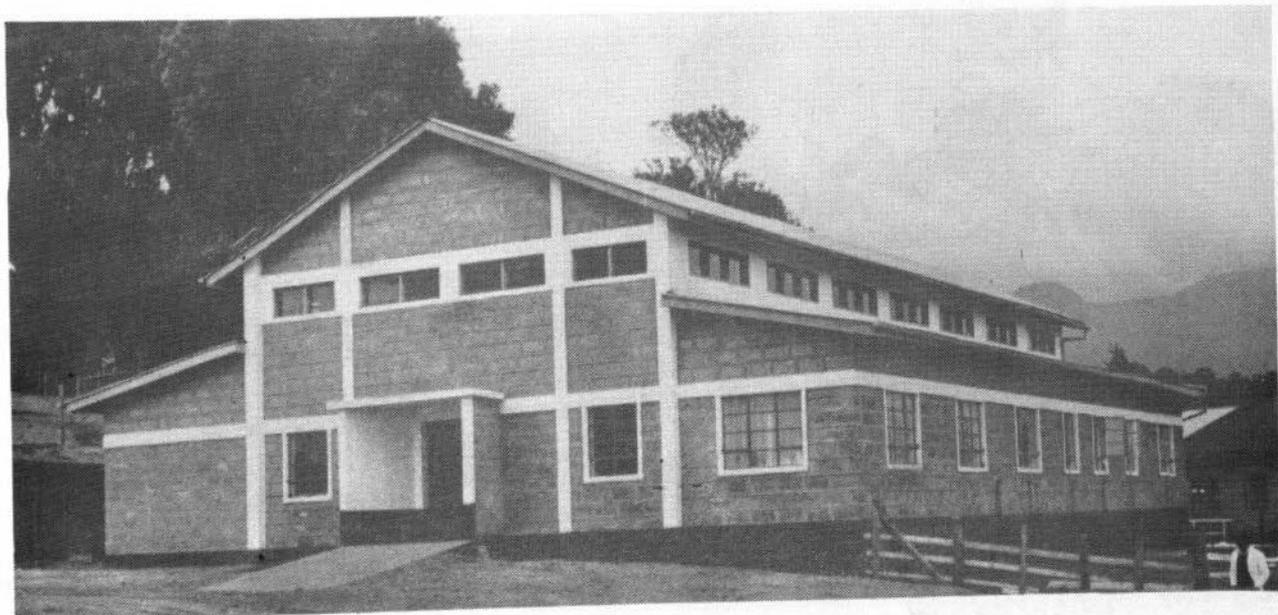
District, serving a population of about 170,000 people. This is one facility per approximately 6,000 people which is within the 4,000 to 8,000 range. In Elgeyo Marakwet it is not only the actual distance in kilometres that is important. It is also important whether a facility is in the same or adjacent altitude zone as the homes of the people who are dependent on that facility. Therefore, Map 64 shows *distance to health care centre in same or adjacent altitude zone*. Only in a few less densely populated areas are health facilities farther than 6.4 kilometres away. However, most of the facilities are dispensaries. As soon as a person is seriously ill a health centre or a hospital will have to be visited. The distance to a hospital or health centre is much more than 6.4 kilometres for most people in the District (Map 65). This is the more serious, as it is

Distance to hospitals and health centres

MAP 65



those people who need to go to a hospital or health centre who will not be able to reach such facility on foot. However, we should note that people who are far from such facilities in Elgeyo Marakwet District may be nearer to facilities in neighbouring districts. These have not been taken into account in the map.



Kapsowar hospital is being modernized and expanded.

9. TRANSPORT

MODES OF TRANSPORT

This chapter concentrates on motorized transport on classified roads. Before we look at this network of roads and its condition, we should pay some attention to non-motorized modes of transport. Traditionally, most transport was on foot. People used to walk to their destinations carrying their loads. Even today, a lot of local transport is on foot. People carry firewood, water and agricultural produce, to and from their homes and fields. Long distances are usually covered by motorized vehicle especially in the Highlands. In the Kerio Valley and between the Valley and the Highlands, people go long distances on foot. Many trails lead down the Escarpment, connecting the Valley and the Highlands. The climb up the Escarpment means two hours or more of strenuous walking. The donkey is used to a limited extent for carrying of loads. During colonial times, it seems horses were used; the use of horses has completely disappeared, however.

Roads

The District is covered by a fairly extensive network of classified roads, connecting major and minor centres of activity and providing access to the major areas of productivity (Map 66). It is obvious that such roads are relatively few in areas covered by forest (Map 41). Apart from the classified roads there are a number

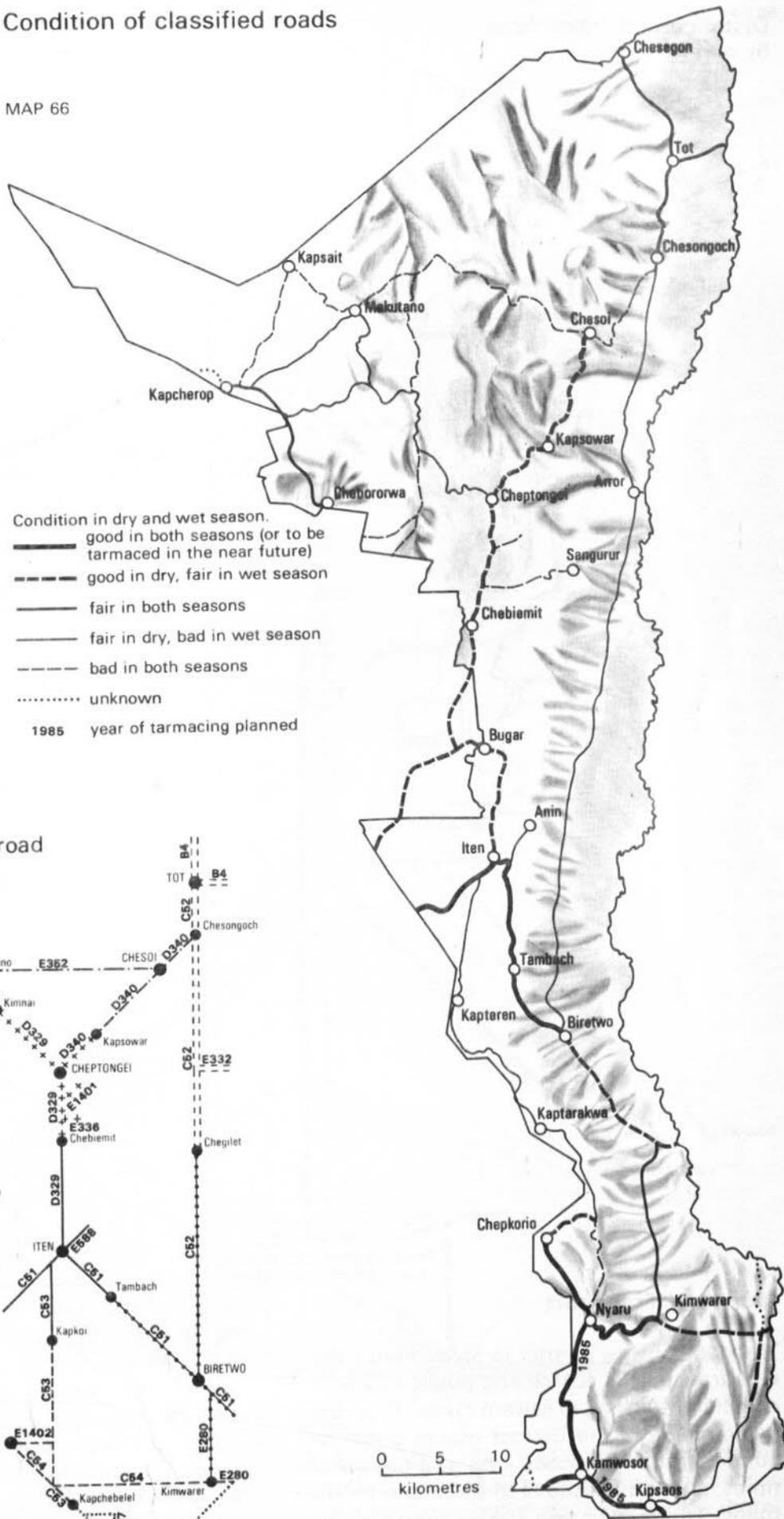
of rural access roads, built and maintained with labour-intensive methods of construction. These serve to complement the main road network. Even if the network of roads in the District is quite extensive, this does not mean that communication is easy. Many roads are in a bad condition, especially during the rainy seasons. The main north-south route in the Highlands, from Kapcherop through Iten and Kapteren to Chepkorio is reasonable, although it is customary to take the tarmac road through Uasin Gishu, when travelling from Iten to Chepkorio. The north-south route through the Valley, from Chesegeon to Kimwarer is bad and at various points almost impassable during the rainy seasons. There are three roads connecting the Highlands and the Valley. *Nyaru-Kimwarer*: this is a good all-weather road; *Iten-Biretwo*: this road is tarmac up to Tambach, but narrow and rocky from Tambach to Biretwo; *Chesoi-Chesongoch*: this is a steep, rocky and in some places very narrow road. The condition of the roads makes transport in the District expensive; cars wear out fast and transporters therefore charge high rates. There is a network of road maintenance units established throughout the District by the Ministry of Transport and Communications for maintenance of the classified roads (Map 67). The road-numbers serve an administrative purpose, indicating the grade of the roads.



