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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To be a self-sustained district with a high quality of life

Mission:

To transform into a vibrant, secure and investor friendly district through optimum utilization of available resources

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Programme
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
ALLPRO	Arid Lands Livelihood Project
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project Phase II
ANC	Anti Natal Care
APHIA	AIDs Population Health International Assistance
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BMUs	Beach Management Units
BQs	Bill of Quantities
°C	Degrees Centigrade
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CHW	Community Health Workers
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
CWSB	Coast Water Services Board
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DDC	District Development Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPC	District Projects Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
DvDC	Divisional Development Committee
DV/O	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoK	Government of Kenya
GoN	Government of Netherlands
Ha	Hectare
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITCZ	Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KG	Kilogrammes

KM	Kilometres
KNA	Kenya News Agency
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
Kshs.	Kenya Shillings
KVA	Kilo Voltage Amperes
KWAHO	Kenya Water and Health Organization
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M	Metres
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MM	Millimetres
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSM	Men having Sex with Men
NALEP-SIDA	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme- Swedish International Development Agency
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
No.	Number
NWCPC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RETs	Renewable Energy Technologies
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SOE	State of Environment
SWG	Sector Working Group
TARDA	Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TLU	Total Land Unit
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WESCOORD	Water, Environment and Sanitation Coordination Committee
WIWA	Witu Water Association
WSTF	Water and Sanitation Trust Fund
WUA	Water Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the Government blue print expected to guide development in Kenya to enable the country transform into a competitive and prosperous nation offering improved quality of life for her citizens. Implementation of the Vision is expected to be implemented through 5-year medium term plans with the first plan covering 2008-2012 period. This District Development Plan is therefore the first document that harmonizes grassroots expectations and the national and international aspirations as outlined in the Kenya Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals.

Preparation of this document embraced a consultative process with both top down and bottom up approaches. The national aspirations and policy guidelines were used as the main guiding principles while preparing this plan. They therefore provided the desired end results of the whole process. On the other hand, Participatory Rural Appraisal concept was used to identify various challenges that hinder development in the district and therefore suggested various projects and programmes, which if implemented, will transform people's lives for the better. The PRA therefore provided the details on "the how" those desired end results would be achieved.

Tana Delta is one of the districts that constitute Coast Province with a land area of 16,013.4 km² which accounts for about 20% of total land area of Coast Province. Tsavo National Park covers about 19% of the district's total land area and has one of the Kenya's largest deltas that measures 1,300 km². Therefore implementation of development activities on this fragile ecosystem shall be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment to ensure that any negative effects that may arise will be taken care of to safeguard the diverse fauna and flora in this unique ecosystem.

The district receives low, bimodal and erratic convectional rainfall ranging between 300 mm and 900 mm. Long rains occur between April and May while short rains occur in October and November. The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which influences the wind and non-seasonal air pattern for the Indian Ocean, determines the amount of rainfall at the coastline. The slightly higher levels of rainfall at the coast support crop production especially around Kipini where cash crops such as cashew nuts, cotton, mangoes, bananas and maize are grown.

According to 1999 Population and Housing Census, the total population for 2008 in Tana Delta is estimated at 87,201 with population growth rate of 3.62%. This is projected to increase to 92,206 and 97,498 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The projected district population under the age of 15 years constitutes the largest portion of the district population accounting for about 18%.

As identified during the implementation of the last plan, the major development challenges included population growth, food insecurity where over 50% of the population depend on relief supplies, low returns from livestock, farming and fishing activities, high illiteracy levels, low tourism activities, human wildlife conflict, poor road network, inaccessibility to affordable healthcare services and low access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Generally projects and programmes proposed during the preparation of the plan aim to address these same challenges.

However, the district made achievements in the implementation of the various projects that were proposed at the start of the plan. Some of the achievements included construction of three cattle crushes, rehabilitation of Garsen cattle dip and acquisition of a speed boat for fisheries patrols, extension of electricity from Malindi to Garsen and maintenance of classified roads within the district. A number of shallow wells, earth pans, boreholes, VIP toilets, were constructed.

There was increased enrolment in primary schools due to introduction of Free Primary Education. Most of the projects planned for were implemented in addition to other projects that were not planned for. Stakeholders in the sector such as CDF, LATF, World Vision, Tana River Life Foundation and the Ministry of Education assisted with construction of additional classrooms, renovation of dilapidated facilities, constructed toilets and supplied schools with desks. Secondary schools were assisted to equip their laboratories. Tarasaa High School benefited with computers meant for introduction of computer for studies in the school.

The major development challenges that affected development in the district include high population growth, low agricultural production, poor accessibility to clean and safe drinking water and poor road network.

The current plan has plan sets out development objectives and strategies based on the theme "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya." In accordance with the goals of Vision 2030, various development programs and projects were identified during consultative meetings which, if implemented, will lead to achievement of the district development objectives and hence reduce poverty in the district. These are spelt out in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors which include Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Special Programmes, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Public Administration and Research, Innovation and Technology

An institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation in the district has been outlined. The monitoring and evaluation system has incorporated as many stakeholders as possible. An implementation monitoring and evaluation matrix is also provided to ensure follow up of implementation of programs and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources. The matrix specifies key monitoring indicators, tools for monitoring, implementing agency and the responsibility of the key stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background information on Tana Delta District. It presents a brief description of administrative political and physical set up, physiographic and natural conditions, settlement structures, sector profiles and the district fact sheet.

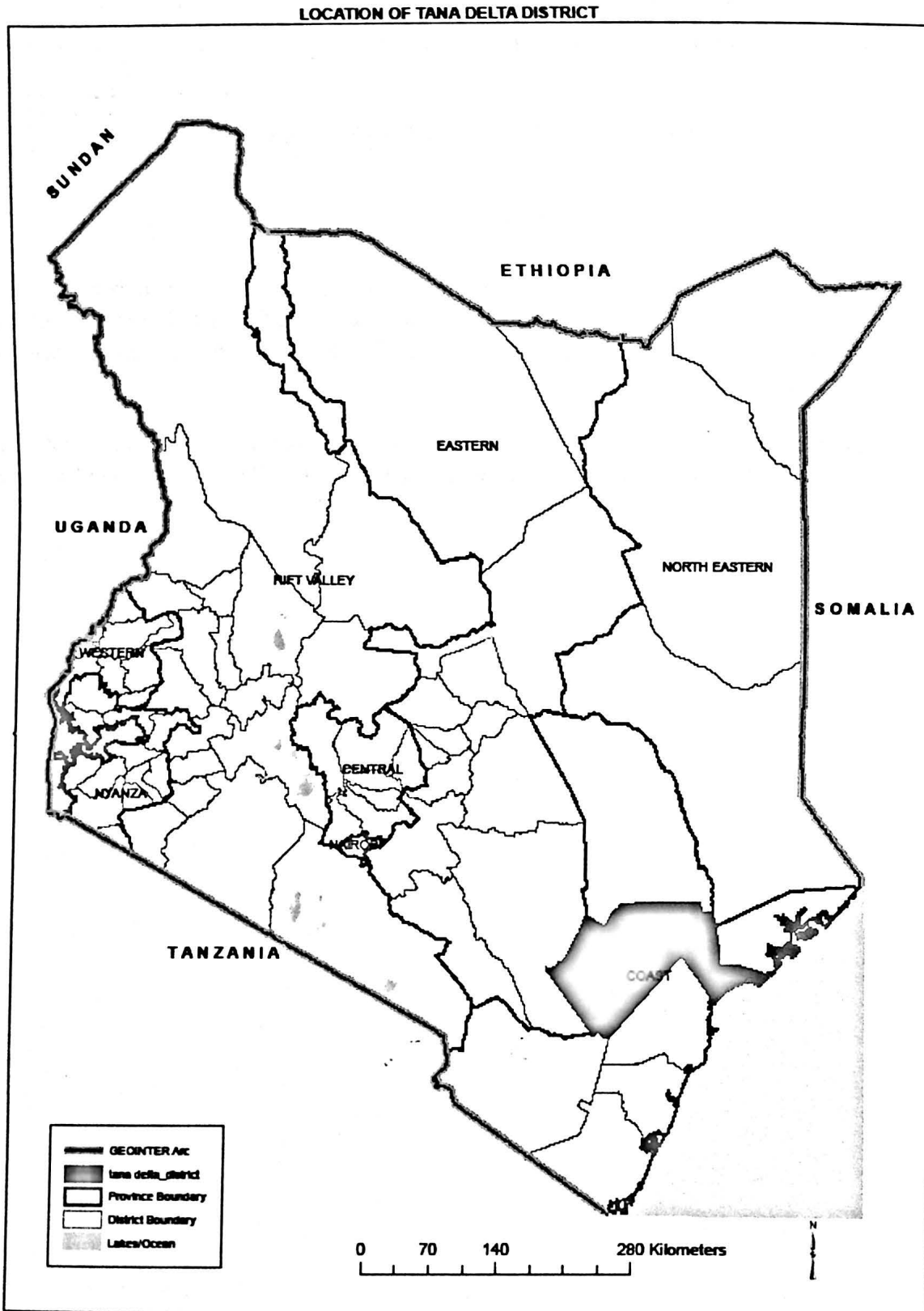
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Tana Delta District is one of the districts that constitute the Coast Province. It borders Kitui District to the West, Tana River District to the North, Ijara and Lamu Districts to the East, Indian Ocean to the Southeast and Malindi District to the South. The district has a coastline of about 76 Km. It lies between 2°33' South and 40°32' East.

The district covers a total land area of 16,013.4 km² which accounts for about 20% of total land area in Coast Province. Tsavo National Park covers about 19% of the district's total land surface while the water mass is 3,203 Km²

Map 1: Location of Tana Delta in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Tana Delta District is divided into three (3) administrative divisions, fifteen (15) locations and thirty four (34) sub-Locations. Table 1 presents the administrative units and their respective land areas.

Table 1: Size of Administrative Units by Division

Division	Land Area (km²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub Locations
Garsen	14,460.50	7	16
Tarasaa	838.2	5	12
Kipini	714.7	3	6
Total	16,013.40	15	34

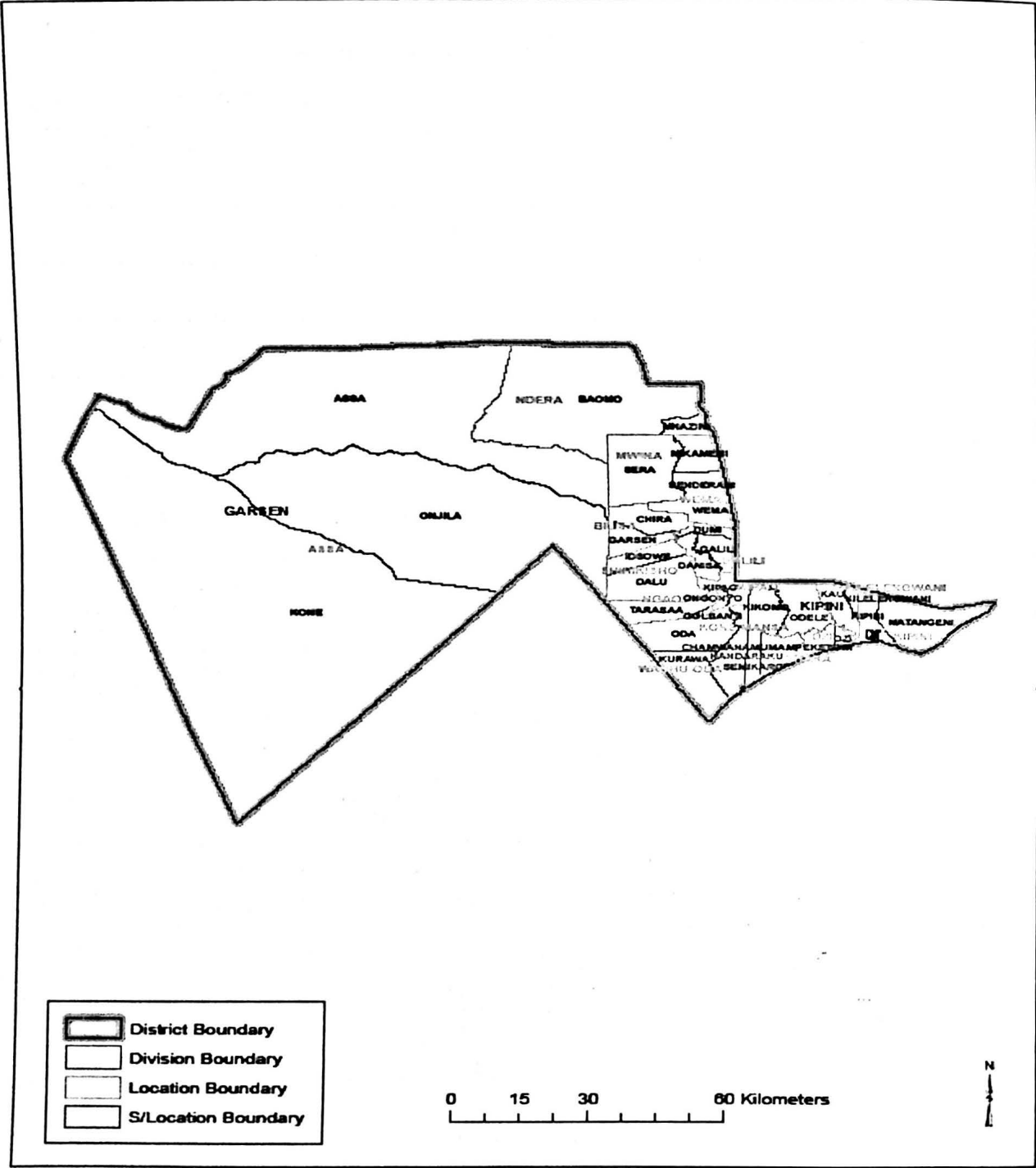
Source: District Commissioner, Tana Delta, 2008

Garsen Division has the largest land area covering about 90% of the district land area. However, Tsavo National Park covers 21% of the division's total land area. The smallest division is Kipini with 3 locations and land area of 714km².

Politically, the district is sub-divided into 9 electoral wards and has one constituency known as Garsen. The County Council of Tana River which is also in-charge of Tana River District is the only local authority in the district.

Map 2: A map showing Administrative Boundaries in Tana Delta District

TANA DELTA DISTRICT MAP



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Nearly 93% of the people in Tana Delta District reside in rural areas where they carry out crop farming, livestock keeping and fishing activities. The Garsen town which is the only urban centre in the district is a home to 7% of the total population.

The settlement patterns in Tana Delta District are influenced by the various economic activities. Most villages of the farming and fishing communities are found along the River Tana and the wetlands. These are approximately 500 villages.

The district's pastoral communities live in villages called 'Manyattas' which have approximately 150 households. Though these groups are mainly found in the hinterland in areas with animal watering points and pasture, they frequently migrate from the North Eastern Province to the Tana Delta during dry season and move back to the northern divisions during the rainy season.

Climatic conditions within and around the district greatly influence migratory patterns of people within, into and out of the district. The district is characterized by substantial wetlands that support considerable levels of pasture and water throughout the year. Between the months of October and May most of the livestock keepers in the western hinterlands and neighbouring districts migrate with their livestock to the rich delta in the south eastern part of the district. This is due to dry conditions that are experienced during this period and return with their livestock after the long rain usually experienced between April and July.

In the farming areas, mango harvesting season witnesses immigration of traders into the district for business purposes. In addition, some of the farmers also move to other towns outside the district in search of markets for their mango crop.

The south- east and north- east monsoon winds influence the fish availability at the coastline. This also attracts fishermen from other communities like Pemba and Mafia in Tanzania and Vanga in Kwale District. These fishermen arrive around October for deep sea diving in search of lobsters and leave around end of March.

Generally, insecurity has forced most communities in the district to live together for protection. The communities tend to settle in places near district, divisional, locational and sub-locational headquarters where they are assured of their security and that of their animals.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITION

This section provides an overview of the topographic and climatic information of the district.

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The River Tana Delta traverses the district from Mnazini in the north to the Indian Ocean in the southeast. As the river traverses downstream, it creates an expansive delta covering about 1,300 km², largely characterized by wetlands and oxbow lakes.

The delta presents great potential for agricultural development in the district. It is also a natural habitat for diverse flora and fauna, forming an ideal ecosystem for promotion of eco-tourism. The delta hosts about 15,000 migratory birds from 69 bird species including Allen's Gulls. The delta is ideal for grazing during the dry season and its water is used for irrigation. The main crops grown are rice, mangoes, maize, bananas and soya beans. Fishing, forestry and agro forestry are also important activities in the delta.

Apart from River Tana, there are several seasonal rivers popularly known as "*lagas*" that traverse the district. These rivers flow in a west-east direction from Kitui District hence draining their water into River Tana and eventually into the Indian Ocean. The riverbeds of these seasonal rivers support livestock and are best sites for shallow wells, pans and sub-surface dams. The "*lagas*" are however major bottlenecks to road transport as they cut off road network during rainy seasons.

The district has a coastline which is characterized by sandy beaches interrupted by the Tana delta where the Tana River enters the ocean. These features present ideal condition for beach tourism.

1.2.2 Climate

The district receives low, bimodal and erratic convectional rainfall ranging between 300 mm and 900 mm. Long rains occur between April and May while short rains occur in October and November. The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which influences the wind and non-seasonal air pattern for the Indian Ocean, determines the amount of rainfall at the coastline.

The slightly higher levels of rainfall at the coast support crop production especially around Kipini where cash crops such as cashew nuts, cotton, mangoes, bananas and maize are grown. In addition it also supports the mangrove forest in Kipini which is a major source of forest products in the district. However, due to its low altitude, the south-eastern part of the district is susceptible to salty seawater encroachment at the River Tana estuary during low tide. Consequently, this salty water affects agricultural activities in areas that border the Indian Ocean.

