**DLP QUALITY INSPECTORS TEAM REPORT**

**KAJIADO COUNTY**

**INSPECTORS NAMES**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Kajiado County covers an area of 21900km2 and is located in the southern part of Kenya. Kajiado borders Tanzania to the south west, Taita Taveta County to the south east, Machakos and Makueni counties to the East, Nairobi County to the Northeast, Kiambu County to the North and Narok County to the west.

The county capital is Kajiado but the largest town is Ngong. Its main tourist attraction is wildlife.

Kajiado is divided into 5 constituencies with their respective Sub-counties namely:

1. Kajiado North – Kajiado North
2. Kajiado Central –Kajiado Central
3. Kajiado East -Isinya
4. Kajiado West -Mashuuru
5. Kajiado South -loitokitok

**DIGITAL LITERACY PROGRAM**

The digital literacy program was aimed at equipping all public schools with class one tablets that will help equip pupils in Kenya with hands on experience and gain skills at their early age with the necessary skills and knowledge on Information Technology through their Education and life in general.

Digital literacy is the ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills.

A digitally literate person; processes the variety skills technically and cognitive required to find, understand, evaluate, create and communicate digital information in a wide variety of formats, Uses these skills to actively participate in civic society and contribute to a vibrant, informed and engaged community.

**E-READINESS**

A total of 424 primary schools are in Kajiado County of which the DLP Inspectors managed to inspect 290 schools. Among the 290 schools inspected 14 schools did not have power but are in the process of been connected to the national grid or equipped with Solar, while 10% of the schools had poorly done cabinets or no cabinets constructed, 21 schools in the 424 schools had not been listed for the DLP Programme since most of them were not registered when the program was being rolled out.

The major challenge that we experienced was that we were not able to meet the target of inspecting all schools since there was inaccessibility of the schools in the remote areas where transport was a major concern, but we congratulate the team for their sheer zeal and hard work during the 3months in ensuring the schools visited meet the standard requirement of DLP.

**CHALLENGES**

Medical Attention: When one was sick and they were unable to access medical attention due to NHIF not being paid on time.

Late and inadequate allowance to cover vast distances i.e. from Kajiado central to Kajiado north there is no shorter way one has to come back to Nairobi then connect via Mombasa road, same to Kajiado central where most of us were based to go to Ewauso Zone.

Having to use Motor bikes to cover most of the areas and not having enough allowance.

Communication break down some of the interior schools i.e. Entashata, Ilterpen, and oldorko having no network coverage.

Money was the major challenge, having to spend both the allowances and stipend on DLP program .We would kindly urge ICTA if they can look into the matter as most of us in Kajiado covered more than 70 Kilometers per day and the 500 allowance allocated could not even afford us lunch, and most times we even deprived our needs and had to top up and buy water as Kajiado County Fresh water is a problem.

Due to seasonal rivers some roads were impassable as there were flash floods, and the terrains could not be passed by boda boda leave alone vehicles.

Most people in Kajiado use their private vehicles, in some zones there are few Public transport and even if there is it’s only one vehicle which only makes one trip to a certain area and backs the following day i.e. Ewauso Onkidongi and Elangata Ewaus. Forcing us to incur accommodation cost.

**ACHIEVEMENT**

We managed to cover more schools even when schools had break for holidays having been facilitated with contacts of the head teachers by our AICTO, plus with the help of the head teachers in case some changed their contacts, or even have transferred to another school.

We were able to network and even keep contacts with the head teachers who would inform us on progress of the cabinet constructions.

We have managed to deploy devices in 187 schools.

**FINDINGS**

Most schools are either connected to Solar or the National Grid power or having both, though a school like Entashata has no power.

Most schools have the cabinets and are ready to receive the Devices.

Most teachers in the County are not trained and even the ones trained requested for a refresher course.

There’s no structured way on how to construct the Cabinet even after the Funds were issued.

Most schools in the area are not fenced, though the security in whole of Kajiado is high and they have guards in place.

Most of the desks being used by most of the schools in Kajiado are same for all the classes.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Even though most schools have power in place, the government should ensure that the power is fully functional as some school have transformers installed and they have never received electricity or its not fully connected.in regards to solar some of the batteries are faulty and the school management does not know where to take them for replacement or even how to repair, hence there should be a clear guidance issued to them in such instance or be given hotline numbers to call for fast response and in case of emergencies.

Most schools have cabinets ready for the devices, though there’s an issue on the way some of the cabinets were constructed as there was no clear picture on how the cabinets were to be uniformly constructed, despite funds being issued in advance, issues like ventilation and electromagnetic shock should be considered as some cabinets were constructed with no ventilation allowance for the devices and some partition in the cabinets are metallic, we however advised the head teachers on how to simply provide ventilation by simply to drill through small holes on the cabinets door for ventilation purposes and on the metallic partitions on the cabinets, they ensure they put ply wood or card board to prevent shock from the devices when they emit heat during charging.

Most teachers in Kajiado were not trained even the ones trained requested for a refresher course, since some were trained two years ago others three years ago and their schools have not been issued with the devices to have hands on training on them or even to refresh their skills, hence more teachers should be trained and if possible have a manual in place to refer in case one has forgotten something and for general knowledge on Basic IT training and Technical Skills especially on how to trouble shoot the devices.

The government should be clear and provide a sample of the suitable desk, as most schools have desks that are generally used across the entire school from class one to standard eight. This should also be inconsideration to health issue as we would not like to have a generation with aching backs or back related issues.

**CONCLUSION**

ICTA should ensure that before people are on ground, to at least have a survey of what is really on the ground, and know exactly has much one is to take as allowance as most of us are ready to work for the Government and do the DLP program, and if called back for Technical support or even deployment and training we are ready to Serve our country, though we request they facilitate us better by providing more allowance.

Thank you for your support and the experiences, gained through the DLP Program.