Iten is the nucleus of public transport in Elgeyo Marakwet. Here the matatu to Kapteren is about to leave.

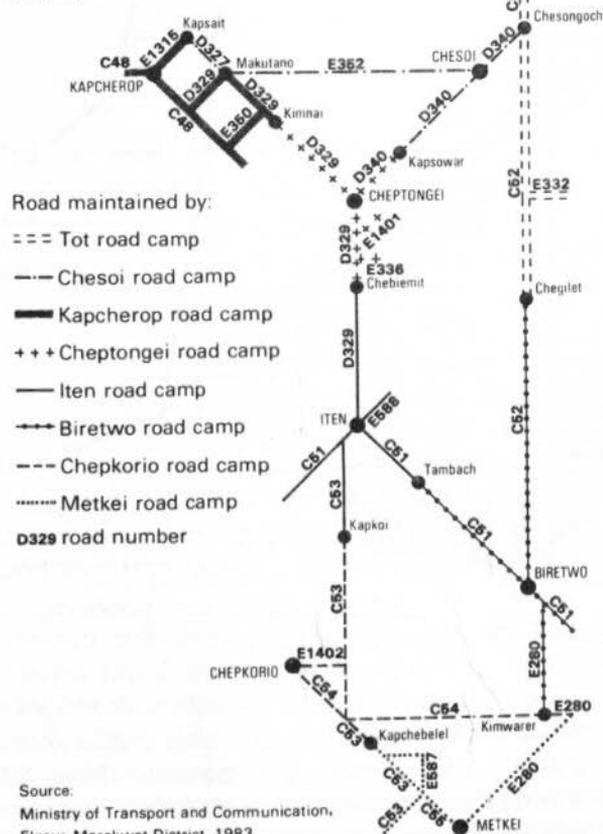
Condition of classified roads

MAP 66



Road numbers and road maintenance units

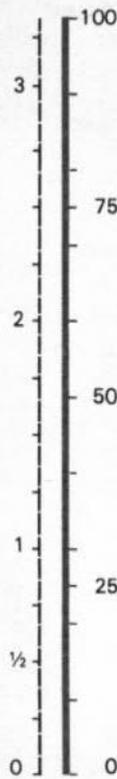
MAP 67



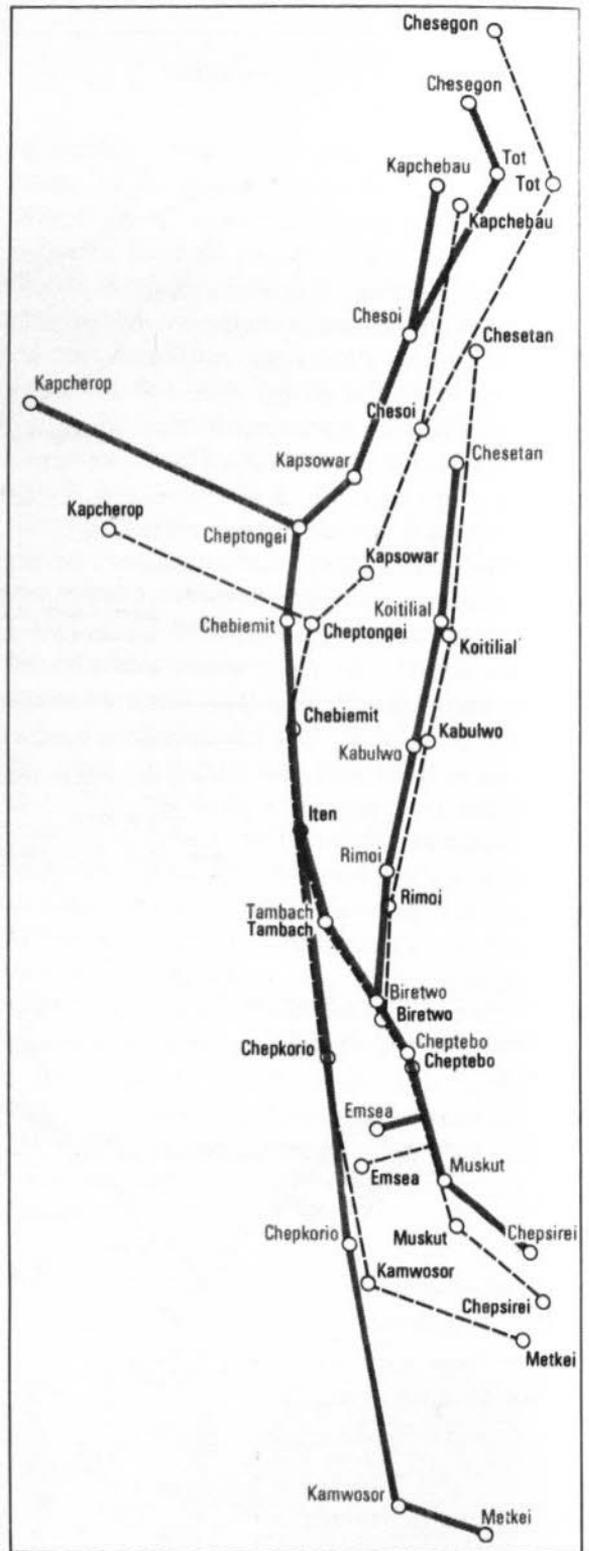
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communication, Elgeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Sources: Road map of Kenya, sheets 15-21, 1983. Own research.

Distance and travel time
By car from Iten



Travel time by car in hours. Distance in kilometres.