The western hinterland parts of the district experience dry conditions which only support wildlife and nomadic lifestyle. The average annual temperature is 30°C with humid conditions along the coastline.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

1.3.1 Population Size and Characteristics

According to 1999 Population and Housing Census, the total population in 2008 for Tana Delta was estimated at 87,201 persons with population growth rate of 3.62%. This is projected to increase to 92,206 and 97,498 persons in 2010 and 2012 respectively. In Tana Delta District, the fertility rate is estimated at 3.2 which is lower than the national figure estimate of 4.91.

Table 2 presents the population projection by age cohorts in the district.

Table 2: Population Profiles and Projections by Age Cohorts

Age group	Population 1999			Beginning of Plan Period-2008			Mid-Term Period Population-2010			End-term Period Population-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6,112	5,786	11,898	7,697	7,593	15,290	8,138	8,029	16,167	8,606	8,490	17,096
9-Mei	5,427	5,138	10,565	6,834	6,743	13,577	7,226	7,130	14,356	7,641	7,539	15,180
14-Okt	5,138	4,612	9,750	6,470	6,053	12,523	6,842	6,400	13,242	7,234	6,767	14,001
15-19	3,907	4,031	7,938	4,920	5,290	10,210	5,202	5,594	10,796	5,501	5,915	11,416
20-24	2,830	3,023	5,853	3,564	3,967	7,531	3,768	4,195	7,963	3,984	4,436	8,420
25-29	2,248	2,609	4,857	2,831	3,424	6,255	2,993	3,621	6,614	3,165	3,828	6,993
30-34	1,686	1,843	3,529	2,123	2,419	4,542	2,245	2,558	4,803	2,374	2,704	5,078
35-39	1,604	1,595	3,199	2,020	2,093	4,113	2,136	2,213	4,349	2,258	2,340	4,598
40-44	1,276	1,295	2,571	1,607	1,700	3,307	1,699	1,797	3,496	1,797	1,900	3,697
45-49	981	856	1,837	1,235	1,123	2,358	1,306	1,189	2,495	1,381	1,256	2,637
50-54	836	836	1,672	1,053	1,097	2,150	1,113	1,160	2,273	1,177	1,227	2,404
55-59	576	433	1,009	725	568	1,293	767	601	1,368	811	635	1,446
60-64	556	484	1,040	700	635	1,335	740	672	1,412	783	710	1,493
65-69	330	238	568	416	312	728	439	330	769	465	349	814
70-74	272	244	516	342	320	662	362	339	701	382	358	740
75-79	145	94	239	182	123	305	193	130	323	204	138	342
80+	434	360	794	548	474	1,022	581	498	1,079	613	530	1,143
TOTAL	34,358	33,477	67,835	43,267	43,934	87,201	45,750	46,456	92,206	48,376	49,122	97,498

Source: District Statistics office, Tana Delta, 2008

The projected district population under the age of 4 years constitutes 18% of the district population; age cohort 5 and 9 years, 16%; ages cohort 10 and 14 years, 14% of the district population. The remaining cohorts comprise of youth and adult persons above 15 years constitute about 52% of the district population.

Table 3 shows the population projection by special age groups.

Table 1: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total
Under 1yr	1,372	1,352	2,724	1,728	1,774	3,502	1,827	1,876	3,703	1,932	1,984	3,916
Under 5 yrs	6,112	5,786	11,898	7,697	7,593	15,290	8,138	8,029	16,167	8,606	8,490	17,096
Primary School Age 6-13 years	8,505	7,864	16,369	10,710	10,164	20,874	11,500	10,913	22,413	11,975	11,539	23,514
Under 15 yrs	16,494	15,718	32,212	21,771	20,628	41,399	21,963	21,812	43,775	23,224	23,064	46,288
Secondary school (14-17yrs)	3,406	3,210	6,616	4,289	4,213	8,502	4,535	4,455	8,990	4,796	4,710	9,506
Youth (15-29yrs)	9,741	10,630	20,371	12,267	13,950	26,217	12,971	14,751	27,722	13,715	15,598	29,313
Female reproductive age (15-49yrs)	-	15,239	-	-	19,999	-	-	21,147	-	-	22,360	-
Labour force (15- 64yrs)	16,501	16,991	33,492	20,780	22,298	43,078	21,792	23,579	45,551	23,233	21,972	48,165
65 yrs and above	1,180	944	2,214	1,486	1,239	2,725	1,571	1,310	4,452	1,661	1,385	3,046

Source: District Statistics office, Tana Delta, 2008

Children under the Age of 5 years: This population segment constitutes of about 17.5% of the total population. The challenge therefore will be provision of health care services especially immunization and educational facilities for Early Childhood Development. The population of this age group in 1999 was 14,622. At the start of the plan period this population stands at 18,792 rising to 19,870 and to 21,012 at the end of the plan period.

6-13 years age bracket: This constitutes the primary school going age. In the 2008 this age group accounted for about 24% of the district population. Due to introduction of Free Primary Education, this population segment will require more primary school facilities like classrooms, toilets, desks and instructional materials. In addition, more teachers will be required in order to improve and maintain teacher/pupil ratio. Above all, since the upper limit of the age segment will be in their early teens, another challenge will be provision of life skills especially for pupils in the upper primary.

Age Group 14-17 years: This age segment is secondary school going age constituting about 10% of the district population. Due to introduction of subsidized secondary education, and bursary allocation from the Ministry of Education, CDF, World Vision and Tana River Life Foundation, transition rate from primary to secondary is envisaged to increase. Therefore the challenge will be provision of classrooms, laboratories, toilets and adequate staffing in order to improve performance in national examination. In addition, since the age bracket encompasses the teenage, provision of life skills and peer education to avoid HIV/AIDS pandemic and drug abuse will be required

Age Group 15-29 year: This is the youthful population which constitutes about 38% of the district population. Although this constitutes over 60% of district's labour force,

majority of this population segment do not possess the right skills that can guarantee them formal employment. Therefore during plan period the challenge will be provision of tertiary training and access to credit to initiate income generating activities for self employment.

In addition, provision of constructive recreational centres like stadiums and theatres will be crucial to preoccupy them during their free time in order to avoid indulgence in social vices like drug abuse and immoral behaviours. Above all, the segment will require youth friendly health services reproductive health education and VCT

Female Reproductive Age Bracket (15-49 years): This is the age bracket of women in child bearing age who constitute over 22% of the district population. Although the district fertility rate of 3.2 is lower than the national average of 4.2%, this population segment will continue to require family planning services over the plan period. In addition, the group will exert pressure on the existing health facilities and personnel during delivery. The challenge therefore is to provide enough health facilities with sufficient personnel offering quality prenatal and postnatal care services

Labour Force (15-64 years): This is the population segment that can be engaged productively in economic activities and constitutes about 49% of the district population. However, due to low literacy levels in the district, this population segment can only provide unskilled labour. Therefore due to lack of meaningful development activities which will require unskilled labour, the challenge will therefore be provision of affordable credit facilities in order to initiate income generating activities for self employment. In addition, provision of tertiary education will be crucial in providing requisite skills for formal employment.

Dependant Population (<15 years and 65> years): This refers to the population segments that are either too young or too old to be involved in the active economic production systems. This constitutes about 51% of the district population. The challenge therefore will be provision of basic needs, affordable health care and education.

The district is generally sparsely populated mainly due to its harsh climatic conditions exemplified by erratic rainfall and high temperatures. Table4 shows population densities by division.

Table 4: Population Densities by Division in Tana Delta

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Garsen	36,932	3	47,476	4	50,200	4	53,082	5
Tarasaa	18,405	22	23,659	28	25,017	30	26,453	31
Kipini	12,498	17	16,066	22	16,989	24	17,963	25
District	67,835	5	87,201	7	92,206	7	97,498	8

Source: District Statistics office, Tana Delta, 2008

Garsen division has the highest population constituting over half of the district population. However, it is the most sparsely populated division with a density of 4 persons per Km². Kipini and Tarasaa have high population densities of 22 persons per sq Km and 28 respectively. This is due to slightly better coastal climatic conditions and more rainfall compared to the Garsen.

1.4 SECTORS PROFILE

This section presents a brief status of sectors represented in the district.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Activities in agricultural sub sector largely rely on rain fed cultivation using traditional rudimentary technology. Due to poor farming methods, the district relies on relief food to supplement its harvest. Majority of the farmers have an average farm size of 2 acres. The Agricultural Mechanization Services and Tana Delta Irrigation Project provide equipment for hire to farmers in order to increase land under cultivation. Furthermore, animal power is also being introduced slowly into the district with the help of Arid Lands Resource Management Project II in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Most of the harvest especially perennial crops are sold outside the district like Mombasa and Malindi. Approximately, 60% of the district population works in agricultural related activities.

The livestock sub sector in the district is characterized by pastoralism and ranching as the main livestock production systems. The Ormo-Borana cattle, Galla goats and black head Persian sheep are the main livestock breeds. The rangeland occupies over 67% of the total land area in the district. Livestock trade and marketing of milk form the main income generating activities for the livestock farmers. About 40% of the district population is engaged in livestock related activities.

Fisheries production in Tana Delta District is carried out along the 76 km coastline of the Indian Ocean, oxbow lakes formed along the River Tana and the River itself. Due to occasional change of river course, most oxbow lakes downstream have dried up and the Ministry of Fisheries Development is in the process of introducing fish farming (aquaculture). The larger proportion of the fish harvest is sold outside the district with minimal processing and value addition.

Currently, there are a number of forest pockets that were carved out during the creation of settlement schemes at Witu for conservation. In addition, there is a gazetted mangrove forest along the coastline. Kenya Forest Services has been carrying out monthly campaigns to improve forest cover. Currently, there are three tree nurseries at Garsen, Tarasaa and Kipini with a total annual seedling capacity of 35,000.

Land in Tana Delta District comprises of 70% Government land, 20% Trust Land and the rest is water mass. Only 9% of the total district land area is suitable for agriculture. Land

adjudication has been going on but at a very slow pace since its inception in 1997. To date 376 and 345 plots have been demarcated and surveyed, respectively.

Cooperative Development and Marketing that holds a huge potential in increasing people's incomes is almost dormant within Tana Delta District due to lack of management skills. Of the 12 cooperatives societies registered in the district, only 5 are active but on a minimal scale.

1.4.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Tana Delta hosts diverse wildlife that forms a major tourist attraction. These include lions, elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, monkeys, hippos, crocodiles, guinea fowls, giraffes, ostriches, leopards, baboons and various species of birds. In terms of management of wildlife, Tsavo National Park is managed from Voi while at Baomo; the Tana River Primate Reserve is managed by the KWS itself. The district has one private wildlife estate, Nairobi Ranch that is located in Kipini.

Tana Delta Tourism Sub-Sector has not been well exploited despite having a great potential. Although the district has the largest delta in the country hosting diverse fauna and flora, it lacks adequate tourist facilities like resorts and hotels to attract more visitors.

Currently the district's cultural activities are administered by the District Cultural Office doubling for both Tana River and Tana Delta Districts. Land to host the District Cultural Centre for posterity has been identified and fenced.

Activities under Trade Sub-sector in the district are fairly low since access to credit is limited. The District Joint Loans Board has not been formed and currently access to credit is provided by the existing financial institutions that include Kenya Women Finance Trust, Kenya Commercial Bank and Barclays Bank of Kenya. Trade is carried out in open air markets held informally at the divisional headquarters and three auction yards are located at Garsen, Mandingo and Assa.

Currently, there are no major industrial activities being carried out in the district. Only salt mining is being carried out commercially along the flood plain whose processing is done in the neighbouring Malindi District.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure Sector comprising Public Works, Roads and Kenya Wildlife Service (Airstrips) its role is to ensure that the physical infrastructure in the district is well maintained for the safety of the users.

Currently the district has a total of 451 km of road network whereby 58.3% is in bad condition rendering most parts of the district impassable during the rainy seasons. The district has 3 airstrips.

Tana Delta was connected to the electricity grid in August 2006 for the first time. However, currently, only Garsen and Tarasaa have been connected, with just a handful of residents using power for domestic use and business.

The district has got only one post office and one sub-post office with most communities having to travel over 5km to get to the nearest post office. Telephone connection is quite low with only 66 connections in the whole district.

1.4.4 Environment Water and Sanitation

The sector ensures that as the district develops, environmental, sanitation and water issues are incorporated for sustainability. Tana Delta has 2 water supplies at Garsen and Ngao which are managed by the Coast Water Services Board. In addition, there are 95 shallow wells, 10 boreholes and 10 pans serving communities that live away from the river. However, roof catchments have not been well exploited. Irrigation and Drainage Department is in the process of reviving various minor irrigation schemes in the district with a target of 2 schemes per financial year.

Although the Tana Delta District does not have a District Environment Officer to oversee enforcement of the NEMCA and other environment related activities, the District Development Committee ensures that all large scale development projects undergo Environmental Impact Assessments before implementation.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The district has 47 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and 1 youth polytechnic. The current challenge is the district dismal performance in national examinations and retrogressive culture that does not advocate for girl child education. Consequently, it is estimated that only 33.7% of the district population is able to read and write.

The health sector focus is on the provision of health services. Inadequate health facilities, poor road network compounded by shortage of staff poses a serious challenge to provision of effective healthcare services in the district. Currently, there is only 1 district hospital, 2 health centres and 10 dispensaries.

1.4.6 Research Innovation and Technology

The District Statistics Office carries out, keeps and disseminates findings of the district specific surveys to inform decision making. In addition, the office is instrumental in provision of vital statistics for inclusion in district publications and reports.

The Ministry of Information collects and collates issues that affect the local population and highlights them through the electronic and print media.

The district has 40% mobile phone coverage and is expected to expand during the plan period. There is only one cyber café and access to internet services in the district is limited.

1.4.7 Governance Justice Law and Order

In order for all other sectors to thrive, Governance, Justice, Law and Order provides and maintains security, besides enhancing access to equitable access to justice. The district has three administrative divisions, 2 police stations and 5 police posts. In addition, a court house has been renovated in Garsen but it is not operational due to lack of staff.

The office of District Elections Coordinator takes the lead in voter registration and education on civil rights. Currently, the district has a total of 28,541 voters against an estimated eligible voting population of 41,866.

1.4.8 Public Administration

In order to avoid duplication, the Public Administration enhances coordination through DDC, DEC and DMEC committees besides monitoring and evaluation visits. In addition, the district has initiated a District Information and Documentation Centre desk for receiving and sharing of information amongst stakeholders. The district development office offers and coordinates planning services in the district.

Projects implemented by the local authority are identified through Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) elaborate process where projects and programmes are collected from the wards and approved by the full council meeting before they are implemented.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Special Programmes sector is represented by the Department of Youth and Sports, Regional Development, State for Special Programmes, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, Gender and Children Affairs. The sector complements the efforts of other sectors.

Two major regional development authorities Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) and Coast Development Authority (CDA) operate within the district. TARDA has been cultivating rice since early 1990s until 1997 when El Nino destroyed irrigation and drainage structures. The damage of the rubber dam towards the end of 2007 totally grounded operations at the Tana Delta Irrigation Project site.

Coast Development Authority on the other hand has not yet implemented a project within the district but has identified potential for fruit processing and promotion of jatropha caucus for bio-diesel production and plans are under way to source for an investors.

The ALRMP II supports other sectors in the district to achieve their objectives through financial complementation. Currently, projects are implemented under the three major subcomponents: natural resource management, community driven development and support to local development

Tana Delta District is prone to two major disasters; drought and floods due to its geographical proximity to Northern Kenya and coastal flat terrain. Two Disaster Management Committees have been instituted both at the divisional and district levels where contingency plans are prepared each financial year with the help of the ALRMP II to respond to the disasters.

Gender issues are coordinated by the District Gender and Social Development and Children Affairs offices in Hola. However, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization, Tana Delta branch spearheads gender mainstreaming in the district. In addition, area advisory councils for children have been formed and trained both at divisional and district levels.

District Fact Sheet provides the district's fact and figures for various sector discussed above. The fact sheet provides the basis on which the district's development agenda is based.

Table 5: Tana Delta District Fact Sheet

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
District Area (KM²)		
Total area,		16,013.40
Water mass		3,203
Gazetted forests		3,457
National parks/reserves		3,049
Arable land		1,186
Non-arable land		5,118.40
Total urban areas		25
No. of towns (no.)		3
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (M)		Nil
Highest (M)		40
Temperature range (°C)		
High		38
Low		20.6
Rainfall (mm)		
High		900
Low		220
Average relative humidity (%)		85
Wind speed (Km/h)		5.02
Demographic profiles (2008)		
Total population		87,201
Total male population		43,267
Total female population		43,934
Sex ratio		1:01
Projected population:		
Mid plan period		92,206
End of plan period		97,498
Infant population:		
Female		2,881
Male		2,945
Total		5,826
Population under five		
Female		7,593
Male		7,697
Total		15,295
Pre-school population (3-5 years)		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Female		4,576
Male		4,794
Total		9,370
Primary school age group (6-13 years)		
Female		10,710
Male		10,164
Total		20,874
Secondary school age group (14-17 years)		
Female		4,213
Male		4,289
Total		8,502
Youths population (15-29 years)		
Female		12,681
Male		11,315
Total		23,996
Labour force (15-64 years)		
Female		22,298
Male		20,780
Total		43,078
Reproductive age group		
		19,999
Aged population (65 years and above)		
Female		1,239
Male		1,486
Total		2,725
Eligible voting population (18 years and above)		
Kipini		
Tarasaa		22,794
Garsen		7,713
District		11,359
		41,866
Total registered voters:		
Male		14,395
Female		14,146
Total		28,541
Urban population:		
Female		3,186
Male		3,217
Total		6,403
Rural population:		
Female		40,708
Male		40,090
Total		80,798
Population density:		
Highest		28
Lowest		4
District		7
Total no. of households		12,457
Average household size		7

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Number of female headed households		2,168
Children needing special protection (Orphans)		2,696
Absolute Poverty (rural and urban) %		76.9
Contribution to national poverty (percentage)		1.3
Children needing special protection:		
Orphans		300
Distribution of population by disability type (%):		
Missing:		
	Hand:	Nil
	Foot:	Nil
	Lame	42
	Blind	21.2
	Deaf	16.2
	Dumb	7.3
	Mental	32.6
	Paralysed	9.2
	Other	8.1
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income		
	Agriculture	82.2
	Rural Self employment	7.1
	Wage employment	3.2
	Urban self employment	7.5
No. employed by sector		
	Agriculture/livestock and fisheries	71,679
	Rural self employment	6,191
	Wage employment	2,790
	Urban self employment	6,540
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (small scale)-acres		1
Average farm size (large scale)- acres		4
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		4.3
Total acreage under food crops		4,705
Total acreage under cash crops		5,085
Total acreage under organic farming		95
Main storage facilities		Uchaga
No. of main storage facilities(on farm)- Houses, barns(Uchaga)		7,474
Average capacity of main storage facilities(tones)		0.5
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches	Company ranches	4
	Group ranches	0
Average size of ranches		29,518.30
Main livestock bred		Ormo-Borana cattle, galla goats and black head Persian sheep

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Land carrying capacity		10
Total number of ranches		6
Beekeeping apiaries		30
Bee hives		
Lang troth		132
KTBH		300
Log hives		1,200
Milk production		
Annual milk production (litres)		500,000
Value (Kshs)		10,000,000
Beef Production		
Annual beef production (Kg)		150,000
Value (Kshs)		21,000,000
Mutton Production		
Annual mutton production (Kg)		10,000
Value (Kshs)		1,600,000
Goat meat Production		
Annual goat meat production (Kg)		35,000
Value (Kshs)		4,400,000
Egg Production		
Annual egg production (Trays)		1,500
Value (Kshs.)		225,000
Poultry production		
Annual meat production (Kg)		2,000
Value (Kshs.)		400,000
Honey Production		
Annual honey production (Kg)		20,000
Value (Kshs.)		2,000,000
No. of Dips		1
No. of Crushes		5
Population of fishermen		3,000
Fisheries production		
Potential fish farmers		160
No. of fish ponds		1
Main species of fish catch (kgs)-2007		
Tilapia		77,601
Clarias		159,549
Protopterus		63,060
Catfish		44,992
Marine species		221,168
Others		46,621
No. of gazetted landing beaches		4
Fishing gear (2007)		
Fishing nets		949
Hooks/lines		6,152
Traps		10
Fishing boats		98
Marine Seine Nets		29

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Weight (Kgs)		613,003
Value (Kshs.)		53,136,500
Tourism and Wildlife		
Tourist attraction sites		
Classified hotel		Nil
No. of other hotels and guest houses		19
Bed Capacity of		
Guest houses and other hotels		120
Restaurants and food cafes		35
Cottages		2
Major types of wildlife		
Lions, elephants, buffaloes, zebra antelopes, monkeys,		
hippos, crocodiles, guinea fowls, giraffes, ostriches,		
leopards, baboons		
Estate-private (wildlife conservancy)		1
No. of KWS staff		7
No. of KWS camps		3
No. of license (crocodile eggs)		1
No. of poachers arrested		10
No. of fire arms confiscated		2
No. of bird species		69
Environment and Natural Resources		
Number of EIAs endorsed		5
No. of gazette forests		1
No. of non-gazetted forests		5
Size of gazetted forests (ha)		2,665
Main Forest Products		
No. of posts and poles harvested annually		20,000
Value(Kshs.)		500,000
Seedlings production per year		35,000
Co-operatives		
Number of active cooperatives by type:		
Agriculture and livestock marketing		3
Consumer		Nil
Ranching		1
Multipurpose		1
Total		5
No. of collapsed societies		7
National SACCO branches		
Hazina, Kilimo, Harambee, Jogoo, Mwalimu		
Health sector		
Hospitals(Ngao Sub District Hospital)		1
Nursing Homes		Nil
Health centres		2
Dispensaries		10
Private clinics		8
Bed capacity		
Hospital		50

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Hospital		50
Staffing		
Number of Doctors		1
Number of Clinical officers		2
Number of nurses		33
Doctor/population ratio		1:87,201
Nurse/patient ratio		1:2,642
Average distance to the facility (KM)		7
% of expectant mothers attending ANC		40
Expectant mothers who deliver in health facility by post (%)		
Hospital		19.5
Health centre		1.8
Home		78.7
% of women over 18 yrs on contraceptives		25
% of infants under five fully immunized		82.9
Crude birth rate/1000		48.4
Crude death rate/1000		12.9
Infant mortality rate(per 1,000)		91.3
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate(per 1,000)		77.3
Post Natal Mortality Rate(per 1,000)		68.1
Child Mortality Rate(per 1,000)		55.7
Under five mortality rate(per 1,000)		147
District life expectancy +(years)		53.8
Community distribution by distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		
	0 – 1 km	21.2
	1.1 – 4.9 km	20.7
	5 km and more	58
HIV prevalence (%)		2.6
Place of Delivery (%):		
	Hospital	19.5
	Health Centre	1.8
	Dispensary/clinic	0
	Maternity home	2.4
	At home	75.9
Health facility deliveries		
Delivery Assistant (%):		
	Doctor	1
	Midwife/nurse	22.2
	TBA	70
	Trained TBA	5.6
	Self	0.8
	Other	Nil
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	15.7
	Female	23.5
	Total (District)	19.6
Malaria Control		
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%)	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
	Untreated net	49.5
	Treated net	15
Five most prevalent diseases (%)		
	Malaria/fever	63.3
	Diarrhoea	5.4
	Stomach-ache	3.6
	Respiratory Diseases	
	Upper	0.3
	Lower	3.7
	Flu, etc	23.5
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres	84
	No. of ECD teachers	126
	Teacher pupil ratio	0.085416667
	Total enrolment	
	Male	3,942
	Female	3,992
	Total	7,934
Primary school:		
	No. of primary schools	47
	No. of teachers	349
	Teacher pupil ratio	1:49
	Total enrolment	
	Male	9,478
	Female	7,548
	Total	17,026
	Gross enrolment rate (%)	78
	Net enrolment rate (%)	64
	Transition rate (%)	53.7
	Retention rate (%)	92.5
	Completion rate (%)	67
	Average years of attendance	16.3
	Dropout rate (%)	7.5
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
	0 – 1km	33.9
	1.1 – 4.9 km	18.3
	5 km and more	47.9
Secondary Schools:		
	No. of secondary school	5
	Number of teachers in secondary	
	Male	55
	Female	14
	Total	69
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
	Total enrolment	1,175
	Male	679
	Female	496
	Gross Enrolment Rate	25.6
	Net enrolment rate (%)	13.8
	Dropout rate (%)	1.8
	Average years of attendance	21.5
	Retention rate (%)	98
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1KM	3.1
	1.1 – 4.9KM	11.3
	5KM and more	85.6
Tertiary institutions:		
Youth Poly techniques		1
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)		
	Ability to read:	
	Can Read (%)	40.4
	Cannot read (%)	59.5
	Ability to write:	
	Can write (%)	33.7
	Cannot write (%)	66.1
	Ability to read and write:	
	Can read and write (%)	33.7
	Cannot read & write (%)	59.5
Water and sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		231
Number of households with access to potable water		1,122
Number of household with access water from earth pans		1,500
Number of permanent river		1
Number of wells		95
Number of protected springs		Nil
Number of boreholes		10
Number of pans		10
Number of households with roof catchments		8
Number of 'laghas'		5
Average distance to nearest water point (km)-domestic		4
Average distance to nearest water point (km)-livestock		10
% of households with latrines		4
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:		
	0	2.3
	4-Jan	30.9

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
	5 - 14	27.8
	15 - 29	15.7
	30 - 59	13.5
	60+	9.7
Households with Latrines (%)		17
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):		
	Flush toilet	1
	VIP Latrine	0.5
	PIT Latrine	30.4
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	8.7
	Covered Pit Latrine	21.7
	Bucket	0
	Other	Nil
	None	68.1
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by Local Authority	Nil
	Collected by private firm	Nil
	Garbage pit	15.5
	Burning	73.1
	Public garbage heap	3.8
	Farm garden	7.2
	Neighbourhood Community group	Nil
Energy		
Trading centres with electricity		3
Trading centres without electricity		5
Health facilities with electricity		2
Health facilities without electricity		28
Secondary Schools with electricity		2
Secondary Schools without electricity		3
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:		
	Firewood	87.5
	Grass	0.6
	Paraffin	0.4
	Electricity	Nil
	Gas (LPG)	Nil
	Charcoal	11.4
	Biomass Residue	Nil
	Biogas	Nil
	Other	Nil
HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
	Firewood	18.8
	Grass	0.7
	Paraffin	78.2
	Electricity	0.6
	Solar	0.6
	Gas (LPG)	0.6

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
	Dry cell (torch)	0.4
	Candles	Nil
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
	Traditional stone fire	87.2
	Improved traditional stone fire	2.7
	Ordinary Jiko	2.8
	Improved Jiko	6.5
	Kerosene Stove	Nil
	Gas Cooker	Nil
	Electric cooker	Nil
	Other	Nil
Transport and Communication		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface	100
	Gravel surface	88
	Earth surface	263
No. of airstrips		3
No. of telephone connections		66
% of district covered with cell phone network		40
No. of Cyber cafes		1
No. of private courier services		Nil
Number of post offices		1
Number of sub-post offices		1
Licensed stamp vendors		1
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:		
	0 – 1km	Nil
	1.1 – 4.9km	20.3
	5 km and more	79.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
No. of trading centres		5
No. of registered retail traders		112
No. of registered wholesale traders		6
No. of bakeries		Nil
No. of manufacturing industries		Nil
No. of jua kali associations		1
No. of jua kali artisans		50
No. of small scale traders		316
Tourism		
Classified hotel		Nil
No. of other hotels and guest houses		19
Bed Capacity		
Guest houses		103
Other hotels		17
Restaurants and food cafes		35
Cottages		2
Financial Services		
No. of commercial banks		1
No. of micro finance institutions		1
No. of village banks		Nil

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
Housing		
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	Stone	3.9
	Brick/block	0.6
	Mud/wood	32.7
	Mud/cement	7.6
	Wood only	1.1
	Corrugated iron sheet	0.4
	Grass straw	53.6
	Tin	Nil
	Other	Nil
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):		
	Cement	6.5
	Tiles	Nil
	Wood	Nil
	Earth	93.5
	Other	Nil
HH distribution by main Roofing materials (%):		
	Corrugated iron sheet	20.6
	Tiles	Nil
	Concrete	Nil
	Asbestos sheet	Nil
	Grass	54
	Makuti	0.4
	Tin	Nil
	Other	25
Community development and social welfare		
Adult and tertiary education		
Adult literacy		
	No. of adult classes	25
No. of adult learners enrolled		
	Males	213
	Female	616
Attendance in adult literacy		
	Male	93
	Female	310
No. of instructors		
	Male	1
	Female	1
	Total	2
Adult literacy levels (%)		
	Males	40.2
	Female	27.6
	No. of youth polytechnics	1
Enrolment		
	Male	3
	Female	6

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Indicator
	Total	9
	No. of women groups	303
	No. of community based organizations	70
	No. of Self help groups	150
	No. of TBAs	120
	No. of CHWs	20
	No. of cultural groups	12
	No. of NGOs	5
	No. of Faith Based Organizations	3
	State for youth affairs	
	Total no. of Youth Groups	167
	No. of youth groups that benefited from the youth enterprise fund	94
	Amount (Kshs.)	4,480,000
HIV/AIDS		
	No. of HIV/AIDS-VCT sites	6
	No. of clients served per Jan (2008)	
	Kipini health centre	
	Ngao district hospital	
	Garsen health Centre	Nil
	Mnazini Dispensary	
	Oda dispensary.	31
	Idsowe dispensary	
		Nil
		Nil
		Nil
		Nil
		Nil
	HIV prevalence (%)district	2.6
	No. of trained counsellors	8
	No. of youth clubs	34
	No. of institutions offering ARVs	6

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a review of the District Development Plan of 2002-2008. It also presents an analysis of major development challenges and cross cutting issues that inhibit development. It also highlights how the DDP links with other national policies such as Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan, sectoral policies and Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The chapter ends with an overview of district development objectives and strategies that will be applied to realize the envisaged district goals.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 2002-2008 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In the previous District Development Plan that covered the period 2002-2008, Tana Delta District was a constituency in the former Tana River District. The review of the previous plan period with the theme "*effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction*" highlight implementation of programmes and projects progress status made within the confines that constitute the current district.

Many stakeholders were involved in funding different activities in the district and this increased the number of projects that were implemented in the plan period compared to those planned for.

Quite a number of projects were implemented in the various sectors where some were completed while others are still ongoing. Other projects were not implemented as they were planned without consulting the communities. Some stakeholders preferred going to communities directly to initiate new projects rather implementing the prioritized ones in the district development plan. These projects were not included in the MTEF budgetary process to guarantee implementation.

Due to the introduction of CDF and other players such as Community Development Trust Fund other Non Governmental Organizations, there were more projects implemented than those which were planned in some sectors.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2002-2008 PLAN

During the 2002-2008 plan period 72 projects were proposed for implementation. However 68 projects and programmes were implemented most of which were not in the Development Plan, 57 are currently ongoing and 4 stalled as indicated in the Table 2.

Table 6: Summary of Project Implementation in the Plan Period 2002-2008

Department	No. of Projects Proposed in the Previous Plan	No. Of Project S Completed	No. Of Project On Going	No. Of Stalled Projects	Percentage Implementation Status	Total Project Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
Agriculture and Rural Development							
Livestock production	5	4	-	-	75%	1,000,000	Only crushes were constructed and rehabilitation of 1 cattle dip

Department	No. of Projects Proposed in the Previous Plan	No. Of Project S Completed	No. Of Project On Going	No. Of Stalled Projects	Percentage Implementation Status	Total Project Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
Fisheries	5	-	1	-	Engine boat purchased and fish marketing at finishing stage	9,700,000	The engine boat is still in Mombasa
Agriculture	5	-	14	-		12,831,684	Projects implemented include Mango, cotton and coconut promotion
Lands	2	-	1	1	30%		Adjudication was suspended
Cooperative development and Marketing	4	-	3	1			Ongoing projects are livestock extension and horticulture development that fall under Livestock and Agriculture respectively
Environment and Natural Resources	3	-	1	1			Indigenous forest conservation and afforestation is ongoing under the Kenya Forest Services
Trade and Industry	3	1	2	-		1,302,320	Maziwa youth polytechnic was rehabilitated
Education Sector							
Education	16	12	16	1	69%	128,407,245	Projects implemented were basically construction of classrooms, toilets, desks and bursary awards
Health Sector							
Health	4	16	5	-	84%	12,104,876.50	Projects implemented include construction and rehabilitation of health facilities
Manpower Development							
Gender Sports.	6	3	3	-		300,000	Social

Department	No. of Projects Proposed in the Previous Plan	Nc. Of Project S Completed	No. Of Project On Going	No. Of Stalled Projects	Percentage Implementation Status	Total Project Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
Culture and Sports							development grants were advanced to groups to improve on income generation
Physical infrastructure							
Water and Sanitation	4	21	2	-	95%	17,630,000	The projects implemented included shallow wells, boreholes, earth pans and augmenting existing water supplies
Roads	6	-	-	-	-	33,947,120	Maintenance of classified roads in the district
Governance Justice Law and Order							
Provincial Administration	6	1	5	-	-	-	The district received 5 land rovers for divisions and the district headquarters
Information Communication Technology							
Kenya National Bureau of statistics							No project was proposed in the previous plan period
Ministry of Information	2	0	2	-	-	-	Mobile phone network is available to at least 3 market centres
Public Administration							
Planning and National Development	1	0	1	-	-	-	This is a new district and the Ministry is in the process of establishing the DIDC through acquisition of library and educational materials

Source: District Development Office, Tana Delta, 2008

In the Agriculture and Rural Development, achievements included construction of three cattle crushes, rehabilitation of Garsen cattle dip and acquisition of a speed boat for fisheries patrols. Out of the four projects under livestock production 4 of them were successfully implemented. Commercial crops such as mango, banana, cotton and coconut were promoted through strengthening of extension services and Njaa Marufuku Kenya initiative. The district also stepped up tree planting with the aim of promoting agro forestry.

The physical infrastructure projects implemented included the extension of electricity from Malindi to Garsen and maintenance of classified roads within the district. A number of shallow wells, earth pans, boreholes, VIP toilets, were constructed. The roof catchments for rain water harvesting and augmentation of Ngao and Garsen Water supplies through extension of pipelines was also done. The water projects planned for were 4 but 21 were completed.

The three projects planned for on environment, none of them was completed but the indigenous forest conservation and afforestation is ongoing under the Kenya Forestry Service.

There was increased enrolment in primary schools due to introduction of Free Primary Education. Most of the projects planned for were implemented including those others not envisaged in the plan. Stakeholders in the sector such as CDF, LATF, World Vision, Tana River Life Foundation and the Ministry of Education assisted with construction of additional classrooms, renovation of dilapidated facilities, constructed toilets and supplied schools with desks. Secondary schools were assisted to equip their laboratories. Tarasaa High School benefited with computers meant to introduce computer studies in the school. The bursary for needy students was also enhanced.

Although only 4 projects were planned for, in health sector 12 were completed and involved mainly the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities including establishment of Garsen VCT centre. In order to scale-up health services, stakeholders in the sector held monthly mobile health services in the remote far-flung areas.

The mobile phone network was extended to Garsen, Kipini, Tarasaa and Mnazini Trading centres through installation of network masts. This greatly improved communication within and outside the district although the services are concentrated along the River Tana settlements only.

A premise to be used as a court house was acquired which is currently undergoing renovation. Administration Police camps to curb insecurity within the district were also put up.

Under Social Services Sub-sector, various Community Based Organizations and Self Help Groups received social development grants to carry out income generating activities such as poultry keeping, dairy goat keeping, vegetable garden establishment and agro-forestry.

Although no project was implemented under Public Administration sector, all dormant DFRD structures that coordinated implementation of development projects and

programmes were revived. The major achievements in this sector were the creation of Tana Delta District and Tarasaa Division.