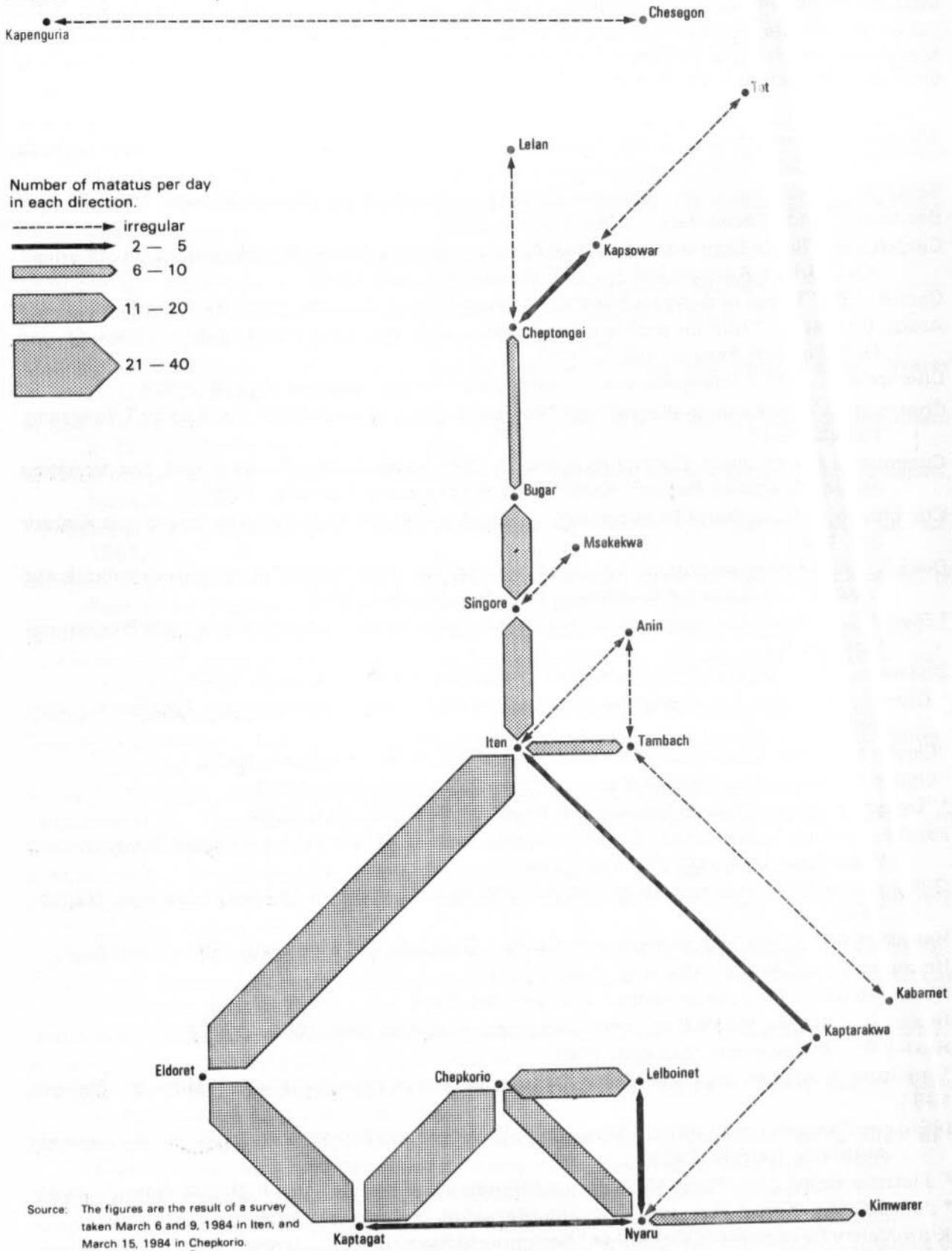
Source: Own research.

Means of Transport

Transport in the District is problematic. Private transport is scarce and public transport completely lacking in certain areas. The elongated shape of the District makes travel for administrative purposes long and tedious at times, taking into account the condition of the roads. Travel may take longer than the distance involved suggests (Map 68). In the Highlands, an average travelling speed of

forty to fifty kilometres per hour is possible, but in the Valley, average speed will usually not exceed twenty-five kilometres per hour. Travel in the District can be time-consuming and facilities along the road are minimal. Touristic travel hardly occurs. Most vehicles travelling in the District are matatus, lorries or Government vehicles. The only public transport in the District are matatus (Map 69). There are no buses or trains. Public transport is only regularly available in areas with relative

Public transport
Matatu routes and frequencies



vely good roads and where people can afford to pay the relatively high fares. There is no public transport in the Kerio Valley. The only regular connection between the Highlands and the Valley by public transport is between

Nyaru and Kimwarer. The roads through the Valley are too bad and the people too poor to justify the running of matatus. People therefore have to walk as private transport is also very scarce.

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INDEX OF NAMES

The *Index of Names* contains all geographical and other names that appear in this Atlas. The spelling of the names has been verified and checked from a linguistic point of view and from a point of view of local usage. This index can therefore serve as a standard for the spelling of names in Elgeyo Marakwet District.

Geographical names are marked with an asterisk (*), and are followed by an indication of their nature. When this indicator is not part of the actual name, it stands between brackets, for example: * Kerio River, but: * Embobut (river). For most geographical names, the location and/or sub-location are given. As for names of places outside Elgeyo Marakwet only the district is mentioned. Each name is accompanied by one or more numbers or letters between quotation marks (' '). These refer to the map(s) in which the name is found. To avoid long lists of references for names that occur in many maps, selection of references was made in those cases. If the exact geographical position of an element is known, reference is made to the topographical maps of the divisions (Maps 2 to 5). If the exact position is not known, reference is made to the map of the sub-locations (Map C), the sub-location being the smallest geographical unit within which the element can be located. In special cases, like land adjudication areas and forests, the number refers to special maps, dealing with these topics, as is the case with names from outside the District. For some important geographical elements with several different functions, reference may be made to more than one map (for example: * Iten (centre) Irong, Iten 'A', '4', '8').

Abbreviations used in index

adjud. area	: Land Adjudication Area
for. ex.	: Forest Excision
loc.	: Location
subloc.	: Sub-location

- * Ainabkoi (river) '5'
- * Ainobiat (river) '5'
- * Anin (centre) Irong, Anin '4'
- * Anin (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Anin (adjud. area) Irong '11'
- * Arron river '3', '4'
- * Arror (centre) Arror, Arror '3'
- * Arror (loc.) 'D'
- * Arror (subloc) Arror 'C'
- * Arror river 'A', '3'
- * Barkelat (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- * Biretwo (centre) Mutei, Kabito 'A', '4'
- Biwott Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- * Bugar (centre) Kapchemutwo, Bugar 'A', '4'
- * Bugar (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- * Bugar (adjud. area) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Central Division 'D', '3'
- Chamtány Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- * Changach Soy, Changach 'C'
- * Changach (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Changach Barak (village) Soy, Changach 'C'
- * Charma (village) Mutei, Kitany 'C'
- Chawis Endo, Maron 'C'
- * Chebai (centre) Cherangany, Koitugum '49'
- Chemaiga Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- * Chebara (centre) Moiben, Nerkwo 'A', '2'
- * Chebara (adjud. area) Moiben '11'
- Cheberen Mutei Kapteren 'C'
- * Chebiemit (centre) Moiben, Nerkwo 'A', '2', '9'
- * Chebiemit river '2', '4'
- * Chebilbai (village) Moiben, Cheptomgei '2'
- * Chebilil (centre) Endo, Kisiwei '3'
- * Chebior (village) Mutei, Chebior 'C'
- * Chebior (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- Chebire Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- * Chebiringut (village) Kocholwo, Koimur 'C'
- * Cheblooch bridge Soy, Segó '5'
- * Cheboge (village) Metkei, Kipsaos '5'
- * Chebokokwo (village) Irong, Chebokokwo 'C'
- * Chebokokwo (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Chebokokwo (adjud. area) Irong '11'
- Chebonet Irong, Kitalil 'C'
- * Chebororwa (centre) Cherangany, Chebororwa 'A', '2'
- * Chebororwa (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Chebororwa (adjud. area) Cherangany '11'
- * Chebororwa river '2'
- * Cheboyet forest '41'
- Chechan Mokoro, Kisoka 'C'
- * Chegilet (village) Kapchemutwo, Chegilet '4'
- * Chegilet (subloc.) Kapchemutwo '4'
- * Chelingwa (centre) Mutei, Kipsoen '4'
- Chemarkach Mosop, Kiptulos 'C'
- * Chemayai (village) Kocholwo, Kocholwo 'C'
- * Chemoibon (village) Kocholwo, Kocholwo 'C'
- * Chemosong (subloc.) Lelan 'C'
- * Chemurkoi hill '2'
- * Chemurkoi forest '41'
- Chemwabui Mosop, Kaptarakwa 'C'
- * Chemworor Sambiri, Chesoi 'C'
- * Chepchonge Mosop, Kaptarakwa 'C'
- * Chepketeret (village) Mosop, Nyaru '5'
- * Chepkorio (centre) Mosop, Chepkorio 'A', '5', '10'
- * Chepkorio (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Chepkorio (adjud. area) Mosop '11'
- * Chepkum (village) Arror, Chepkum '3'
- * Chepkum (subloc.) Arror 'C'
- Chepsamo Mosop, Kapkenda 'C'
- * Chepsigot (village) Mutei, Chepsigot '4'
- * Chepsigot (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- * Chepsigot (adjud. area) Mutei '11'
- * Chepsirei (village) Kocholwo, Koimur '5'
- * Cheptak river '5'
- * Cheptebo (centre) Soy, Cheptebo '5'
- * Cheptebo (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Cheptongei (centre) Moiben, Cheptongei 'A', '2'
- * Cheptongei (subloc.) Moiben 'C'
- Cheptulon Moiben, Cheptongei 'C'
- * Cherangany tree nursery Sengwer, Kapcherop 'C'
- * Cherangany tree nursery Cherangany, Chebororwa 'C'
- * Cherangany (loc.) 'D'

- * Cherangany hills 'A', '2'
- * Cherangany river 'A', '2'
- Cherota Mosop, Kapkenda 'C'
- * Chesegeon (centre) Endo, Kaben 'A', '3'
- * Chesegeon river 'A', '3'
- * Chesegeon (centre) Endo, Kaben 'A', '3'
- * Chesegeon river 'A', '3'
- * Chesetan (village) Mon, Chesetan '3'
- * Chesetan (subloc.) Mon 'C'
- Chesingei Moiben, Kimnai 'C'
- * Chesoi (centre) Sambirir, Chesoi/Tuturung 'A', '3'
- * Chesoi (subloc.) Sambirir 'C'
- * Chesongoch (centre) Mokoro, Enou/Kisoka 'A', '3'
- * Chesubet (village) Sengwer, Kakisonga 'C'
- * Chesubet (subloc.) Cherangany '7'
- Chesuman Arror, Resim 'C'
- Chogoo Moiben, Nerko 'C'
- * Chororget (centre) Mosop, Kapkenda '5'
- * Chororget (adjud. area) Mosop '11'
- * Chop (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Chorwo (village) Lelan, Chorwo 'C'
- * Chorwo (subloc.) Lelan 'C'
- * Eldoret (centre) Uasin Gishu District '69'
- * Elgeyo escarpment 'A', '3', '4', '5'
- * Elgeyo forest station Kapchemutwo, Bugar 'C'
- * Elgeyo Marakwet District '1'
- Elgeyo Marakwet District co-operative Irong Iten 'C'
- Elgeyo Marakwet teachers co-operative Irong, Iten 'C'
- Elgeyo sawmills Kapchemutwo, Bugar 'C'
- * Embobut (village) Endo, Endul 'C'
- * Embobut forest '41'
- * Embobut (river) 'A', '2', '3'
- * Embolot (river) '3'
- * Embomuchukwo (river) '3'
- * Embomon (river) 'A', '3'
- * Embomorop (river) '5'
- Emis Soy, Cheptebo 'C'
- * Emsea (village) Soy, Emsea '5'
- * Emsea (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Emsea river '5'
- * Emso river '4'
- Endo co-operative Endo, Sakat 'C'
- Endo tree nursery Endo, Sakat 'C'
- Endo women group Endo, Kaben 'C'
- * Endo (loc.) 'D'
- * Endo river 'A', '5'
- * Endul (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- * Enego (village) Kocholwo, Molol '5'
- * Enou (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- * Enou river '3'
- Epke Mutei, Chebior 'C'
- * Ewa (village) Koibarak, Kasubwo 'C'
- * Fluorspar (centre) Kocholwo Tumeiyo '49'
- * Fluorspar mine '5', '45'
- Hossen Koibarak, Kipsaiya 'C'
- * Iboi (village) Sambirir, Maina '3'
- * Irib river '4', '5'
- Irong co-operative Irong, Iten 'C'
- * Irong (loc.) 'D'
- * Iten (centre) Irong, Iten 'A', '4', '8'
- * Iten (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- Jemunada Moiben, Kilima 'C'
- * Kabaldamet (village) Endo, Kisiwei '3'
- * Kabarar (village) Koibarak, Kipsaiya 'C'
- * Kabarnet (centre) Baringo District '69'
- Kabechei Kocholwo, Ketigoi 'C'
- Kabelio Cherangany, Kabelio 'C'
- * Kabelio (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Kaben (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- * Kabetwa (village) Mokoro, Olot '3'
- * Kabirirsus (village) Metkei, Kabirirsus '5'
- * Kabirirsus (subloc.) Metkei 'C'
- * Kabito (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- * Kabito (adjud. area) Mutei '11'
- * Kabokbok (village) Soy, Morop '5'
- * Kabore (village) Mutei, Kapterik '4'
- * Kabulwo (centre) Kapchemutwo, Kabulwo '4'
- * Kabulwo (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- * Kadelachelat hill '2'
- * Kaibos hill '2'
- * Kakisonga (subloc.) Sengwer 'C'
- * Kalwal (village) Kocholwo, Tumeiyo '5'
- * Kamagitwa (village) Sengwer, Kapcherop 'C'
- * Kamariny (centre) Irong, Kiptabus '4'
- * Kamasat (village) Moiben, Kimnai 'C'
- Kamasia Sambirir, Kamasia 'C'
- * Kamasia (subloc.) Sambirir 'C'
- Kamelil Mosop, Nyaru 'C'
- Kamogo Mokoro, Koitamoi 'C'
- * Kamoi (centre) Sengwer, Kamoi '49'
- * Kamoi (subloc.) Sengwer 'C'
- Kamosong Mosop, Nyaru 'C'
- Kamuseny Cherangany, Kondabilet 'C'
- Kamwago Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- Kamwetik Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- * Kamworium river '2'
- * Kamwosor (centre) Metkei, Kamwosor 'A', '5'
- * Kamwosor (subloc.) Metkei 'C'
- * Kapchebau (village) Mokoro, Korou, '3'
- * Kapchebelel (village) Mosop, Nyaru '5'
- Kapchebelel Kapchemutwo, Kaptum 'C'
- Kapchebutuk Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Kapchegomet (for. ex.) Irong '11'
- * Kapchelal (village) Kapchemutwo, Kaptum 'C'
- * Kapchelos (village) Koibarak, Kipsaiya 'C'
- Kapchemurkeldet Sambirir, Kararia 'C'
- * Kapchemutwo (loc.) 'D'
- * Kapchemutwo (for. ex.) '11'
- * Kapchemutwo forest '41'
- * Kapcherop (centre) Sengwer, Kapcherop 'A', '2'
- * Kapcherop (subloc.) Sengwer 'C'
- * Kapcherop (Adjud. Area) Sengwer '11'
- Kapchesar Sengwer, Korongoi 'C'
- Kapchesewes Koibarak, Kapsowar 'C'
- * Kapchiga (village) Irong, Chebokokwo 'C'
- * Kapchoi hill '2'
- * Kapchorua (village) Metkei, Kapchorua '5'
- * Kapchorua (subloc.) Metkei 'C'
- * Kapchorua (adjud. area) Metkei '11'
- * Kapchorua forest '41'
- * Kapenguria (centre) West Pokot District '69'
- * Kapkanyar (adjud. area) Sengwer '11'
- Kapkatta Arror, Koitilial 'C'
- * Kapkenda (centre) Mosop, Kapkenda '5'
- * Kapkenda (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Kapkessum (village) Irong, Chebokokwo '4'
- * Kapkitony (village) Metkei, Kapkitony '5'
- * Kapkitony (subloc.) Metkei 'C'
- * Kapkitony river '4'
- Kapkobil Endo, Barkelat 'C'
- Kapkochur Lelan, Kapkochur 'C'
- * Kapkochur (subloc.) Lelan 'C'
- * Kapkoi (centre) Mutei Chebior/Kapteren '4'
- * Kapkoi (adjud. area) Mutei '11'
- * Kapkonga (village) Kapchemutwo, Kapkonga 'C'
- * Kapkonga (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- * Kapkonga (adjud. area) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Kapkono (village) Kocholwo, Koimur '5'
- Kapkoros Moiben, Nerko 'C'
- * Kapkoros (village) Kocholwo, Kocholwo 'C'
- Kapkosom Kocholwo, Kapkosom 'C'
- * Kapkosom (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- Kapkut Metkei, Kabirirsus 'C'
- Kapkuto Sambirir, Chesoi 'C'
- * Kapleng (village) Moiben, Kilima 'C'
- * Kaplimo (village) Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- Kapngetik Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- * Kapsait (village) Lelan, Kapsait '2'
- * Kapsait hill '2'
- * Kapsait (subloc.) Lelan 'C'
- Kapsamich Mosop, Lelboinet 'C'
- Kapsegut Kocholwo, Tumeiyo 'C'
- * Kapsenetwo (village) Kocholwo, Kocholwo 'C'
- * Kapserebet (village) Moiben, Kimnai 'C'
- * Kapserton (village) Mutei, Kitany 'C'
- * Kapseu (village) Koibarak, Kasubwo '2'
- Kapsicha Sambirir, Chesoi 'C'
- Kapsisi Mutei, Kipsoen 'C'
- Kapsoiyo Kapchemutwo, Korkitony 'C'
- * Kapsoiyo (for. ex.) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Kapsoo (village) Soy, Changach '5'
- * Kapsowar (centre) Koibarak, Kapsowar 'A', '2'
- * Kapsowar (subloc.) Koibarak 'C'
- * Kapsowar (adjud. area) Koibarak '11'
- Kapsumai Koibarak, Kapsumai 'C'