2.3 CONSTRAINTS

Implementation of the projects and programmes during the previous plan period was faced by a number of challenges. Firstly, inadequate and irregular funding of projects and programmes sponsored through Central Government budget was greatly reduced therefore the number of projects and programmes implemented also reduced.

In addition, inaccessibility to affordable credit further limited implementation of community initiated projects and programmes. Lack of project leadership and management skills especially at the community level elicited management wrangles that led to delaying and eventual stalling of some projects.

The ethnic clashes that erupted during the previous planning period led to tribal segmentation making it hard to implement projects that were traversing areas that had more than one ethnic community.

Natural calamities like drought and floods largely affected the implementation of agricultural, livestock and fisheries based projects and programmes.

2.4 LESSONS LEARNED

Due to the introduction of devolved funds, the number of projects implemented was more than the number of projects planned in the previous plan period. However, most stakeholders implemented projects without technical input from relevant government department as stipulated in the respective legislative frameworks. Some of these projects did not succeed. There is need therefore for proper consultation and collaboration among all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of projects and programmes in the district.

The monitoring and evaluation framework was too weak to make regular follow-ups and conduct impact assessments. There was also inadequate community involvement in project cycle leading to low community ownership and project sustainability.

2.5 LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030, THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues- based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

2.6 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section presents the major challenges and cross cutting issues that beset development activities in the district.

2.6.1 Major Development Challenges

The growth of different population segments will pose unique challenges to sustainably meet the identified needs and demands of the local people against available wealth of resources. Table 3 presents population dimensions that are inherent challenges in the district.

2.6.1 Major Development Challenges

a) Population Growth

According to 1999 Population and Housing Census, the population growth rate for the district was estimated as 3.62%. The population was estimated to rise by 43 % from 67,835 in 1999 to 97,498 persons in 2012. The growth of different population segments

will pose unique challenges to the available resources. These includes; provision of health care services especially immunization and adequate health facilities with sufficient personnel offering quality prenatal and postnatal care services; educational facilities for Early Childhood Development; increased facilities for primary education; hiring more teachers; provision of peer and life skills especially for pupils in the upper primary to avoid HIV/AIDS pandemic and drug abuse; and provision of affordable credit facilities in order to initiate income generating activities for self employment. The demand will also be placed on the district to provide adequate housing and provision of other basic needs such as food and clothing and to develop avenues through which the population outside institutions can be educated, socialize and interact to promote development.

b) Food insecurity

The district acreage under food crop is very low compared to total district arable land. This has been perpetuated by the use of rudimentary traditional farming methods and inadequate rainfall. Consequently, this makes the district unable to produce sufficient food to sustain its population and currently about 70% of the district population is under relief food supplies.

The challenge therefore is to enhance food crop production through modern farming methods.

c) Low Incomes for Livestock Farmers

Livestock keeping in the district is practiced using traditional production systems that depend on rain-fed forage and livestock rearing are generally practiced for cultural rather than economic purposes. In addition, livestock infrastructures like dips, races and cattle crushes as well as disease free zones are inadequate.

The district challenge is therefore to improve livestock infrastructure, control diseases and introduce modern livestock production and marketing methods.

d) Low Incomes from Fisheries

The fishing industry concentrates along the coastline and the River Tana. Most of the catch is transported to other areas for marketing with minimal processing and preservation. For the sector to continue thriving in the current plan period, the sector will require establishment of cold storage facilities, basic processing and packaging in order to improve the shelf life and the prices they fetch from the markets.

e) Human Wildlife Conflict

Over the years, the communities living in wildlife areas have been in conflict. Consequently, this has resulted into loss of lives and body injuries. This has retarded the development in the area. In addition, poaching has increased in the recent years. Therefore during this plan period measures will be put to institute peaceful coexistence between wildlife and the people.

f) Low Tourism Activities

Tana Delta is a unique district occupying Kenya's largest wetlands with diverse fauna and flora. It has a rich cultural heritage which can be tapped to diversify tourism in the country. However, there has been little effort to promote and market the district as a major tourist attraction. Therefore the number of tourists per year has been minimal impacting adversely on the expected earnings. In order to tap into this vibrant potential, efforts will be made to establish tourist facilities to attract visitors like resorts and hotels.

g) High Illiteracy Levels

Literacy levels in Tana Delta District are very low with only 34% of the district populations being literate. This has been caused by low staffing levels, inadequate school infrastructure and negative cultural attitude towards education.

h) Inaccessibility to Health Services

Health facilities in Tana Delta District are scattered within the district and in turn have inadequate staffing. Access to quality health services in the district is a great challenge due to poor road network. Currently the district has only one medical doctor at Ngao District Hospital.

The district challenge is therefore to improve staffing levels, construction of strategic health facilities closer to the people and mechanisms on how to reach out with health services especially the interior parts of the district.

i) Poor Accessibility to Safe Drinking Water

Due to its proximity to the Indian Ocean, underground water for most parts within the district is saline. In addition, Tana Delta is prone to occasional flooding that compromises water quality due to poor waste disposal.

Although salinity along the coastline affect the quality of underground water, drilling of boreholes and shallow wells still remains a viable option for water provision in the interior parts of the district. The challenge in the district is to collect hydrological data that can be used to guide harvesting of underground water

j) Poor Road Network

Tana Delta is characterized by a flat terrain with two low hills at Minijila and Gamba. The district is prone to flooding and the cost of raising earth works for road construction is quite enormous. The flooding by the seasonal rivers during the rainy season also destroys the roads. Consequently, a larger portion of the district earth road network becomes impassable during the rainy season. During the current plan period, the roads sector will require adequate funding to maintain all classified roads and opening new ones within the district.

2.6.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

i) High Levels of Poverty

From the Kenya Household Budget Survey 2006, the combined poverty level for Tana River District before subdivision was 76.9%. According to the recently concluded Participatory Rural Appraisal, the community in the district felt that over 75% of its members are poor. This explains why the inhabitants cannot afford the basic needs especially those that are food related. Over 70% of the community in the district are supported by relief supplies. The high poverty levels imply that the communities are not likely to participate fully in the implementation of projects and programmes especially where there is community contribution component.

SWOT Analysis for Poverty

Strengths	Weakness
Existing partners implementing poverty related projects Availability of fertile soils and extensive rangelands	Low literacy levels Inadequate access to credit
Opportunities	Threat
Revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project Existence of Tana Delta Wetland Availability of tourist attraction sites	Drought Low rate of land adjudication

ii) HIV/AIDS

The current HIV/AIDS prevalence stands at 2.6%. Currently there are six VCT sites within the district with 8 trained counsellors. However, the monthly attendance at these sites is quite low. From available statistics, in January 2008 only Garsen VCT site registered 31 visits. Out of the VCT clients tested cumulatively so far, 173 people are HIV positive and are on ARV. The low number of people attending the VCT centres is an indication that many people are not willing to know their status. This contributes to the spread of the pandemic and which will impact negatively on the district's development of the district.

Already quite a number of people are infected and affected by the pandemic. A lot of resources and manpower which could be put into productive use is being spent on drugs and caring for the sick. This has actually impacted negatively on the development of the district.

Various Community Based Organizations carried out awareness campaigns in the previous plan period and this paid off bringing down prevalence rates from 4.0% in 2002 to 2.5% in 2004 (DASCO, Hola, 2008). These include 68 Community Based Organizations, 4 Non-Governmental Organizations, 5 Faith Based Organizations and 11

youth groups. The district challenge is training of implementers on home based care and sustainability of community based activities.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weakness
Availability of trained medical personnel Availability of implementing agencies in the district Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rates	Low care and support activities Inadequate health facilities in the district Lack of CD ₄ count machine within the district
Opportunities	Threats
On-going Total War on Aids project NACC Strategic Plan (TOWA) Ongoing Round 8 call for proposals under Global Fund	Existence of briefcase CBOs Stigma

iii) Information Communication Technology

There is low access to information through modern technology. Mobile phone network covers less than 50% of the district's land area and there is only one cyber café in the district offering internet services to the public. The challenge in this plan period is to improve access to information especially through these modern technologies for speed and convenience.

SWOT Analysis for ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses
Introduction of IT in schools	Inadequate funding Lack of ICT programmes in the existing youth polytechnics
Opportunities	Threats
Availability of electricity in Garsen and Tarasaa Introduction of digital villages programmes in the Ministry of Information Existence of an ICT policy	Low literacy levels

iv) Gender Inequality

This refers to the involvement of both men and women in decision making. Women are more involved in economic activities at the household level than men. It is therefore important that they participate in forums where decisions that are likely to affect their lives are made. Although various legislations have recognized these aspects and

entrenched them into their operations, there is no equitable gender representation in major committees in the district. For instance, in the DFRD structure, generally men dominate major committees as one move from the locational to district levels.

Therefore the challenge in the current plan period is to ensure equitable gender participation in decision making organs in the district especially observing the Presidential Directive of 30% women representation.

SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization in the district Existence of registered women groups	Low literacy levels among women in the district
Opportunities	Threats
Legislations that recognize gender equity in decision making like CDF, Presidential Directive of 30% women representation in decision making Funding of women groups through Constituency Women Enterprise Fund	Traditional and cultural believes which do not recognize participation of women in decision making Negative attitude towards educating the girl child

v) High Youth Population

Youthful population constitutes over 30% of the total population in the district. However, due to low literacy levels, this crucial population segment does not have requisite skills to enhance their chances of formal employment. In addition, there is only one youth polytechnic within the district offering limited courses to the youth. In the absence of facilities to enhance their education coupled with lack of employment opportunities, this group engages in drugs abuse, crimes and activities that may lead to spread of HIV/AIDS. This has a negative effect on the development of the district.

Therefore the challenge during the plan period is to provide requisite skills through vocational training to enable them gainfully engage in self employment and income generating activities.

SWOT Analysis for Youthful Population

Strength	Weakness
Availability of a large population segment being youth Existence of registered youth groups in the district	Inadequate tertiary institutions to offer vocational training Limited courses offered in the existing youth polytechnic Low literacy levels Inadequate financial intermediaries within the district to disburse Youth Enterprise

	Fund Lack of management skills
Opportunities	Threats
Establishment of Youth Enterprise Fund Existing legislations that recognize involvement of the youth in decision making structures	The youths do not own productive resources Dependency syndrome Unfavourable climatic conditions for agribusiness Tribal clashes Nomadic lifestyle of the pastoral communities

vi) People with Disability

Due to traditional and cultural lifestyle of communities in the district, disability is associated with curses and bad omen. Consequently, children with disabilities are normally hidden and not allowed to integrate with others in schools. Adults who are physically challenged are assumed not to contribute to the development process and they are therefore left out. Although the Act for People with Disabilities and the national policy were disseminated to the districts in April 2006, structures to champion their issues in the district have not been established. The challenge therefore in the plan period is to establish the number of people with disabilities in the district and formation of their District Council to advance their course.

SWOT Analysis for People with Disability

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existing Civil Society Organizations advocating for the rights of people with disabilities in the district	Lack of district structure to advance the rights of people with disabilities
Opportunities	Threats
Existing legislation of the People with Disabilities 2003	Negative cultural believes about disability

vii) Environment

Tana Delta District encompasses Kenya's expansive delta that covers 1,300km² behind a 50m high sand dune that protects it from the open ocean at Ungwana Bay. This presents a fragile ecosystem that provides livelihood for various people, wildlife, rare migratory birds and plants. The mangrove along the coastline provides an ideal breeding ground for marine fish. However, the livelihood of this aquatic marine life is threatened by human activities through encroachment of forests, the wetlands, and wildlife corridors.

Tana Delta also provides a fall back for livestock keepers during the dry spells experienced in the northern frontier districts leading to overgrazing and threatened disappearance of the wetlands and drying up of a number of oxbow lakes like Shaka

Babo and Bilisa. The flooding of the delta during the rainy season makes the roads impassable.

Currently, the National Environment Management Authority has made it mandatory that EIA must be carried before any development activities are implemented within the country. The enforcement of this might salvage Tana Delta which is Kenya's largest wetland. In addition, forest guards continue to enforce controlled harvesting of forest products to ensure sustainable use of forest products. The table below presents strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in relation to environment in Tana Delta district.

SWOT Analysis for Environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of Kenya's largest wetland ; Availability of forest pockets; Availability of wild and marine life; Availability of tree nurseries at the divisional headquarters	Inadequate staffing; Inadequate marketing of the delta for local and external tourist attraction
Opportunities	Threats
Willing community participation on conservation issues; Establishment of NEMA both at national and district; Existence of EMCA	Encroachment of the wetlands and wildlife corridors through human activities; Drought; Wildlife and forest poaching

viii) National Diversity

Major tribes found in Tana Delta district include Pokomo, Orma Wardei, Somalis, Malakote, Munyoyaya, Watta, Bajuni and Mijikenda among others. However, Witu settlement schemes and Tana Delta Irrigation Scheme and fishing along the coastline have attracted other tribes into the district.

These communities engage in farming, livestock keeping, fishing and business activities. In addition, these communities also belong to either Christian or Islam faith. The challenge in the plan period will be to promote peaceful coexistence of these communities despite their diverse economic activities, religious beliefs and cultural background in order to avoid a repeat of the ethnic crashes that occurred in the previous plan period.

SWOT Analysis for National Diversity

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of diverse cultures; Existence of peace committees from the locational to district levels; Existence of ruins of ancient cultures	Lack of a cultural centre to facilitate cultural exchange; Lack of botanical gardens

Opportunities	Threats
Existence of the Tana Delta and game reserve for tourist attraction; Proximity of the district to Lamu World Heritage Site	Insecure Somalia and porous border; Retrogressive cultural practices

ix) Disaster Management

Due to its flat terrain, Tana Delta is prone to flooding during the opening of flood gates of the electricity generating dam's upstream and the onset of the rainy season. This has led to perennial displacement of families downstream. In addition, recurrence of drought usually causes water shortages and reduced pasture levels in western parts of the district leading to the migration to the River Tana Basin. Currently, the district has inadequate capacity to respond to these disasters.

Over 70% of the district population are currently food insecure and depend on relief supplies. The major challenge will be strengthening the existing disaster management structures to effectively provide early warning signals to the communities to minimize the effects if disasters strike.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strengths	Weakness
Existence of willing partners to establish early warning systems and respond with assistance during disasters Preparation of contingent plans for reactivation during disasters Availability of earlier warning systems	Lagged response from the community in response to early warning systems Inadequate funding to set up mitigation structures Inadequate public education on disasters Lack of meteorological district specific information
Opportunities	Threats
Predictable seasons	Emergence of informal settlement

2.7 DISTRICT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

This subsection presents the district issues, causes, objectives and strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries Production	Unreliable rainfall; Low adoption of modern technologies; Wildlife menace;	To improve food security and income to crop, livestock farmers and fishermen by the	To open 2 minor irrigation schemes per financial year; To increase area under cultivation by 10% per year; To increase production	Strengthening extension services Introduce water harvesting for crop production; Open more land

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Floods; Limited area under cultivation; River diversion and formation of brooks; Drying up of oxbow lakes; Dependency on monsoon winds for fishing; Abandonment of traditional drought resistance crops like sweet potatoes; Inaccessibility to credit; Prevalence of crop and livestock diseases;</p>	<p>end of the plan period To reduce the number of people with acute food insecurity from 70% to 30%</p>	<p>of bananas as a staple food beyond current levels by 2012; To hold 10 oxen plough demonstration per location by the end of plan period; To improve river bank protection throughout the district; To introduce fodder conservation and production to 15 groups in the district by the end of the plan period; by 2012; To construct and stock 7 fish ponds within the district by 2012; To carry out land adjudication in 10 Locations by 2012; To improve the management of River Tana by 2012; To hold 12 barazas per year to disseminate information on modern and appropriate technologies to farmers, livestock keepers and fishermen</p>	<p>for cultivation through small scale irrigation and revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project; Improving road networks leading to farms; Creation of farmers training schools Revive orphaned crops (sorghum, cassava, pigeon peas, sweet potatoes); Encourage farmers to form farm based financial institutions for money lending and input acquisition; To revive Tana Delta Irrigation Project under TARDA Hold demonstrations on fodder production and conservation Capacity build on fish farming</p>
<p>Low Commodity Prices and Incomes</p>	<p>Lack of value addition to agricultural, livestock and fisheries products; Inaccessibility to markets and post harvest losses; Lack of a functional disease free zone; Lack of</p>	<p>To improve the incomes of crop farmers, livestock farmers and fishermen by 10% by 2012</p>	<p>To open 10 rural access and agricultural roads by 2012; To improve all classified road to gravel standards by 2012; To revive Kurawa Holding ground by end of 2010 (free disease zone); To construct 15 cattle dips and 15 crushes one per location by the end of the plan period; To acquire one speed</p>	<p>Establish agro processing industries to improve on commodity prices; Train on bee keeping Livestock breed improvement; Establishment of auction yards; Establishment of</p>

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>income diversification of farmers; Lack of cold storage facilities; Unsustainable sea fishing; Collapse of marketing cooperatives societies;</p>		<p>boat for surveillance by the end of 2008; To establish a fish market and cold storage facility in Kipini by the end of 2009; To establish open air markets and auction yard for crops and livestock in every division by 2012; To construct 2 fruit processing factories in the district by 2012; To revive and train all dormant cooperative societies in the district by 2012; To open demonstration sites in 10 location of new and emerging crops by 2010; To construct a modern market and bus park at Minijila by 2012</p>	<p>free disease zones; Dairy projects for cattle and goats; Livestock restocking; Strengthening livestock extension services; Upgrading of indigenous poultry; Construction of ranch water structures; Capacity building on cooperative management education and training; Establish and strengthen cooperative audit office; Strengthen extension services to hold demonstrations and farm visits; Lobby for creation and funding of a county council within the district;</p>
Wildlife Menace	<p>Encroachment of wildlife corridors through human activities; Forest pockets within farmlands; Lack of community involvement in wildlife conservation; Poaching</p>	<p>To improve wildlife conservation by 2012</p>	<p>Encourage formation of 15 wildlife conservation groups (one per location) and capacity built for wildlife conservation by 2012; Reclaiming all wildlife corridors by 2012; Clearing of forest pocket within farmlands by 2012</p>	<p>Improve community involvement in wildlife conservation; Resettlement of people living along wildlife corridors</p>