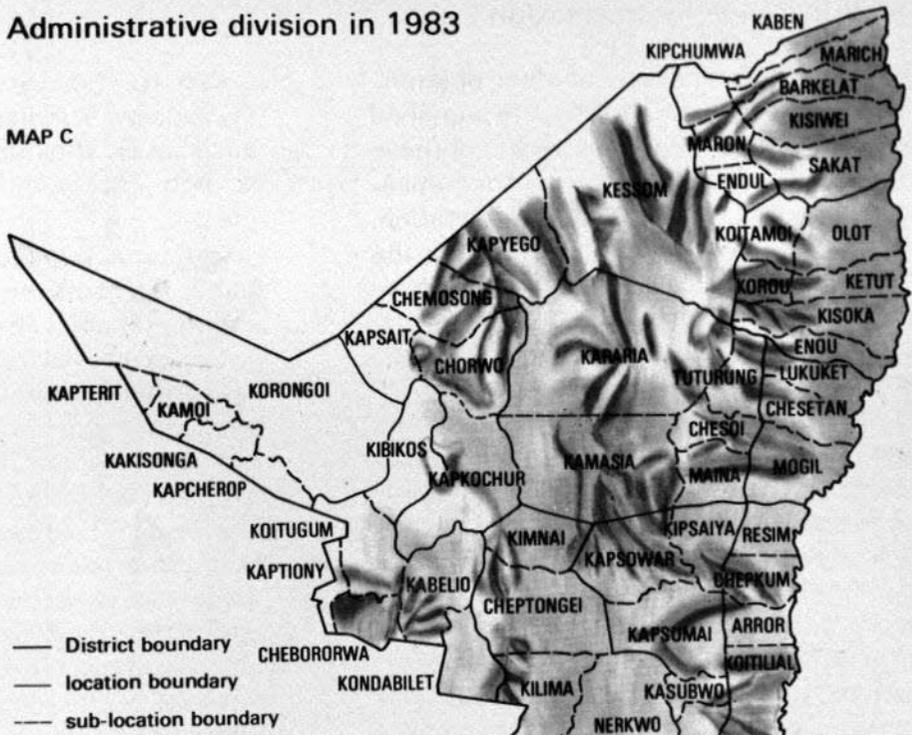
- * Kapsamai (subloc.) Koibarak 'C'
- Kaptabuk Koibarak, Kasubwo 'C'
- Kaptabuk Koibarak, Kasubwo 'C'
- * Kaptagat (centre) Uasin Gishu District '40'
- * Kaptalamwa (centre) Lelan, Chorwo '2'
- * Kaptalamwa (Adjud. Area) Lelan '11'
- * Kaptarakwa (centre) Mosop, Kaptarakwa 'A', '5'
- * Kaptarakwa (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Kaptarakwa (adjud. area) Mosop '11'
- * Kapteren (centre) Mutei, Kapteren '4'
- * Kapteren (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- * Kapterik (Adjud. Area) Mutei '11'
- * Kapterik (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- * Kapterik (subloc.) Arror, '7'
- * Kapterit (village) Sengwer, Kapterit 'C'
- * Kapterit (subloc.) Sengwer 'C'
- * Kaptiol (village) Mosop, Kaptarakwa 'C'
- * Kaptiony (village) Cherangany, Kaptiony 'C'
- * Kaptiony (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Kaptoge (village) Kapchemutwo, Chegilet '4'
- Kaptubei Mutei, Kabito 'C'
- * Kaptorit river '5'
- Kaptum Kapchemutwo, Kaptum 'C'
- * Kaptum (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- Kapyego Lelan, Kapyego 'C'
- * Kapyego (subloc.) Lelan 'C'
- * Kapyego (adjud. area) Lelan '11'
- Kararia Sambirir, Kararia 'C'
- Kararia (subloc.) Sambirir 'C'
- * Karuna (village) Irong, Chebokokwo 'C'
- * Kasakat (subloc.) Endo '6'
- Kasubwo Koibarak, Kasubwo 'C'
- Kasubwo (subloc.) Koibarak 'C'
- * Katalil (village) Irong, Katalil '4'
- * Katalil (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Katalil river '4'
- * Katilit (village) Endo, Kipchumwa 'C'
- * Katumoi (village) Kocholwo, Kapkosom 'C'
- * Katumoi (subloc.) Soy '7'
- * Katumoi (adjud. area) Kocholwo '11'
- * Kemeloi (village) Kocholwo, Kapkosom 'C'
- * Kendur (village) Kapchemutwo, Korkitony 'C'
- * Kerer Lelan, Chorwo 'C'
- Kerer forest '41'
- Kerio central co-operative Mutei, Chepsigot 'C'
- Kerio Valley Endo, Sakat 'C'
- Kerio Valley 'A', '3', '4', '5'
- * Kerio river 'A', '3', '4', '5'
- Kermengei Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- * Kessom (Adjud. Area) Lelan 'C'
- * Kessup (centre) Irong, Kessup '4'
- * Kessup (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Kessup "A" (for. ex.) Irong '11'
- * Kessup "B" (adjud. area) Irong '11'
- * Kessup forest '41'
- * Kessup river '4'
- * Ketigoi (village) Kocholwo, Ketigoi 'C'
- * Ketigoi (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- * Ketut (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- Kewamwen Soy, Turesia 'C'
- * Kewane (village) Soy, Morop 'C'
- * Kewapsos (village) Irong, Kessup 'C'
- * Kibendo (village) Kapchemutwo, Kibendo 'C'
- * Kibendo (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- * Kibendo (adjud. area) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Kibikos (centre) Cherangany Kibikos '2'
- * Kibikos (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Kibikos (adjud. area) Cherangany '11'
- Kibirech Lelan, Kapkochur 'C'
- Kiblabai Koibarak, Kapsowar 'C'
- * Kiblabot river '5'
- * Kiboa (village) Irong, Katalil 'C'
- Kibomet Metkei, Kipsaos 'C'
- * Kilima (village) Moiben, Kilima 'C'
- * Kilos (village) Arror, Koitilial '3'
- * Kimaisbai (village) Kapchemutwo, Bugar 'C'
- * Kimnai (centre) Moiben, Kimnai '2'
- * Kimnai (subloc.) Moiben 'C'
- * Kimnai (adjud. area) Moiben '11'
- Kimuren Sambirir, Tuturung 'C'
- * Kimwarer (centre) Kocholwo, Tumeiyo 'A', '5'
- * Kimwarer (subloc.) Soy '7'
- * Kimwarer (adjud. area) Kocholwo '11'
- * Kimwarer river 'A', '5'
- Kimwogo Metkei, Kamwosor 'C'
- * Kinoinoi river '5'
- Kipchawat Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- * Kipchetem (village) Mutei, Chepsigot 'C'
- * Kipchumwa (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- Kipka Mutei, Kapterik 'C'
- * Kipkalwa (village) Mutei, Chepsigot 'C'
- Kipkanao Soy, Morop 'C'
- * Kipkanyilat hill '5'
- Kipkener Arror, Arror 'C'
- * Kipkundul (village) Cherangany, Kibikos 'C'
- * Kipkundul (adjud. area) Cherangany '11'
- * Kipkunur hill '2', '3'
- * Kipkunur forest '41'
- * Kipkwen (village) Mosop, Lalboinet '5'
- * Kipkwen river '5'
- Kipsaina Mosop, Nyaru 'C'
- * Kipsaiya (village) Koibarak, Kipsaiya 'C'
- * Kipsaiya (subloc.) Koibarak 'C'
- Kipsambach Sengwer, Kamoi 'C'
- * Kipsaos (village) Metkei, Kipsaos '5'
- * Kipsaos (subloc.) Metkei 'C'
- * Kipsoen (centre) Mutei, Kipsoen '4'
- * Kipsoen (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- Kiptabach Kocholwo, Kocholwo 'C'
- * Kiptabus (village) Irong, Kiptabus 'C'
- * Kiptabus (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Kipteber (village) Sengwer, Korongoi 'C'
- * Kipteber hill '2'
- * Kipteber forest '41'
- Kiptengwer Kocholwo, Ketigoi 'C'
- Kiptingo Irong, Katalil 'C'
- * Kiptoro (village) Kapchemutwo, Kibendo 'C'
- * Kiptulos (centre) Mosop, Kiptulos 'C'
- * Kiptulos (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Kiptunoi river '5'
- * Kipyebao (village) Mon, Morop '3'
- * Kisiwei (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- * Kisoka (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- * Kitany (village) Mutei, Kitany '4'
- * Kitany (subloc.) Mutei 'C'
- * Kitany (Adjud. Area) Mutei '11'
- * Kitinos river '3'
- * Kocholwo (centre) Kocholwo, Kocholwo '5'
- Kocholwo primary school Kocholwo, Molol 'C'
- Kocholwo church Kocholwo, Molol 'C'
- * Kocholwo (loc.) 'D'
- * Kocholwo (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- * Kocholwo (adjud. area) Kocholwo '11'
- Kogibor Metkei, Kapkitony 'C'
- Koibarak Koibarak, Sangurur 'C'
- * Koibarak (loc.) 'D'
- * Koibirir hill '3'
- * Koibokokel hill '3'
- * Koimur (centre) Kocholwo, Koimur '5'
- * Koimur (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- * Koimur (adjud. area) Kocholwo '11'
- * Koisungur hill '2'
- * Koisungur forest '41'
- Koitamoi Mokoro, Koitamoi 'C'
- * Koitamoi (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- * Koimur (centre) Kocholwo, Koimur '5'
- * Koimur (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- * Koimur (adjud. area) Kocholwo '11'
- * Koisungur hill '2'
- * Koisungur forest '41'
- Koitamoi Mokoro, Koitamoi 'C'
- * Koitamoi (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- * Koitilial (village) Arror, Koitilial '3'
- * Koitilial (subloc.) Arror 'C'
- * Koitugum (village) Cherangany, Koitugum 'C'
- * Koitugum hill '2'
- * Koitugum (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Koitugum (adjud. area) Cherangany '11'
- Koitui Mutei, Chepsigot 'C'
- Kokwao Kapchemutwo, Kaptum 'C'
- Kokwogoi Cherangany, Kibikos 'C'
- * Kolol (village) Mutei, Kapterik 'C'
- Kolongei Mutei, Chebior 'C'
- Kombases Mon, Lukuket 'C'