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Tourism Activities	Inadequate tourist facilities; Un-rehabilitated cultural sites; Lack of centralized cultural heritage: Inadequate advertising of district tourist sites	Make tourism a major source of revenue in the district	To improve the number of tourists visiting tourist sites in the district by 2012 To identify and rehabilitate all cultural sites by 2012: To construct and equip the district cultural centre by 2010	Investment in at least 10 tourist resorts in the district; Survey and ascertain the location and status of the cultural sites; Promotion of the district cultural heritage in the district through advertising
Informal Settlements	Slow land adjudication Unplanned upcoming urban settlements	Upgrade the existing slums and improve on urban planning in the district by 2012	To develop local physical development plans for Tarasaa and Kipini by 2012: To carry out land adjudication in 10 locations by 2012	Lobby for facilitation; Establish and operationalize land control boards
Poor Access to Health Services	Inadequate staffing: Inadequate health facilities and equipment: Poor road network: Inadequate funding: Poor waste disposal: Low immunization coverage: Inadequate HBC for PLWHAs: Lack of CD ₄ machine in the district	To improve easy access to quality health care services in the district by 2012	To reduce the average distance to nearest healthcare facility to 3km by 2012: To improve roads leading to health facilities by 2012: To improve doctor patient ratio from 1:87.201 to 1:8.720 by 2012: To operationalize all existing health facilities in the district by 2012: To establish 10 toilet demonstrations per location during the plan period: To improve immunization coverage to 90% by 2012: To train 15 implementing agencies on HBC by 2012: To acquire the CD ₄ count machine for the district by 2012	Upgrade Garsen Health centres to sub-district health centres by 2012; Upgrading Ngao sub district hospital to district hospital by 2012; Establish a district hospital at Minijila; Upgrading 5 dispensaries to health centre status by 2012; Lobby for recruitment and deploying of more staff in the district by 2012; Establish new dispensaries in various locations by end of 2012; Revive dormant health facilities in the district by 2012;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				<p>Upgrade existing roads to all weather roads to gravel standards by 2012; Collaborate and carry out monthly mobile clinic campaigns; Lobby for funding to carry out toilet demonstrations; Strengthening of post test clubs and funding of implementing agencies to carry out HBC activities</p>
<p>Low Literacy Levels</p>	<p>Child labour and early marriages; Inadequate classrooms, toilets and desks; Inadequate staffing; Inadequate adult learning centres; Poorly equipped laboratories in secondary schools</p>	<p>To improve literacy levels in the district to 70% by 2012</p>	<p>To establish and strengthen 15 Area Advisory Councils for children by 2012; To construct and equip 136 classrooms by 2012; To construct VIP toilets in all existing schools by 2012; To recruit 93 primary school teachers, 20 secondary school teachers by 2012; To equip two laboratories for each secondary school by 2012; To establish adult learning centre in every sub location by end of 2012;</p>	<p>Strengthen awareness campaign for the on child rights; Lobby for increased funding by stakeholders towards education sector improvement; Establishment and Operationalisation of the District Education Board;</p>
<p>Poor Sanitation and Access to Clean Water</p>	<p>Salinity of the underground water; Drought especially in the hinterlands; Poor waste disposal; Floods that</p>	<p>To increase access to clean and safe water for both domestic and animal beyond current levels by 2012</p>	<p>To sink 53no. larger diameter wells by 2012; To construct 10 No. earth pans for livestock and domestic use by 2012; To sink 5 no. of boreholes by 2012; To extend the existing water pipeline to 10 villages by 2012;</p>	<p>Carry out the district hydrological survey; Lobby devolved funds in the district to support water projects; Formation and capacity building</p>

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	accumulate silt in the shallow wells along the river; Management wrangles in the community water service providers		Encourage rain water harvesting To construct 2 toilets and 2 bathrooms next to each water pan and borehole constructed by 2012; Promote sanitation and hygiene in schools by 2009;	for water companies; Train community sanitation promoters; Mobilize already trained community sanitation promoters; Conduct participatory sanitation survey and social mapping
Poor Road Network	Flat terrain prone to flooding; Low funding; Low staffing levels	To improve all classified roads to all weather roads by 2012	Improve all classified roads to all whether roads by 2012; To open up 10 rural feeder and agricultural roads by 2012	Fund tarmacking of Garsen-Hola B8 road by 2011; Lobby for increased funding from the Kenya Roads Board; Target the purchase of equipment for hire; Lobby devolved funds to maintain unclassified roads
Low Access to Electricity	Low incomes; Low electrification coverage	To improve accessibility to electricity beyond the current levels by 2012	To extend grid electricity to Kipini, Idsowe, and Kilelengwani by 2012; To electrify all secondary schools and polytechnics by 2012;	Extension of electricity from Garsen to other urban areas and surrounding institutions; Promote the use of renewable energy technologies like solar and wind energy
Insecurity and Poor Access to Justice	Presence of fire arms in the wrong hands; Lack of a functional law court; Lack of a penal institution	To improve on security in the district by 2012.	To construct 15 police posts and upgrading two police posts to full police station by 2012; To establish a penal institution by 2012; To operationalize Garsen Law Court by end of 2008	To lobby for funding to establish police stations and a penal institution; Lobby the judiciary to equip and staff Garsen Law Court;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				To deepen community policing programme
Poor Communication and Information Dissemination	Limited coverage of the mobile network; Inadequate internet services; Lack of operational District Information and Documentation centre; Poor dissemination of print media Sauti ya Pwani	To improve communication beyond current levels by end of 2012	To improve mobile phone network coverage to 75% by 2012; To establish and equip the District Information and Documentation Centre by 2012; To establish and continuously update and publicly share the district database by 2012; To establish 3 digital villages in Tarasaa, Garsen and Kipini by 2012	Lobbying of mobile phone service providers to invest in unreached areas; Production of a district abstract to share the district database; Sending of 12 youths to ICT training by end of 2008
Environmental Degradation	Deforestation; Encroachment of the wetlands	To improve forest cover from 3% to 4% and enhance environmental protection by 2012	To target 15,000Ha afforestation per year during the plan period; To enforce EIA in all projects before implementation during the plan period; To map and protect at least 2 fragile ecosystems in the district by 2012; To sustainably conserve the lower delta by 2012	Holding monthly tree planting campaigns; Enforce EMCA Lobby for facilitation for environment related activities; Participate in ICZM activities
Unemployment	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of competitive tertiary training among the youth	To reduce unemployment from 75% to 60% by 2012	Introduce competitive marketable courses at Maziwa Youth Polytechnic by 2012; To establish youth polytechnics in every location by 2012; To promote and introduce cottage industry in Garsen, Tarasaa and Kipini by 2012 To train 100 youth groups on entrepreneurial skills by 2012	Extension of electricity to Garsen, Tarasaa and Kipini; Staffing of existing youth polytechnics through the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs; Lobby the local partners and devolved fund in the construction of youth polytechnics;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				Establish and equip the district youth resource centre
Untapped Local Sporting Talent	Lack of exposure; Lack of sporting facilities	To tap local talent in sporting activities by 2012	To establish a district sports office by 2012; To organize and coordinate election for sports leaders by 2010; To construct a sports complex by 2012; To introduce ocean sporting by 2012	Lobby for the posting of the District Sports officer; Organize interested youths into sporting groups; Lobby for funds for the construction of a modern stadium within the district

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents development programs and projects identified during consultative meetings which, if implemented, can lead to achievement of the district development objectives. The chapter gives the sector the vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission. It also highlights the role of stakeholders in the sector and ongoing new projects and programmes. Thereafter each sector linkage with other sectors and how each sector intends to mainstream crosscutting issue are highlighted.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development

Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will put in place various strategies to ensure the sector vision is achieved. In the Agriculture sub sector, the district will enhance land adjudication and encourage value addition of crops through simple processing and post harvest management. Increased agricultural production will be achieved through land mechanization and irrigation, introduction of emerging commercial crops, reviving orphaned crops for food security. Other areas of focus will be to encourage formation of farm based financial institutions for money lending and input acquisition, strengthening of extension to increase adoption of modern farming methods and revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project for commercial rice and sugarcane production.

In the livestock Sub Sector, the district will target bee keeping value addition through honey processing, livestock restocking and upgrading of local poultry, goats and livestock for improved returns. Kurawa Holding ground as a free disease area will be revived. Simple processing of livestock products, strengthening of livestock marketing channels, fodder conservation through reseeding of rangeland and construction of ranch water structures will also be addressed. Fisheries sub-sector will enhance fish production through aquaculture development, improve processing through preservation methods and promote fish quality and safety through proper handling for improved returns. Forestry and Wildlife sub sector will encourage reclaiming of wildlife corridors, afforestation and agro forestry and promote community based wildlife conservation approaches. Lands sub-sector will enhance town planning for sound urban development while cooperative development will ensure active cooperative societies for efficient marketing of the sector's outputs in an organized manner.

Tana Delta District Development Plan 2008-2012

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is the main stay of the district's economy contributing almost 100% of total household incomes. The sector provides livelihood as 60% of the population are engaged in crop production, 30% are involved in livestock production while the remaining population is engaged in fishing. Through cultivation of food crops like maize, beans, bananas, green grams and cowpeas, the district provides food for its population although not sufficient. In addition, cultivation of perennial crops provides income to most households amongst the farming communities in the district

In addition, the sector provides livestock products like milk, meat, eggs, and honey for use within the district and sells the rest to neighbouring districts. The sector also through fisheries provides various types of fish both for district consumption and for trade. This district therefore contributes to improving food security and generates income for the community. Above all, the sector through the cooperative societies, organizes marketing of the sector's produce in an organized manner.

The sector finally facilitates the use of land based resources like land itself through adjudication and demarcation, use of forest resources through licensing. Forest cover also is used to regulate rainfall in the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholder in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Planting of seedlings; Safeguarding of forests; Utilization of forest resources; Formation of community conservancies
Provincial Administration	Community mobilization; Provision of security
Other Departments	Capacity building
District Physical Planning Liaison Committee	To provide technical inputs in physical planning
County Council	Provide funds
Tana Friends of Marine Environment	Conservation of turtles and its environment
World Vision	Farm inputs and capacity building
Kenya Wildlife Service	Collaboration with Fisheries Department on conservation of wildlife and fisheries resources
Beach Management Units	Assist Fisheries Department to patrol and enforce law
Kenya Forest Services	Ensures controlled and sustainable use of forest products
County Council	Funding of fish markets
Arid Lands Resources Management Project Phase II	Funding aquaculture development and capacity building
National Environment Management Authority	Advises on environmental management and coordination
Kebta Agricultural Research Institute (Mtwapa)	Capacity building and sponsorship of on farm research
Agricultural Finance Corporation	Provision of funds(access to credit)

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promotion of food and cash crops; Improve agricultural marketing channels	Recurrent drought in the district; High cost of agricultural farm inputs; Land use conflicts; Wildlife menace; Abandonment of traditional food crops e.g. sorghum and sweet potatoes; Limited funding for extension services ; Poor roads and lack of value addition for mangoes Low adoption to new farming technologies ; Prevalence of crop diseases and pests;	Support to small minor irrigation schemes; Revive orphaned, early maturing and drought resistant crops (sorghum, cassava, pigeon peas, sweet potatoes) for food security and income generation; Improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas; Promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization; awareness creation of demand driven; extension services and use of integrated pests and disease control through farmer groups; Introduction of water harvesting farming; Introduction of new emerging and commercial crops (e.g. Aloe Vera, Jetropha and vanilla); Allow the creation of competitive markets for agricultural produce; Establish linkages between the producer and the consumer along the value chain; Encourage farmers to form farm based financial institutions for money lending and input acquisition; Opening of more land for agriculture through mechanization and irrigation agriculture; revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project
Livestock Development	Increase livestock production; Improve marketing of livestock products.	Recurrent drought leading to movement and deaths of livestock due to lack of water and pasture for livestock; Floods that lead to displacement and waterborne diseases;	Establishment of auction yards and renovation of disease free zones; Bee keeping enhancement Strengthening livestock extension services; Upgrading of indigenous poultry;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Cattle rustling; Wildlife menace; Livestock diseases; Inaccessibility to markets; Low adoption of modern livestock keeping technologies;	Livestock breed improvement; Dairy projects for cattle and goats; Livestock restocking; Construction of ranch water structures; Controlled livestock movement and vaccination
Fisheries Development	To improve fish harvesting techniques along the coastline; To improve fish marketing; Proper management of marine fisheries resources; Development of aquaculture	Use of wrong fishing gears Low quality of fish production; Lack of cold storage facilities; Poor organization of fishermen; Lack of fish stock monitoring information systems; Poor fish handling at the beaches and markets; Poor management of fisheries co-operative societies; Decreased fish landings; Unfavourable climatic conditions and soils for fish farming; HIV/AIDS pandemic due to mobility of fishermen; Illegal and undersized nets Inadequate staffing; Lack of transport means.	Law enforcement through frequent patrols; Training of fishermen on aquaculture; Establish cold storage facilities; Set up of demonstration pond; Supply the fish farmers with fish feeds; Mapping of breeding areas for gazettement; Enhancement of fisheries information and extension services; Organizing of fishermen into group to source for the market of their product; Community involvement through BMUs; Facilitate at least one CBO on HIV/AIDS activities at landing beaches
Forestry	Forest protection; Afforestation; Capacity building	Deforestation; Illegal logging	Awareness campaigns; Afforestation; Gazettement of mangrove, hilltops and forest pockets within the delta
Lands Management	Planning of upcoming urban centres; Survey and land demarcation of Witu II, Phase II and Kipini; Ground verification in Witu I scheme; Planning, survey and demarcation of individual plots at Kilelengwani Market; Resettlement of flood	Mushrooming informal settlement; Lack of funds; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate transport system	Preparation of development plans for Minijila, Tarasaa and Kipini Urban Centres

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	victims and squatters in the district; Excision of 200,000 from Galana Ranch (Presidential Directive)		
Cooperative Development	Revival of dormant marketing co-operatives	Corruption and mismanagement; Lack of IT Communication technology; Lack of capital /cheap credits	Co-operative education and training
Conservation	Wildlife conservation	Human wildlife conflict	Reclaiming of wildlife corridors Establishment of emerging livestock sanctuaries(Zoos)

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture			
Banana Promotion District wide	To increase production of bananas as staple food targeting 100 new farmers per year	100 new farmers yearly	Rehabilitation of orchards; Introduction of new cultivars; Improvement of crop husbandry
Citrus Promotion District wide	To diversify source of income for 5% of farm families per year during the plan period	5% of farm families per year	Introduction and expansion of area under crop; Formation of group or individual based nurseries
Mango Promotion District wide	To provide the most preferable export varieties targeting 10% by 2012	At least 10% of the farm families	Introduction of Florida varieties and expansion of hectares; Training and demonstrations
Integrated Pest and Disease Management District wide	Enhance pest and disease control for high crop products for at least 50% of farm families	At least 50% of the farm families by the end of the plan period	Training on safe use of chemicals through demonstration and field days; Farm visits; Public barazas; Supervision and follow ups
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide	To increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor	Resource poor communities	Horticultural farming; Agro-forestry; Poultry farming

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division			
	communities		
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve the overall agricultural system in the district by 2012	Supporting of generation dissemination and adoption of agricultural technology	Trainings; Demonstrations; Fields days; Registration of common interest groups; Funding
NALEP SIDA Garsen Division Tarasaa Division	To enhance farmer ability in production through strengthening of extension services	Capacity building	Establishment of CIGs; Enterprise selection; Capacity building
Forestry and Wildlife			
Protection of Mangrove Kipini Location Kipini Division	To ensure sustainable use of the Mangrove by the end of the plan period	To increase acreage of protected mangrove from 2,665Ha to 3,000Ha by 2012	Patrols; Enrich planting; Protection licensing; Controlled utilization of mangrove
Afforestation District wide	To improve forest cover from 3% to 4% by 2012	To plant 15,000 seedlings per year over the plan period.	Planting of seedlings in all public institutions and farmlands
General forest protection District wide	To ensure community participation in forest and environment protection by 2012	To hold 12 public barazas per year over the plan period	Holding public barazas
Lands			
Preparation of Garsen Zoning Plan Bilisa Location Garsen Division	To guide in the physical development of the town by the end of the plan period	To produce the zonal plan by June 2008	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Preparation of Witu II settlement Scheme Part Development Plan Kipini Location Kipini Division	To guide the physical development of the scheme by the end of the plan period	To produce the plan by June 2009	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Mat. International sugar Project Part Development Plan Garsen Division	To guide the physical development of the scheme by the end of the plan period	To produce the plan by June 2009	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Ndera integrated agricultural development project Ndera Location Garsen Division	To guide the physical development of the scheme by the end of the plan period	To produce the plan by June 2009	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Witu II Phase II Kipini Location Kipini division	To settle the landless in the district	To demarcate 600 plots by 2012	Survey and demarcation
Ngao land adjudication Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To settle the landless in Ngao village	To finalise adjudication work by 2012	Survey and demarcation
Witu I scheme Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	To solve absentee landlords problem in the scheme	To correct the settlement anomaly	Ground verification
Kilelengwani Market Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	To plan Kilelengwani market	To demarcate 1000 plots	Planning Survey and demarcation of individual plots
Fisheries Development			
Kipini Fish Market Kipini Location Kipini Division	To provide a market for fish dealers To improve the shelf life of the landed fish	To provide market shelter for 50 fishmongers To install cold boxes equipped with ice by 2012	Construction of the market structure Equipping of market with cold boxes

A. New Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture				
Extension services District wide	1	To disseminate information on modern and appropriate agricultural technologies to 11,000 farmers per year during the plan period	At least 11,000 families per year	Training, Demonstrations Farm visits; Field days; Public barazas; Supervisions and follow-ups
Cotton production District wide	2	Increase production of cotton as major cash crop for 70% of cotton farmers by 2012	At least 70% of the cotton farmers to practice appropriate crop husbandry	Expansion of hectareage; Improve on husbandry practices
Value addition District wide	3	To train 100 farmers per year on value addition during the plan period	100 farmers to be trained on value addition per year	Training and demonstrations
Oil crop promotion District wide	4	Introduce sun flower and	At least 5% of the farm families	Introduction of new and expansion of area

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		simsim to improve income levels and living standards of 5% of farm families by 2012	to grow sunflower	under crop
Water harvesting District wide	5	To establish 5 no. dams for high value crop production by 2012	At least one dam to be constructed per year	Reconnaissance survey Design; implementation; establishment of irrigation structures
Revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project Garsen Division	6	To establish sugar irrigation project in the flat plains of the Tana basin by 2012	To put 20,000Ha of irrigated land under cane production	<p>Sugar production</p> <p>To put 20,000 Ha under irrigated cane production; Feasibility studies; EIA submission to NEMA; Construction of sugar factory; Growing of the cane; Rural electrification up to Sailoni; Upgrading of the TDIP clinic; Improving of domestic water supply</p> <p>Rice production</p> <p>Installation of rubber dam at Sailoni intake; Repairs on the main 9,000M canal and secondary canals; Repairs on the drainage system; Establishing the original seed rice varieties; Repairs in the rice mill</p>
Minijila Mango processing plant Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	7	To establish a mango processing plant at Minijila by 2012	Processing of mangoes within Tana Delta	site selection; designs and documentation; funding and implementation
Tarasaa Mango processing plant Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	8	To establish a mango processing plant at Minijila by 2012	Processing of mangoes within Tana Delta	site selection; designs and documentation; funding and implementation
Lands				
Minijila physical development plan Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To guide in the physical development of the district headquarters	To produce the development plan June 2009	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				map; Advertising; Approval
Tarasaa local Physical Development Plan Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	2	To guide in the physical development of the town by end plan period	To produce the development plan by 2012	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Kipini local physical development plan Kipini Location Kipini Division	3	To guide in the physical development of the town by end plan period	To produce the development plan by 2012	Holding of the Stakeholders meeting; Picking of points and production of the base map; Advertising; Approval
Livestock				
Livestock restocking Assa Location Garsen Division	1	To distribute 5 animals per pastoralist by 2012	To improve livelihoods of the livestock keepers by 2012	Identification of needy pastoralists; Purchase of livestock; Distribution
Pan African TseTse Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign District wide	2	To improve livestock in the district by eradicating tsetse and trypanosomiasis by 2012	The improve the livestock health in the district by 2012	Awareness creation; Mapping of the district clusters; Project implementation
Dairy Cattle project District wide	3	To establish one dairy cattle demonstration unit per Location by end of plan period	To improve milk production for commercial purposes by 2012	Establishment of AI and demonstration centres within the district
Daily goat project District wide	4	To purchase 1,000 improved bucks per year during the plan period	To provide goat milk for household use by 10% by 2012	Training of communities; Purchase and distribution of improved bucks
Upgrading of indigenous poultry project District wide	5	To purchase 1,000 improved cockerels per year during the plan period	To improve the incomes of communities beyond current levels by 2012	Purchase of improved cockerels; Training of communities; distribution of cockerels
Bee keeping improvement project District wide	6	To set up 500 beehives stocked with bees within the district by 2012	To improve the incomes of communities beyond current levels by 2012	Training of community; Purchase of beehives; Stocking of bees; packaging of honey
Establishment of cattle crushes District wide	7	To establish cattle crushes at	To reduce animal diseases and	Capacity building; Site selection; Designs and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		Handaraku, Kilelengwani, Odole, Kikomo, Nduru, Chamwanamuma Darga garge, Marafa, Munguvuveni, Assa, Onjila	deaths by 2012	documentation; Funding Construction
Establishment of cattle dips District wide	7	To establish a cattle dip at Handaraku, Mapunga, Ozi, Mpeketoni, Odole, Kikomo, Anasa, Nduru Darga garge, Munguvuveni, Vumbwe, Assa, Maziwa, Onjila, Kone, Dumi, Danisa, Galili by 2012	To reduce animal diseases and deaths by 2012	Capacity building Site selection; Designs and documentation Funding; Construction
Garsen modern slaughter house Bilisa Location Garsen Division	8	To construct a modern slaughter house by	To reduce transportation of live animals and improve livestock product export	Capacity building; Site selection; Designs and documentation; Funding Construction
Fodder conservation and bulking District wide	9	To sustain production of livestock throughout the year by 2012	Establish 4 sites per year	Training; harvesting of fodder; bulking
Fisheries Development				
Aquaculture Development District Wide	1	To construct 7 no. ponds. and 7no. smoking kilns in Kipini and Garsen and re-stocking of 8no. lakes during the plan period	Increase cash per unit effort; Improve on preservation and fresh catch preservation by 2012	Training and capacity building; Construction of a demonstration pond for training; ponds Stocking of fish
Renovation of divisional offices Tarasaa Division Kipini Division	2	Completion of office block of 4 rooms, one workshop and fencing during the plan period	To enhance administration, management of fisheries resource by 2012	Repair of office roof Fencing of compound Floor repair and repainting and Erection of signboards
Acquisition of transport and security for the speed boat Kipini Location	4	To acquire 3 motorcycles and have a 24-hr	To enhance service delivery for fisheries staff	Purchase of motorcycles; Contracting of a

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division Kipini Division		security for the boat by 2012	by 2012	security firm to offer security services for the speed boat
Surveillance and patrols District wide	5	To carry out bi-monthly surveillance and patrols on the fishing activities during the plan period	To carry out 24 surveillance and patrols per year during the plan period	Surveillance; Patrols

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector has strong cross sectoral linkages within the district economy. The sector relies heavily on Environment, Water and Sanitation sector for water for domestic, livestock and fisheries use. It will also rely on the availability of water in order to exploit the irrigation potential available. In order to undertake the value addition and improve on the prices, the sector will rely on Physical Infrastructure for electricity and transport to the market. Trade Tourism and Industry provides the market for the sector's outputs. Human Resource Development sector is also key in providing skilled and healthy manpower to carry out the economic activities. Governance Justice Law and Order sector provides security to the communities and their property in addition to mobilizing communities for participation which is important for the sector's development.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Poverty, which is manifested through food insecurity and low incomes, is a major hindrance to development in the district. To reduce poverty all sectors will develop pro-poor programmes which will be geared towards increased incomes of the people. At the same time all projects and programmes will be designed to ensure that a component of HIV and AIDS is included. Environmental issues will be addressed through measures to conserve the environment during the implementation of projects. Gender concerns will be included in all decision making process in particular ensuring that women are encouraged to participate in the development process.

3.3 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realize the sector vision and mission, the district will institute registration of cultural groups so as to spearhead people driven development and conservation of cultural heritage for posterity. In Trade Sub-sector the district will continue to take a leading role in providing loans through District Joint Loans Board to boost small business enterprises in the district.

Other private sector financial institutions like the Kenya Women Finance Trust, Kenya Commercial Bank and Barclays Bank will continue to play a key role in provision of credit besides banking services in improving business ventures within the district

Preservation and protection of the district's heritage will be given considerable attention through the National Museums of Kenya. Ancient cultural sites will be identified and earmarked for gazettment and protection. Construction of a cultural centre in the district will ensure preservation of the rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage of communities in the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Trade plays a leading role in providing a market for producing and selling locally produced commodities. This is done through wholesale and retail trading carried out in the three divisional headquarters of Garsen, Tarasaa and Kipini. It therefore provides employment and wealth creation and it is a major source of revenue for the local authority.

The sector is also the custodian of both tangible and intangible rich cultural heritage of the district and creates employment for the local community. The sub-sector therefore defines the communities' way of life hence supporting tourism.

The two proposed sugar factories Mumias/TARDA and Mat. International would boost industrial activities in the district. In addition, the proposed agro-processing industries are expected to increase the income of the farmers through value addition, create employment and generate income to the council.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
CDF	Construction and renovation of youth polytechnics to provide vocational training
County Council	Construction and renovation of youth polytechnics
Ministry of Agriculture	Provision of grants to CBOs
Community	Formation of CBOs
Tegla Lorupe Foundation	Organizing annual peace race and sponsor of the local CBOs
World Vision	Promotion of child's rights
District Joint Loans Board	Provision of credit
County Council	Establishment of modern markets and bus parks
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Provision of credit to women in small scale businesses

Stakeholder	Role
Banks	Provision of credit
National Museums of Kenya	Identification and protection of cultural sites for posterity
KWS	Marketing of Tana River Primate Reserve and Tsavo National Park to attract tourists
Ministry of Cultural Heritage	Protection of tangible and intangible cultural artefacts in a cultural centre

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Promotion of cultural activities in the district	Inadequate funding; Inadequate staffing; Lack of centralized source of cultural information in the district; Ethnic conflict	Establishment of a cultural centre; Registration of cultural groups and upcoming artists Formation of cultural, language and visual committees; Empowerment of cultural practitioners through capacity building and provision of support grants; Carry out flagship cultural festivals and exhibitions; Holding of exhibitions including indigenous food and medicine
Tourism	Promotion of tourist attraction sites and construction of tourist facilities	Inadequate tourist facilities Lack of a cultural centre: Poor infrastructure: Inadequate marketing of the district tourism potential; Un rehabilitated cultural sites: insecurity	Creation of enabling environment for private investors to provide tourist resorts and hotels; Establishment of a cultural centre and botanical gardens in the district; Rehabilitate and maintain remains of ancient culture (structures at Ungwana, ruins of Shaka and Mwana and colonial District Commissioner's office at Kipini, underground tunnels at Garsen) as tourist attraction sites
Trade	To improve incomes of the local population through trade	Lack of appropriate modern open air markets and auction yards: Inaccessibility to credit	Establishment of open air markets and auction yards in every division; Establishment of the district joint loans board

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

A. New Projects/Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Culture				
Construction of Garsen Cultural Centre Bilisa Location Garsen Division	1	To preserve, conserve and develop tangible and intangible culture in the district	To construct a cultural centre in the district in a 10acre piece of land	Identification; surveying, demarcation and fencing of the plot Construction of the cultural centre Developing a botanical garden
Renovation of Remains of the Ancient Cultures District wide	2	To conserve the rich cultural heritage of the ancient culture in the district	To rehabilitate ruins of Shaka and Mwana, Wana Wali Saba, Tosi and War Tunnels in Garsen and Minijila	Identification to ascertain the status of the heritage; To assess the extent of works for rehabilitation; Rehabilitation and gazettelement of the ruins as national heritage
Trade				
Minijila Modern Market and Bus park Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To construct a modern market and bus park at Minijila by 2012	To provide a market shelter for the business community and bus park for transporters	Stakeholder meetings Site selection; Bill of quantities and designs; Lobbying for funds Construction.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Tourism and Industry sector will rely on provision of roads for accessibility and reliable source of power for establishment of industries. It will also require a secure environment to develop and in addition, it also requires the raw materials from agriculture and livestock to stimulate the development of industries and related businesses. The quality of labour coming into the market is also vital as they will either form the source of labour or the base from which entrepreneurship is derived.

3.3.8 Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

Main aim of the Trade, Tourism and Industry at the end of it is to achieve a better life for the community in the district and provision of markets. The sector therefore will address the underlying poverty problem in the district through empowering communities economically. Efforts will be made to focus approval of loan applications from business.

women, youth and other vulnerable groups in order to empower them through income generating activities.

The cultural centre will be playing a vital role of promoting national integration and cohesion. Due to free interaction of people through trade and tourism, the sector will be vital promoting HIV/AIDS awareness creation through behaviour change communication

3.4 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission, the district will lobby for increased funding from the Kenya Roads Board and other devolved funds to improve all classified roads to all weather condition and opening new rural feeder roads. The District Roads Committee therefore will supervise maintenance of classified, opening up of new roads and existing airstrips within the district to ensure that required standards are maintained.

The sector will also provide technical advice on bills of quantities and supervision in the implementation of public facilities built in the district as a way of ensuring quality standards of buildings.

The district will spearhead extension of electricity to other upcoming urban centres and institution. The district will therefore forward the identified sites to the Rural Electrification Authority for inclusion in the Rural Electrification Master Plan for consideration. The district will also promote the use of renewable energy technologies such as wind and solar found in plenty within the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector play a key role in the development of the district as it ensures accessibility to the social facilities like hospitals and schools and there contribute to the improvement of health standards and a literacy levels. Transportation of goods and services to the market is also heavily dependent of this sector. New areas are opened up for agricultural production and settlement through construction of roads. Provision of electricity to social facilities, homes, trading centres and industry is important for the development of the district.

Supervision in the construction of public facilities under the housing department ensures safety of public facilities through observing of required standards.

The implementation of roads projects through labour intensive methods leads to job creation for the available manpower.

Mechanical Department provides equipment like tractors, tippers for hire. This provides access to such costly equipment in addition to increased Government revenue in form of Appropriation in Aid.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Roads and Public works	
Kenya Roads Board	Collection and disbursement of roads funds to agencies
Government Departments	Designated agency to development and maintain roads and professional services
CDF, LATF, CDTF, TARDA	Funding of projects
District Roads Committees	Maintenance of lower class roads(D, E and other roads)
Department of Roads and Public Works	Deployment and remuneration of staff

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and Public Works	Improve roads and airstrips	Inadequate and untimely disbursement of funds for roads maintenance; Flat terrain and bad soils	Development and maintenance of infrastructural facilities; Employment creation by using labour intensive methods; Provision of equipment for hire to private sector for roads maintenance
Energy	Electrification of urban centres and institutions in the district	Poverty; Low voltage line extension from Malindi to Garsen	Extension of electricity to close proximity centres and institutions; Promotion of renewable energy technologies like wind and Solar energy for provision of electricity and water lifting

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Public Works and Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division			
Roads Maintenance Through Fuel Levy Fund	To maintain 296 KM of road network	To improve accessibility	Gravelling of existing classified roads; Bush

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide		within the district by 2012	clearing; Patch filling
Extension of Rural Electrification to Idsowe Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	To provide reliable power to Idsowe by 2012	Electrification of the dispensary, water supply, schools and business premises	Survey; Erection of poles and extension of grid lines Provision of meters and connection
Provision of Stand-Alone Generator to Kipini Trading Centre Kipini Location Kipini Division	To provide reliable power to the centre by December 2008	To provide electricity to the water supply, the health centre, schools and business premises	Survey Erection of posts and extension of grid lines Provision of meters and consumer connection

A. New Projects: Roads and Public Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tarmacking of Garsen-Hola road Garsen Division Tarasaa Division	1	To tarmac 76Km along Garsen-Hola B8 road by 2012	To improve accessibility between Garsen and Hola by 2012	Earth works; Culverting; Gravelling; Bush clearing; Tarmacking
Resealing of Malindi-Garsen Road District wide	2	To maintain 82 Km along Malindi-Garsen B8 road by 2012	To improve road transport between Malindi, Garsen and Lamu	Patch filling; Bush clearing
Gravelling of Manono-Ozi road Tarasaa Division Garsen Division	3	To gravel 25 Km by the end of the plan period	To improve accessibility between Manono and Ozi by 2012	Gravelling; Construction of culverts; Earthworks
Gravelling of Gamba-Kitere road Garsen Division	4	To gravel 37 KM of the road by 2012	To improve accessibility between Gamba, Kitere and eventually to Ijara by 2012	Gravelling; Construction of culverts; Earthworks
Gravelling of Kilelengwani-Kau road Kilelengwaini Location Kipini Division	5	To gravel 4KM of the road by 2012	To improve accessibility between Kilelengwani and Kau by 2012	Gravelling; Construction of culverts; Earthworks

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Bridges on Tarasaa-Ngao Road Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	6	To construct bridge across Tarasaa –Ngao road by 2012	To improve accessibility between Ngao and Tarasaa by 2012	Bridge construction
Opening of Kipini-Mtepetoni Road and Other Surveyed Roads Witu Settlement Scheme Kipini Division	7	To open up 115 KM of road network by 2012	To improve accessibility to farmlands by 2012	Bush clearing; Earthworks; Grading
Energy				
Extension of Rural Electricity to Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	1	To provide electricity to the upcoming market centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity posts; Extension of grid lines; Connection to meters
Extension of Rural Electricity to Ozi Ozi Location Kipini Division	2	To provide electricity to the centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity posts; Extension of grid lines Connection to meters
Extension of Electricity to Kone Mansa Kone Mansa Location Tarasaa Division	3	To provide electricity to the centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity posts; Extension grid lines; Connection to meters
Extension of Electricity to Chara Chara Location Tarasaa Division	4	To provide electricity to the centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity poles; Extension of grid lines; Connection to meters
Extension of Electricity to Oda Wachu Oda Location Tarasaa Division	5	To provide electricity to the centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity poles; Extension of grid lines; Connection to meters
Extension of Electricity to Kipao Kipao Location Tarasaa Division	6	To provide electricity to the centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity poles; Extension of grid lines; Connection to meters
Extension of Electricity to Golbanti Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	7	To provide electricity to the upcoming market centre by 2012	To benefit both the commercial and residential purposes	Survey; Provision of electricity poles; Extension of grid lines; Connection to meters
RETS Assa Location Garsen Division	8	To provide electricity in Assa, Onjilla and Kone by 2012	To provide electricity to the schools, boreholes, health centre, police posts, earth pans and KWS camp	Installation of solar and wind technologies equipment

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides accessible roads for transportation of farm inputs and harvests to markets hence facilitating trade. It also provides power for light industries and lighting in the rural areas and facilitates access to tourist site and to social services including schools and health facilities. In turn, it depends on other sectors for the provision of personnel, materials, investments and funding in order to operate optimally.

Due to the magnitude of the projects involved, carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory to ensure that any negative effects will be managed.

3.4.8 Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

In implementation of projects in this sector, environmental aspects will be taken into consideration especially in the large magnitude projects. In addition, the sub sector ACUs will be reactivated in order to mainstream HIV/AIDS in the sectoral activities.