- Kombatic Metkei, Kapkitony 'C'
- * Kondabilet (village) Cherangany, Kondabilet '2'
- * Kondabilet (subloc.) Cherangany 'C'
- * Kondabilet (adjud. area) Cherangany '11'
- Kongasis Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- * Konot (village) Mokoro, Olot 'C'
- Koptega Mosop, Chepkorio 'C'
- * Korkitony (village) Kapchemutwo, Korkitony '4'
- * Korkitony (subloc.) Kapchemutwo 'C'
- * Korkitony (adjud. area) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Korkitony (for ex.) Kapchemutwo '11'
- * Korobkwen (village) Mosop, Chepkorio 'C'
- * Korongoi (subloc.) Sengwer 'C'
- * Korongoi (adjud. area) Sengwer '11'
- * Korou (village) Mokoro, Korou 'C'
- * Korou (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- * Kowochi (village) Soy, Turesia 'C'
- * Labot (village) Lelan, Kapkochur '2'
- Lawich Koibarak, Kipsaiya 'C'
- Leeltaet Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- Legetio Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- Lelan co-operative Lelan, Chorwo 'C'
- Lelan tree nursery Lelan, Kapyego 'C'
- * Lelan (loc.) 'D'
- * Lelboinet (centre) Mosop, Lelboinet '5'
- * Lelboinet (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Lelboinet (adjud. area) Mosop '11'
- * Lelboinet (village) Mokoro, Koitamoi 'C'
- Lemeiyo (village) Mokoro, Koitamoi 'C'
- Lengut Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Liter (village) Endo, Kaben '3'
- * Lower Muskut (adjud. area) Soy '11'
- * Lukuket (village) Mon, Lukuket '3'
- * Lukuket (subloc.) Mon 'C'
- * Maina (village) Sambirir, Maina '3'
- * Maina (subloc.) Sambirir 'C'
- * Maina (adjud. area) Sambirir '11'
- * Makie (village) Mosop, Kiptulos 'C'
- * Makutano (village) Cherangany, Kibikos '2'
- Marakwet Moiben, Nerkwo 'C'
- Marakwet Timbers Moiben, Nerkwo 'C'
- * Marich (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- Maron Endo, Maron 'C'
- * Maron (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- Matembeirong, Chebokokwo 'C'
- * Matira (centre) Koibarak, Sangurur '2'
- Matungen Mutei, Chebior 'C'
- Menone Soy, Segu 'C'
- Metibelio Moiben, Kimnai 'C'
- Metipsoo Sambirir, Maina 'C'
- * Metkei (village) Metkei, Kabirirus '5'
- Metkei co-operative Metkei, Kamwosor 'C'
- Metkei secondary school Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- Metkei tree nursery Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Metkei (loc.) 'D'
- * Metkei (adjud. area) '11'
- * Metkei forest '41'
- * Mindililwo (centre) Irong, Iten '4'
- * Mindililwo river '5'
- * Mogil (centre) Mon, Mogil '3'
- * Mogil (subloc.) Mon 'C'
- * Mogorua river 'A', '5'
- Moiben co-operative Moiben, Nerkwo 'C'
- * Moiben (loc.) 'D'
- * Moiben river 'A', '2', '4'
- Mokoro tree nursery Mokoro, Olot 'C'
- Mokoro women group Mokoro, Enou 'C'
- * Mokoro (loc.) 'D'
- * Mokwo (village) Mosop, Kaptarakwa '5'
- Molol Kocholwo, Molol 'C'
- * Molol (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- Mon Mon, Lukuket 'C'
- * Mon (loc.) 'D'
- * Mong river 'A', '5'
- * Morop (village) Soy, Morop 'C'
- * Morop (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- Mororia Irong, Iten 'C'
- * Mosop (loc.) 'D'
- Motos Kapchemutwo, Kapkonga 'C'
- * Msekekwa (centre) Kapchemutwo, Bugar, '4'
- Mungwo Endo, Kisiwei 'C'
- * Muno (village) Irong, Katalil 'C'
- * Murkutwo (village) Mokoro, Ketut 'C'
- * Muskut (centre) Soy, Muskut '5'
- * Muskut (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Muskut river '5'
- Muswon Sambirir, Chesoi 'C'
- Mutei co-operative Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- Mutei tree nursery Mutei, Kabito 'C'
- * Mutei (loc.) 'D'
- * Mutei (adjud. area) '11'
- * Nerkwo (village) Moiben, Nerkwo '2'
- * Nerkwo (subloc.) Moiben 'C'
- Ngejer Mokoro, Korou 'C'
- * Ngobisi Soy, Morop 'C'
- * Nongwasha hill '2'
- * Northern Division 'D', '2'
- * North Irong (loc.) '7'
- * Nyaru (centre) Mosop, Nyaru '5'
- * Nyaru (subloc.) Mosop 'C'
- * Nyaru (adjud. area) Mosop '11'
- Nyawa Irong, Kessup 'C'
- Nyirar Sambirir, Maina 'C'
- * Olot (subloc.) Mokoro 'C'
- Orapno Mutei, Kitany 'C'
- * Penon (village) Koibarak, Kapsumai 'C'
- * Plateau (centre) Uasin Gishu District '63'
- * Ray-farm (village) Kapchemutwo, Bugar 'C'
- * Resim (subloc.) Arror 'C'
- * Rimoi (village) Irong, Anin '4'
- * Rimoi (subloc.) Irong '6'
- * Rimoi Game Reserve '43'
- * Rogur hill '2'
- * Rokocho (village) Soy, Rokocho 'C'
- * Rokocho (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Sakat hill '3'
- * Sakat (subloc.) Endo 'C'
- * Sambalat (village) Endo, Marich 'C'
- Sambirir Sambirir, Chesoi 'C'
- * Sambirir (loc.) 'D'
- * Sambirir (Adjud. Area) Sambirir '11'
- Sangach Endo, Barkelat 'C'
- * Sangurur (village) Koibarak, Sangurur '2'
- * Sangurur (subloc.) Koibarak 'C'
- * Sangurur (adjud. area) Koibarak '11'
- Sego Soy, Segu 'C'
- * Segu (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Semai hill '2'
- Sengwer co-operative Sengwer, Kapcherop 'C'
- Sengwer women group Sengwer, Kakisonga 'C'
- Sengwer tree nursery Cherangany, Kibikos 'C'
- Sengwer secondary school Cherangany, Koitugum 'C'
- * Sengwer (loc.) 'D'
- * Sergoit (centre) Irong, Sergoit '4'
- * Sergoit (subloc.) Irong 'C'
- * Sergoit (adjud. area) Irong '11'
- * Sergoit (centre) Uasin Gishu District '40'
- * Sewerwo (village) Sambirir, Maina '3'
- Sigisio Mutei, Kapteren 'C'
- Siliboi Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Simit (village) Soy, Muskut '5'
- * Simotwo (village) Methi, Kapchorua '5'
- * Singore (centre) Kapchemutwo, Kapkonga '4'
- * Singore (for ex.) Kapchemutwo '11'
- Singoro Soy, Muskut 'C'
- * Sinon (village) Koibarak, Kapsumai '2'
- * Siroch (village) Irong, Anin 'C'
- * Sitaman hill '2'
- Sitoton Moiben, Cheptonge 'C'
- Sitotwo Mosop, Chepkorio 'C'
- * Sogotio hill '2'
- * Sogotio forest '41'
- Somongi Irong, Sergoit 'C'
- * Southern Division 'D', '5'
- * South Irong (loc.) '7'
- Soy Soy, Morop 'C'
- * Soy (loc.) 'D'
- * Sumbeiywet (village) Moiben, Kilima 'C'
- * Tabare (village) Metkei, Kabirirus '5'
- * Tambach (centre) Mutei, Kapterik 'A', '4'
- Tambul Metkei, Kapkitony 'C'
- * Tangul (village) Lelan, Kapyego '2'
- * Teber (village) Kocholwo, Koimur 'C'
- * Tenden (village) Cherangany, Koitugum '2'

- Tenderwa Lelan, Kapyego 'C'
- Terikmoi Koibarak, Kasubwo 'C'
- Tilio Moiben, Cheptongei 'C'
- * Tingwo hill '5'
- * Tingwo hill forest '41'
- Tinone Metkei, Kapkitony 'C'
- * Tirap (village) Sambirir, Tuteurung 'C'
- * Togota (village) Arror, Koitilial 'C'
- * Toot (village) Mutei, Chebior 'C'
- Toretgei Cherangany, Kondabilet 'C'
- * Torok river 'A', '4'
- * Tot (centre) Endo, Sakat 'A', '3'
- * Tot Division 'D', '3'
- * Tugumoi (village) Metkei, Kabirirsus 'C'
- * Tulwobei (village) Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Tulwosoi (village) Metkei, Kapchorua 'C'
- * Tumeiyo (village) Kocholwo, Tumeiyo 'C'
- * Tumeiyo (subloc.) Kocholwo 'C'
- * Tumeiyo forest '41'
- * Turesia (village) Soy, Turesia '5'
- * Turesia (subloc.) Soy 'C'
- * Turesia (adjud. area) Soy '11'
- * Tuteurung (village) Sambirir, Tuteurung 'C'
- * Tuteurung (subloc.) Sambirir 'C'
- * Upper Muskut (adjud. area) Soy '11'
- Yaiyao Kocholwo, Molol 'C'
- Yatiane Mosop, Kapkenda 'C'
- * Yatiane river '5'
- Yatoi Cherangany, Koitugum 'C'
- * Yemit (centre) Moiben, Kimnai '48'
- * Yokot (village) Mutei, Kipsoen 'C'