Implementation of sector projects will continue with the use of labour intensive techniques in order to create job opportunities especially for the youth and women such as bush clearing and light grading

As part of its supervisory role, the sector will ensure that public facilities incorporate provisions to cater for the needs of the people with disabilities.

3.5 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district through its highest decision-making organ, the District Development Committee, emphasizes that all projects undergo Environmental Impact Assessments so as to ensure that any negative side effects thereof is mitigated.

Water and Sanitation Sub-sector through Water, Environment and Sanitation Coordination Committee (WESCOORD) will coordinate provision of safe water in the district through boreholes, water pipelines, shallow wells and roof catchments. The

irrigation and drainage department will provide technical advice on the establishment of minor irrigation schemes in the district.

The Water Sub-sector in collaboration with public health promotes sanitation through campaigns on adoption of toilets for appropriate waste disposal.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environment, Water and Sanitation sector is important in ensuring that the district develops towards self sufficiency sustainably. Provision of safe drinking water leads to reduction of waterborne diseases in the district like cholera, dysentery and bilharzias. Further, Irrigation and Drainage Department promotes food security and increased household incomes through irrigation hence reducing dependence on rain fed agriculture. Protection of the environment also ensures continued supply of environmental goods and services. The development of the key sectors of the economy also depends on the health of the environment.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
WESCOORD	Coordination of sector players
Kenya Water And Health Organization (KWAHO)	Construction of boreholes, shallow wells, bathrooms, basins and toilets
NEMA	Technical advice on environmental issues
The Kenya Red Cross Society	Intervention during emergency in the provision of water and sanitation facilities
Witu Water Association	Provision of water services
ALRMP II	Provision of water conservation facilities; Provision of water pumping equipment in the development of irrigation schemes; Capacity building of communities through PICD
Action Aid	Financing of small scale minor irrigation schemes
CDF	Provision of pumping equipment for the development of irrigation schemes and establishment of irrigation structures
World Vision	Acts as a trustee (Bilisa Minor Irrigation Scheme)
Tana Delta Irrigation Project	Provision of seeds; Provision of water for irrigation through gravity (rubber dam) Provision of equipment for civil works
Department of Agriculture	Provision of extension services
Community	Non financial contribution for establishment of irrigation schemes
Provincial Administration	Community mobilization
Department of Gender, Sports and Social Service	Registration of common interest groups
Water Resource Management Authority	Registration of Water User Associations
County Council	Provision of pumps for irrigation

3.5.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Irrigation	Increase accessibility to portable and palatable water to accelerate development; Opening of new land for agriculture through irrigation	Poor stakeholder coordination; Inadequate funding; Drought; Floods; Salinity of underground water; Lack of baseline data; High initial cost; Elite capture.	Carry out hydrological survey; Coordinate all stakeholders through WESCOORD; Formation of water companies through enactment of water Act 2002 to act as (WSP); Construction of water conservation structures ; Capacity building of communities
Environment	Mainstreaming environmental issues into development	Encroachment to public utilities e.g. beach, water catchments; Low capacity of local authority to manage solid and liquid waste; Negative attitude to waste management; Low levels of environmental awareness/ Education.	Environmental Coordination, Education and public awareness; Compliance and enforcement; Advising , Ratification and Domestication of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), Research, Inventorying and Information; Resource Mobilization

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A. Ongoing Project /Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garsen Water Supply Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	To carry out water pipeline extensions by 85% by 2012	Increase water supply coverage	Carry out extensions of 16 Km pipeline; Purchase of new water meters; Change the source of power from powered genset to grid electricity
Ngao Water Supply Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To carry out water pipeline extensions by 85% by 2012	Increase water supply coverage	Carry out pipeline extensions of 10KM; Purchase of chemical dosers; Purchase of fire extinguishers
Hurara Earth pan Wachu Oda Location	To reduce the walking distance	Supply water for domestic	Construction of main pans and cattle watering

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tarasaa Division	to the nearest water source to 2KM by 2012	and livestock use	troughs
Mnazini Minor Irrigation Scheme Ndera Location Garsen Division	To transform 50 Ha to irrigable land by 2012	50 Ha	Pump has been purchased Construction of pump house is complete; 1200m of canals has been constructed; 5 out of 12 distribution boxes have been constructed
Golbanti Minor Irrigation Scheme Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To transform 50 Ha to irrigable land by 2012	50 Ha	Feasibility studies going on
Idsowe Minor Irrigation Scheme Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	To transform 50 Ha to irrigable land by 2012	50 Ha	Feasibility studies going on

A. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environment				
Mapping of Fragile Ecosystems District wide	1	To develop a database and information to facilitate conservation and protection of fragile areas for posterity by 2012	To identify and gazette 2 sites in Tana Delta District	Commission a study/mapping process; Dissemination of information to stakeholders; Gazettement of sites for protection
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program(ICZM)/Regional Program for the Sustainable Management of the Coastal Zones of the Indian Ocean Countries(RECOMAP) Kipini Location Kipini Division	2	To improve the management of natural coastal and marine resources with a view to reducing poverty amongst the coastal population by 2012.	To conserve the lower Delta by 2012	Development of an ICZM policy; Liquid waste management; Control of coastal erosion; Sustainable management of coastal resources; Solid waste management
Environmental Restoration/Rehabilitation program District wide	3	To rehabilitate and restore degraded sites and quarries by 2012	Rehabilitate and gazette 4 sites for protection by 2012	Conduct an inventory; Back filling, Fencing Re-vegetation with appropriate species; Capacity building among host

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				communities; Establishment of soil and water conservation structures; Gazettement of restored sites for protection
Water and Sanitation				
Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and augmentation of Garsen Water Supply Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To reduce water borne diseases and walking distances to water sources by 2012 through provision of portable water to Idsowe, Garsen and their environs	To ensure continuous water supply for economic growth	Construction of office block and chemical store; Extension of pipeline 16KM to Danisa A, B, C Shirikisho, Garsen Secondary School, Sofia, Kibusu and Construction of elevated tanks at Minijila (District Headquarters); Construction of borehole and equipping it at the intake; Purchase of water meters and fire extinguishers; Purchase of chemical dosers; Investigation and planning of new lines;
Rehabilitation and augmentation of Ngao Water Supply Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	2	To reduce walking distance to 2KM from water source for Ngao and Tarasaa villages by 2012	To improve accessibility of safe water beyond the current levels	Construction of office block and chemical store; Construction of chemical coagulation filters; 13 Km pipeline extensions; Construction of elevated tanks at Tarasaa, Kipao and Golbanti; Purchase of submersible pumps Purchasing of water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				meters; Fencing of the water supply and provision of a gate; River bank stabilization at intake; Construction of divisional water office
Rehabilitation of Oda Water Supply Wachu Oda Tarasaa Division	3	To assist the water user association in operationalizing the water project by 2012	Ensure the water user association is registered as water service providers with board and provide continuous supply of water to Oda, Golbanti residents and surrounding villages	Purchase of genset; Capacity building; Purchase of chemical dosers and monitoring kit; Purchase of meters; Rehabilitation of composite filtration unit
Extension of Kipini Water Supply from WIWA Kipini Division	4	To extend water pipeline Kipini residents with piped water through 8Km pipeline by 2012	To ensure piped water from WIWA reaches Kipini Town, secondary school and health centre	Purchase and laying of pipes for extension (8Km)
Construction of Pans at Kone, Onjila and Assa Assa Location Garsen Division	5	To reduce the walking distance to the nearest water point to 5 Km by 2012 To reduce conflicts between crop and livestock farmers by 2012	To construct pans at Kone, Onjila Expand the capacity of the existing pan at Assa	Construction of 7 no. water pans with infiltration Gallery and wells; Provision of 14 sanitary facilities; Capacity building for water management committees
Construction of Boreholes and Water Wells District wide	6	To provide clean water and reduce the walking distance to the nearest water point by 2012	Construction of shallow wells and boreholes to provide potable water at Kipini, Kilelengwani, Ozi, Mpeketoni, Wachu Oda, Ndera, Assa Locations	Sinking of boreholes 53 no. and larger diameter wells; Provision of pumping sets; Construction of pump house; Pipeline and storage tanks; Provision of 60 sanitary facilities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roof Catchment District wide	8	To harness rain water for domestic use in all public institutions by 2012	To ensure schools and other institutions have storage facilities	Construction of Ferro cement tanks; Provision of 50 no. gutters; Provision of sanitary facilities (10 no.)
Brook Project District wide	9	To reinstate the original River Tana Course by 2012	To provide continuous river flow to benefit communities from Mnazini down stream	Closing of 7 brooks at Baraka Saba, Matomba, Handaraku, Mnazini, Kalota, Wanje)
Rehabilitation of Kurawa Holding Ground Water Project Wachu Oda Tarasaa Division	10	To provide water for the holding ground and the surrounding community by 2012	To rehabilitate the water well at Kurawa	Rehabilitate the water well; Construction of elevated tank; Purchase of pumping set; Laying of a 1 Km pipeline

Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Golbanti Minor Irrigation Scheme Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	1	To transform 50 Ha of land into irrigable land by June 2009	To irrigate 50 Ha for increased agricultural production by 2009	Construction of pump house; Installation of new pump; Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12no. water distribution boxes Excavation of secondary canals
Idsowe Minor Irrigation Schemes Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	2	To transform 50 Ha of land into irrigable land by June 2009	To open 50 Ha under irrigation for increased agricultural production by June 2009	Construction of pump house; Installation of new pump; Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12no. water distribution boxes Excavation of secondary canals
Danisa Minor Irrigation Schemes Galili Location Garsen Division	3	To transform 40Ha into irrigable land by June 2010	To open 40 Ha under irrigation for increased agricultural production by June 2010	Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12no. water distribution boxes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Excavation of secondary canals
Bilisa minor Irrigation Scheme Bilisa Location Garsen Division	4	To transform 50 Ha into irrigable land by June 2010	To open 50 Ha under irrigation for increased agricultural production by June 2010	Installation of the received new pump Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12no. water distribution boxes Excavation of secondary canals
Baomo Minor Irrigation Scheme Ndera Location Garsen Division	5	To transform 50 Ha into irrigable land by June 2011	To open 50 Ha under irrigation for increased agricultural production by June 2011	Installation of new pump; Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12No. water distribution boxes Excavation of secondary canals
Kibusu Minor Irrigation Scheme Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	6	To transform 50 Ha into irrigable land by June 2011	To open 50 Ha under irrigation for increased agricultural production by June 2011	Installation of new pump; Laying of pipeline 500 M; Excavation of main canal 2,025 M; Construction of 12no. water distribution boxes Excavation of secondary canals

3.5.7 Cross Sectoral Linkages

Provision of clean water has a close linkage with the Human Resource Development sector since it is a prerequisite for a healthy population. In addition, projects under irrigation and drainage sub sector require extension services from the agricultural and agricultural development sector in order to improve agricultural productivity.

At the same time, Environmental Management ensures that Agriculture and Rural Development thrives especially through availability of adequate rainfall, protection of riverbanks protection through pegging and protection of mangrove which provides ideal ground for fish breeding.

3.5.8 Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues.

Gender parity is a cross cutting issue that Environment, Water and Sanitation will be able to integrate through maintaining at least 30% of the membership in the Water Users

Associations to women. This is because women are directly involved in the utilization of water and maintenance of household health. In addition, involvement of the youth in these groupings will create employment and reduce poverty in the long run in the district.

3.6 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve the sector vision and mission, education sub sector will carry out awareness campaigns through area advisory councils for children on the importance of education especially for the girl child within the district. The District Education Board will employ adequate teaching staff and approve opening of new primary and secondary schools. In addition, the sector will lobby the stakeholders to increase funding to the sector in order to provide adequate school facilities such as classrooms, toilets and laboratories on top of sponsoring students through bursaries

The health Sub-sector, on the other hand will aim at reducing the average distance for seeking appropriate healthcare services. This will be done through upgrading of strategic health facilities to higher levels, building new facilities at strategic locations and improve staffing at all levels

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Education sub-sector provides skilled manpower to all other sectors in the district. It also ensures the district literacy levels are improved through provision of basic and compulsory education, secondary school education, tertiary training and adult education

The health sub-sector through the provision of healthcare plays a crucial role in ensuring that all sectors have healthy labour force and populace.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Education	Supplementary funding for programmes; Employment and remuneration of teachers and technical officers; Technical advice and policy guidance; Develop long term plans and training of staff
Teachers	To ensure quality tuition in schools; Create a conducive environment for pupils; Counsel and guide pupils and serve as role models; Cooperate with parents to assist the children
Learners	Attending school; Concentrate, behave and respect both teachers, parents and members of society; Have clear goals and objectives in their academic life
Parents	Take children to school; Provide basic needs for their children; Participate in decision making; Build and maintain learning facilities; Ensure gender balance in school attendance
Community	Promote and support institutions; Participate in school management; Build a sense of ownership; Mobilize additional resources to supplement government support; Ensure secure school neighbourhood
Development partners (ALRMP II, World Vision, CDF, LATF, Tana River Life foundation, KWAHO)	Support and provide technical expertise where required; Participate in policy development; Support in capacity building; Provide independent monitoring and evaluation; Support in provision of school infrastructure (desks, classrooms, toilets, kitchens, tables, desks, offices, libraries water harvesting structures, bathrooms, washbasins and hygiene education); Support students and pupils with bursary
CDF	Construction and renovation of health facilities
US marine	Renovation of health facilities
Red cross	Evacuation during floods and provision of healthcare services in IDP camps
Medical officer of Health	Deployment of medical staff to the district hospital
Department of Public Health and Sanitation	Deployment of medical staff from dispensary to sub district hospital levels
UNICEF	Nutrition for under five and lactating mothers
Local Authority	Construction of health facilities
World Vision	HIV awareness, care and support
NHIF	Health insurance
LIVERPOOL	VCT services to vulnerable groups(PWDs, CSWs, MSM)
KWS	Extension of health services as a cooperate social responsibility
Police	Provision of security to Government property and recourse to justice for victims after post exposure prophylaxis in the health sector

Stakeholder	Role
Physical Infrastructure	Provision of accessible roads to health facilities and schools; Provision of Bill of Quantities and supervision in the construction of health facilities
APHIA II	VCT services
KENGEN	Generation of power
KPLC	Power distribution

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Improving of staffing levels;</p> <p>Improved academic performance;</p> <p>Improved school infrastructure;</p> <p>Increase in enrolment</p> <p>protection of the child against all forms of abuse and ensure their rights are protected</p>	<p>Lack of awareness of the importance of ECD;</p> <p>High turnover of trained teacher;</p> <p>Inadequate funding to implement activities in primary schools;</p> <p>Lack of support for inspection;</p> <p>High poverty levels;</p> <p>High school dropout rates ;</p> <p>Ignorance on importance of education amongst the communities;</p> <p>Low completion, retention and transition rates especially for girl child;</p> <p>Low community knowledge on the importance of the vocational and other non-formal education;</p> <p>Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g. Laboratories, home science rooms, classes roads to some schools;</p> <p>Lack of inadequate text books, other instructional materials;</p> <p>Increased cases of indiscipline;</p> <p>Negative attitude of the community towards children with disability;</p> <p>Early marriages and child labour</p>	<p>Construct 2 No. new secondary schools in the district by the end of the plan period;</p> <p>Recruit and deploy 15 teachers for the 5 existing secondary schools and 93 primary teachers by the end of 2012;</p> <p>Construct 136 new classrooms to the existing primary schools in the district by 2012;</p> <p>To improve the pre schools GER from 45.6% to 80% by 2012</p> <p>To train 132 preschool teachers by 2012;</p> <p>To improve GER from 67% to 80% in primary schools by the end of the plan period;</p> <p>To provide and equip 21 laboratories by 2012;</p> <p>To add an additional stream for each of the 5 existing secondary schools by the end of 2012;</p> <p>To revive Kitere secondary by 2012;</p> <p>To equip the existing 47 primary and 5 secondary schools with ICT equipment by the end of 2012;</p> <p>To establish adult learning centres in every sub location by the end of the plan period;</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			To establish libraries in every location by the end of the plan period; Establish 5 boarding wings primary schools by 2012; Strengthening of AACs and enforcement of children's Act
Health	Provision high quality health care services	Poor infrastructure; Low staffing levels; Inadequate housing; Lack of equipments in existing health facilities; Retrogressive culture	Construction of a district hospital; Renovation of the existing health facilities; Extension of electricity and water to the health facilities; Operationalizing dysfunctional health facilities within the district through equipping and staffing

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education sub sector			
Umoja Primary School Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	To improve physical infrastructure in the school by 2008	To provide shelter for 3 classes currently learning outside	Construction of 3 No. classrooms; Construction of VIP toilets
Kipini Secondary school Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve performance in science subjects by 2010	To renovate the science lab and equipping it by December 2007	Renovation of the laboratory structure; Supply of laboratory chemicals and equipment
Ngao Girls Secondary School Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To construct and equip classrooms and office	To provide shelter for two streams and teachers offices	Construction of classrooms; Construction of office; Purchase of desks
Ozi Primary School Ozi Location Kipini Division	To improve physical infrastructure in the school	To provide shelter for three classrooms	Construction of a 3 classroom block
Nduru Primary School Konemansa Location Tarasaa Division	Improve the physical infrastructure in the school	To provide shelter and sanitary facilities for Nduru Primary school	Construction of 5 No. classrooms and 5 No. twin block of 2 No. VIP toilet
Classrooms Project District wide	Improve the physical infrastructure in	To provide decent shelter for one class in Galili,	Construction of one classroom; Equipping of the

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	the schools	Dalu, Bilisa, Mumbuji, Bahati, Golbanti, Gubani and Dibe	classroom with desks and teacher's tables
Matangeni Primary School Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve the physical infrastructure in the school	Construction of classroom and office blocks	Construction of 3 classrooms Construction of office block
Matangeni Primary School Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve the physical infrastructure in the school	To rehabilitate 9 No. classrooms in the school	Rehabilitation
Ziwani Primary School Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve the physical infrastructure of the school	to provide desks, chairs and tables and utensils; construction of latrines and kitchen	Purchase of desks, chairs, tables and kitchen utensils Construction of latrines and kitchen
Marengo Primary School Salama Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of a classroom
Ozi Primary School Ozi Location Kipini Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of a classroom
Kipao primary school Kipao Location Tarasaa Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of a classroom
Bilisa Primary School Bilisa Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of a classroom
Matangeni Primary School Kipini Location Kipini Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of a classroom
Danisa Primary School Galili Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Rehabilitation of 6 classrooms
Bubesa Primary School Mwina Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of 2 classrooms
Imani Primary School Bilisa Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation	Complete constructions	Renovation of 3 classrooms