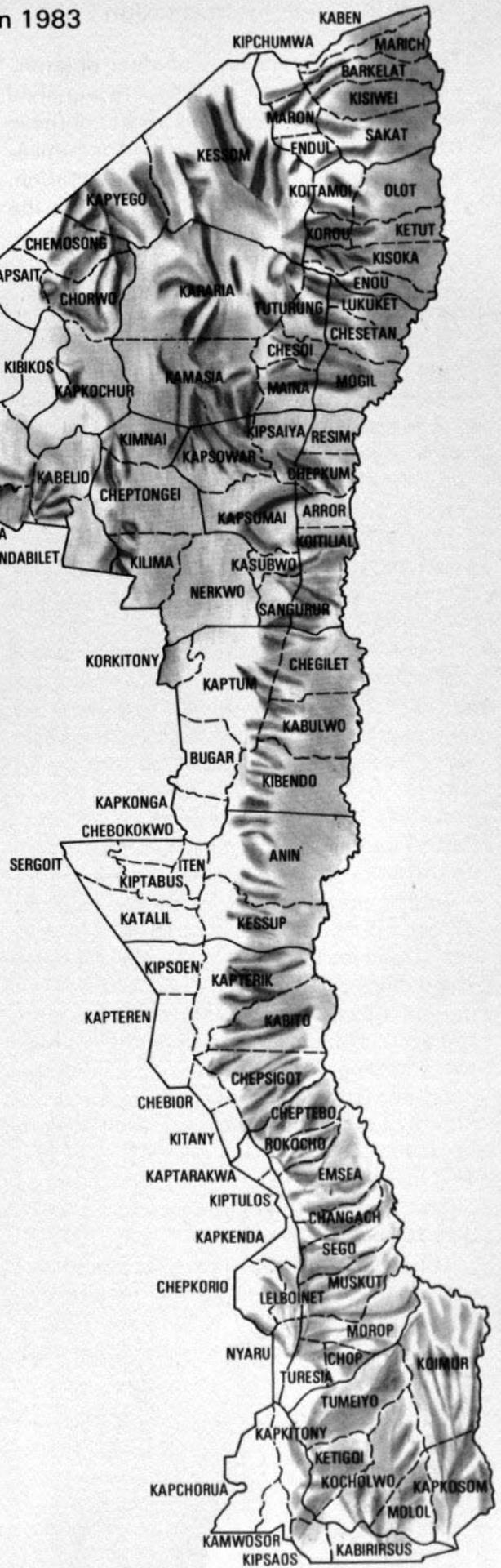
Administrative division in 1983

MAP C



Location boundaries and headquarters

MAP D



0 5 10
 kilometres

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Egeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Source: District Commissioner's Office Egeyo Marakwet District, 1983.

Satellite Image Interpretation

The atmosphere hosts a number of different Satellites. These satellites are launched to serve different purposes. Some of these satellites are designed for telecommunications, others gather weather information, and some collect resources data from the Earth's surface. An example of the latter are the Landsat Satellites flown by the U.S.A., and SPOT, a system recently launched by France.

Landsat is in orbit about 940 kilometers from the Earth and it gathers information by a scanning system aboard the satellite.

Energy which is reflected by the Earth's surface is recorded by sensors built in the satellite. Energy within the visible portion of the spectrum and the reflected solar Infra-Red is recorded. The source of information gathered is actually reflected solar energy and the satellite is therefore sun-synchronised.

The scanning system views a distance of 185 kilometers wide as it moves along its Orbit. The satellite which gathered the image of Elgeyo Marakwet circled the Earth once every 103 minutes, thus making 14 Orbits per day. It took the satellite 18 days to return to the same spot on the Earth surface. The phenomenon of repetitive return to the same area facilitated efficient monitoring of change on the Earth. The satellite crossed the Equator at about 9.40 a.m., the time it passed over Elgeyo Marakwet to take the picture overleaf.

A scene is a standard format representing 185×185 km ground distance. It is also the scanning distance across and along the satellite Orbit. A scene is made up of smaller units called pixels and each of them represents a ground distance of 79×79 m. The identification scene date and number of the image of Elgeyo Marakwet is 26th Jan 1976, E 2369-07083.

The amount of Infra-Red reflectance is an indication of chlorophyll-rich vegetation. The level of Infra-Red reflectance in this scene is represented by variation from dark

green to light green. Kipkunur Forest ① consists of indigenous forest with heavy bush cover. The Infra-Red reflectance here is high and is therefore shown as dark green.

The area marked ② is Kaptalamwa. It stands out at an altitude of 3,000 metres on undulating hills. The vegetation cover consists of scattered trees and short grass. The light green colour indicates the chlorophyll reflectance due to less green vegetation and partly exposed bare ground. The same type of vegetation cover is apparent in Chebiemit ③. Areas of forest clearing and/or in the process of afforestation ④ near Chebiemit which is surrounded by forest are shown in light green. Transitional vegetation which is marked by scattered Acacia trees and bushes between the high grounds, through the Elgeyo Escarpment to the Kerio Valley ⑤, between Chesoi and Chesongoch is represented by light green.

The very light greenish colours seen in the extreme west of the District Boundary marked ⑥ and ⑦ are typical reflections recorded from predominantly bare ground with very little vegetation. Considering the date the picture was taken it is evident that in the month of January this was an area of wheat fields under cultivation. The wheat fields at ⑥ belong to the neighbouring District of Uasin Gishu, while the fields at ⑦ stretch from Iten towards Eldoret.

The white/green strip ⑧ is a reflection of bare ground, the result of severe erosion along the Elgeyo Escarpment. On both sides of the road is a greenish colour. This is a result of green vegetation reflection which is evident down the Valley. Furrow irrigation is used much here.

The white patches along the Northern side of the District boundary are clouds ⑨. The dark edges correspond to the shadows cast on the Earth's surface by the clouds, a useful way of differentiating the clouds from other features on the Earth which may appear white.