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	in		
Mumbuji Primary School Mwina Location Garsen Division	To improve school infrastructure and accommodation in	Complete constructions	Construction of 2 classrooms
Health Sub sector			
Kibusu Dispensary Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	To improve access to health services for Kibusu community by 2009	Construction and equipping of Kibusu dispensary structure	Construction of a dispensary Equipping and Staffing
Assa Dispensary Assa Location Garsen Division	To improve access to health services by 2012	To avail health services to Assa and Kone communities	Repair of water storage tanks; Gutter alignment; Replace broken glass panes; Back filling of pit latrine
Maziwa Dispensary Salama Location Garsen Division	To improve access to health services for Maziwa community by 2012	To operationalize the dispensary at Maziwa	Provision of a VIP pit latrine
Sera Dispensary Bilisa Location Garsen Division	To improve access to health services for Sera Community by 2012	To operationalize the dispensary at Sera	Provision of a VIP pit latrine
Ozi Dispensary Ozi Location Kipini Division	To provide access to clean water within the dispensary compound by 2010	To rehabilitate the water well	Distilling and equipping of the water well
Ngao Hospital Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To offer radiological services to the hospital by 2010	Construction and equipping of the X-ray block with 10 rooms	Documentation and production of BQs; Tendering; Construction of the outpatient block with waiting bay; Fitting of equipment

A. New Projects and Programmes: Education Sub sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ECD Centres District wide	1	To ensure that 80% of school going age children have enrolled by 2012	To construct 30 ECD centres by 2012	Construction of 30 ECD centres at Dumi, Danisa, Ramadha, Korlabe, Salama, Chara, Golbanti, Tarasaa, Arap

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Moi and Kipini
Primary School District wide	2	To provide shelter for pupils in primary school by 2012	Construction of 136 No. classrooms; Construction of 8 No. boys and girls dormitories; Construction of 4 No. office blocks; Establishment of 6 No. feeder schools; Construction of 52 No. double door V.I.P toilets	Construction of additional classrooms; Construction and registration of new schools

Secondary Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mapunga Day Secondary School Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	3	To improve primary to secondary transition rate from 53.7% to 70% by 2012	To establish day secondary school at Mapunga to serve students from Witu, Kilelengwani and Mapunga	To construct 4 No. classroom, administration block, kitchen, toilets and laboratory
Wachu Oda Secondary Wachu Oda Location Tarasaa Division	4	To improve primary to secondary transition rate from 53.7% to 70% by 2012	To establish a day secondary school at Wachu Oda	Construction of classrooms, administration block, toilets, kitchen and laboratory
Tarasaa High school Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	5	To provide a convenient eating place for students by 2012	To increase the capacity of the dining existing dining hall	Expansion of dining hall
Ngao Girls Secondary Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	6	To improve the physical infrastructure in the school by 2012	Construction of 4 classrooms; Construction of 2No. Laboratories; Renovation of 4No. classrooms	Construction of laboratories; Provision of double stream for the school; Rehabilitation of classrooms

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning and Resource centres District wide	1	To improve adult literacy in the district by 2012	To construct 15 adult learning and resource centres at Mapunga, Kilelengwani, Majiwani, Ozi, Mpeketoni, Gomesa, Milimani, Galili, Onkolde, Kitere, Korlabe Mnazini, Eskedeg, Hurara and Kurawa within the district	Construction and equipping of the community learning and resource centre; Recruitment of instructors; Equipping of the centre

Health sub sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ngao Sub District Hospital Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	1	To rehabilitate the hospital by 2012	To improve service delivery to district by 2012	Construction of waiting bay; Roofing of the hospital; Construction of the main store; Construction of an administration block; Construction of a laboratory; Construction of staff houses; Fencing the hospital compound; Construction of a mortuary
Minijila District Hospital Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	2	To construct a district hospital at Minijila by 2012	To improve referral services in the district by 2012	Site selection; designs; funding; construction of the hospital, equipping and staffing
Garsen Health Centre Bilisa Location Garsen Division	3	To rehabilitate Garsen health centre by 2012	To improve provision of health care services for the people in Garsen town by 2012	Rehabilitation of the health centre; Improve staffing ; Rehabilitate staff quarters; Provision of an ambulance
Kipini Health Centre Kipini Location Kipini Division	4	To rehabilitate the health centre by 2012	To provide referrals from the surrounding dispensaries by 2012	Rehabilitate the health centre; Fencing; Provision of electricity and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				water to the facility; Construction of toilets; Training of health centre management committee Promotion of health centre hygiene and sanitation; Availability of an ambulance for referral cases
Kau Dispensary Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	5	To construct staff house and deploy staff by 2012	To provide health care services from the facility to Kau community by December 2008	Staffing; equipping; construction of staff house
Kilelengwani Dispensary Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	6	To deploy staff and construct a staff house by 2012	To provide health care services from the facility by December 2008	Staffing; Equipping; Construction of staff house
Ozi Dispensary Ozi Location Kipini Division	7	To deploy staff and construct a staff house by 2012	To provide health care services from the facility to Ozi community by December 2008	Staffing; Equipping; Construction of Staff house
Kinyandu Dispensary Ndera Location Garsen Division	8	To deploy staff and construct staff house by December 2008	To provide health care to Kinyadu community by 2008	Construction of staff house; equipping; deployment of staff
Mikameni Dispensary Mwina Location Garsen Division	9	To complete the dispensary structure by end of 2008	To provide health care service to Mikameni community by December 2008	Completion of the dispensary-structure Equipping of the dispensary; Construction of staff house
Galili dispensary Galili Location Garsen Division	10	To equip and staff the dispensary by December 2009	To provide health care services to Galili community by December 2009	Construction of staff house; Equipping Staffing
Dumi Dispensary Galili Location Garsen Division	11	To equip and staff the dispensary by 2009	To provide health care services to Dumi community by December 2009	Construction of staff house; Equipping; Staffing
Kone Dispensary Assa Location Garsen Division	12	To construct, equip and staff the	To provide health care services to Kone community by 2012	Construction of the dispensary structure; Equipping of the

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		dispensary by 2012		dispensary; Construction of staff house; Staffing
Establishment of New Strategic Dispensaries District wide	13	To construct 9 new dispensaries by 2012	Provide health care services to Shirikisho, Benderani, Kitere, Kizuiliani, Tarasaa, Handaraku, Odole, Mchelelo, Chira	Construction of the dispensary structure; Equipping of the dispensary; Construction of staff house; staffing
Upgrading of Strategic Dispensaries District wide	14	To upgrade 4 dispensary into health centre status by 2012	To provide improved health care to Oda, Mnazini, Sailoni and Assa communities	Construction of health centre; Construction of staff houses; Equipping Staffing; Training of health centre ; management committee; Promotion of health centre hygiene and sanitation
Speed Boat Kipini Division	15	To acquire a speed boat for referrals by June 2009	To provide means of transport for referral cases from Kau, Ozi and Kilelengwani to Kipini by 2012	Purchase of a speed boat
Bamako Establishment Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	16	To introduce two Bamakos at Dalu and Matomba by 2010	To provide drug dispensing points by end of 2010	Construction of Bamakos; deployment of Community Health Workers

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With the introduction of free primary and subsidized secondary education, Human Resource Development sector largely relies on the Special Programmes and Governance Justice Law and Order to mobilize parents to ensure that children of school going age actually attend school. To ensure quality of school infrastructure, the sector basically relies on physical infrastructure and health sectors for production of Bill of Quantities and supervision of the constructions in schools.

In addition, the agriculture and rural development sub sectors ensures adequate provision of nutritious foods for the patients and learners for improved outputs

Above all, Human Resource Development Sector Activities cut across all sectors through provision of skilled and healthy manpower.

3.6.8 Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming is a key issue that require attention in human development sector in the district. This is because enrolment, retention and transition for the girl child is very low leading to low participation of women in key decision making forums. The sector in collaboration with area advisory council will promote girl child education and women empowerment in the current plan period. This will enhance the attainment of MDG 3, 4, 5 and 6 dealing with universal primary education, maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS issues.

Tree planting programmes in schools will be strengthened to improve school environment and inculcate the culture of conservation in students.

The district education sub ACU will be instrumental in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities and life skills in school curriculum.

The introduction of ICT in school curriculum will assist students to interact with technology at a tender age with an aim of transforming the country into technological hub by 2030.

With the dissemination of the Act for the People with Disabilities, the district will work closely with other stakeholders to establish the district council for people with disabilities which will spearhead mainstreaming PWD issues in all sectors. In addition, the sector will continue identifying children with major disabilities and referring them to specialized institutions. The sector will institute measures to incorporate needs of students with disabilities especially in construction of school and health facilities like classroom, wards and toilets.

3.7 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.7.1 Vision and Mission

Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In collaboration with KARI Mtwapa, the district has started piloting simple technologies to improve agricultural production and post harvest processing. In addition, Maziwa Polytechnic provides training aiming at innovating simple technologies for employment creation among the youth in the district

In terms of communication, the district has identified strategic areas for erecting mobile phone masts to boost mobile phone network communication.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics collects information through surveys which they analyze and report for decision making and policy formulation. Being a newly created district, the DIDC has been initiated in the District Planning Unit as resource centre for information sharing and dissemination for stakeholders in the district.

The youth are being encouraged to start computer bureaus which after the commissioning of the fibre optic connectivity, can easily be transformed into digital villages to offer cheap internet services for efficient communication.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research Innovation and Technology is important in Tana Delta District because it links the district with the outside world and informs policy formulation regarding the district. In addition, the sector holds the keys to unlock the district's potential in utilizing the available resources for self sufficiency and sustainable development. The developments of all the other sectors depend on this sector for dissemination of information within and across sectors.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments	Regulates the sector
Mobile Phone Service Providers	Provision of mobile phone service
Television service Providers	Sensitization of community through television
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Provides leadership in data collection, analysis and presentation to guide policy making
Department of Information and Communication	Identifying issues that affect the local communities and highlighting them in the media

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Construction of ICT infrastructure Establishment of a district database	Ignorance on the importance of IT in all sectors of the district High poverty levels Lack of adequate infrastructure in the district Absence of private media	Introduction of IT in schools and youth polytechnics; Encourage private media investment; Strengthen dissemination of Sauti ya Pwani; Establish a library equipped with modern ICT
Department of Statistics	Collection, analysis and presentation of reliable data to guide decision making	Inadequate staffing; Low funding	Establishment of District Database
Department of Information and communication	Keeping people informed on issues affecting them	Lack of an information officer in the district	Lobby for the posting of an Information officer in Tana Delta

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A. New Projects Proposals: Information communication technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Installation of ICT Equipment in the Office Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To improve on information dissemination by 2012	To provide timely information	Purchase of computers, printers, printers, faxes Connection to internet
Strengthen Rural Press District wide	2	To increase circulation of Sauti ya Pwani to at least 5,000 people in the district by 2012	To strengthen the rural press	Publication of rural press magazine Sauti ya Pwani on topical socio cultural and economic issues
Department of Statistics.				
District Database District wide	1	To establish and updated district database by 2012	To effectively coordinate development efforts without duplication by 2012	Purchase of computer, printer; Internet connection
District Abstract District wide	2	To provide regular printout of the district data	To publish and circulate district abstract annually	Data collection; Analysis; Publishing

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research innovation and technology sector has a strong link with all sectors through provision of information in a technological user-friendly manner for improved performance. The sector is heavily dependent on physical infrastructure for the provision of electricity.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will strive to strengthen the sub ACUs in order to mainstream HIV/AIDS in sectoral activities, projects and programmes. In addition data collection analysis and presentation will be disaggregated by gender so as gender-based decisions can engender development.

The information sub sector will be instrumental in sensitizing the public on the importance of environmental conservation, women and youth involvement in development and the dangers and impact of HIV/AIDS to the local populations.

3.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

3.8.1 . Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.8.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission, the district will promote prudent utilization of public resources at all levels. This will be achieved through instituting corruption prevention committees and putting in place strategic mechanism corruption reporting boxes. The sector will take a leading role in promoting preparation of citizen service delivery charter by departments in the district to enhance transparency and accountability.

The district will also institute peace committees from the location to the district levels to address conflict related incidents among inhabitants of the district. Due to human wildlife conflict, the Kenya Wildlife Service will continue to compensate the affected victims as well as to ensure that communities are protected from the wildlife menace.

The sector will ensure operationalization of Garsen Law Court to enhance administration of justice within the district.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is vital for any meaningful development in the district since investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a crucial role in availing a conducive environment for investment. This environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Police	Provision of security to people and their property; maintenance of law and order
Judiciary	Timely dispensing of justice
Provincial Administration	Coordination of government business at all levels in the district
Community	Information on criminal and community policing
Peace Committees	Promotion of harmonious coexistence of communities in the district
World Vision	Supports follow-ups to cases related to child rights

3.8.5 Sector / Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of security	Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment	Reduce illegal firearms in the wrong hands; Maintenance of peace at the community levels; Provide adequate resources and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel Provide modern communication equipment for the forces
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Timely registration and provision of identification documents	Untimely presentation for identification; Inadequate funding Inadequate staffing; Presentation of wrong information during identification; Porous Kenya-Somalia boarder	Quarterly awareness campaigns; Carrying regular registration campaigns
Probation Services	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	Lack of work tools; Lack of adequate funding; Lack of transport; Inadequate personnel;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders provide adequate funds to Probation Department
Judiciary	Timely dispensing of justice	Lack of operational court house; The complainants do not make follow-ups; Absence of law firms to speed up the legal processes; Inadequacy of funds; Lack of means of transport; Inadequacy of personnel	Operationalize Garsen Law courts

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Officer's Office Tarasaa Ngao Location Tarasaa Division	To provide accommodation for divisional personnel by 2012	To complete the office structure that is currently at 45% complete	Complete divisional office; Electrification of the DO's office
Garsen Law Courts Bilisa Location Garsen Division	To provide easy access to justice by 2010	To operationalize the law court by end of 2008	Equipping of the renovated law court

A. New Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Headquarters Complex	1	To construct district	To provide accommodation	Identification of the site; Preparation of the BQs;

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division Shirikisho Location Garsen Division		headquarters by 2012	for all government departments.	Funding; Tendering; Construction of the complex Equipping
Construction of Divisional Headquarters Garsen Bilisa Location Garsen Division	2	To construct and equip divisional headquarters by 2012	To provide accommodation for divisional government officers.	Identification of the site; Preparation of the BQs; Funding; Tendering Construction of divisional headquarters; Equipping
Construction of Divisional Headquarters Kipini Kipini Location Kipini Division	3	To construct and equip divisional headquarters by 2012	To provide accommodation for divisional government officers.	Identification of the site Preparation of the BQs; Funding; Tendering; Construction of divisional headquarters; Equipping
Kipini Police Station Kipini Location Kipini Division	4	To upgrade the Kipini police post to a police station by 2012	To enhance security including beach patrols by 2012	Construction and equipping of the police station; Staffing
Oda Police Post Wachu Oda Location Tarasaa Division	5	To upgrade the Wachu Oda police post to a police station by 2012	To enhance security in the Location by 2012	Construction and equipping of the police station; Staffing
Chiefs' Office District wide	6	To construct all chiefs officer by 2012	To provide quality service by the administrators	Construction and furnishing of 15 chiefs' (Ozi, Kipini, Kilelengwani, Galili, Mwina, Salama, Ndera, Bilisa, Shirikisho, Assa, Kone Mansa, Kipao, Wachu Oda, Ngao and Chara)
Police Post and AP Lines District wide	7	To improve security coverage in the district by 2012	To have at least 1 police post per Location	Establishment of 8no. police posts (Kilelengwani, Kikomo, Sailoni, Kitere, Wema, Assa, Kone and Dalu)
Sub Division of Mwina Location Mwina Location Garsen Division	8	To subdivide Mwina Location into two by 2012	To bring services closer to the people by 2012	Stakeholder meetings to agree on Locational boundaries; Staffing
Kilelengwani Location Kilelengwani Location Kipini Division	10	To subdivide Kilelengwani Location into two by 2012	To bring services closer to the people by 2012	Stakeholder meetings to harmonize Locational boundaries; Staffing
Matangeni sub Location Kipini Location Kipini Division	11	To upgrade Matangeni sub-Location into a Location by 2012	To bring services closer to the people by 2012	Stakeholder meetings to harmonize Locational boundaries; Staffing

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Garsen GK Prisons Bilisa Location Garsen Division	12	Establishment of a GK Prison within the district by 2012	To provide accommodation for convicted clients by 2012	Construction of GK prison, staff houses, administration block

3.8.7 Cross Sectoral Linkages

The main objective of the Governance Justice Law and Order is creation of a conducive environment in order for sectors to thrive in the district through peace building, conflict management and good governance. The sector therefore improves investor confidence through provision of secure environment and leadership in public financial management oversight which form the core tenets of good governance.

3.8.8 Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

The sector through dispensing of justice will ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities and children are respected and upheld. In addition, the police will facilitate speedy recourse for both medical and legal redress to rape victims in order to avoid infection from HIV/AIDS. Ministerial sub ACUs will be reactivated in order to integrate HIV/AIDS into sectoral activities especially the uniformed forces

During organized public barazas, the sector will be instrumental to inculcate a sense of nationhood and cultural integration.

3.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In its coordination role, the district planning unit took the leading role in developing community action plans at the locational levels as a build-up activity for the preparation of this district development plan document. In addition, all the coordination structures i.e. development committees right from the village to the district levels to guide development and decision making at different levels have been activated. These committees meet quarterly while the DSG and DEC meetings are held monthly

Further, all the relevant committees managing various devolved resources have been put in place including anticorruption committees and erection of corruption reporting boxes. The district information and documentation centre through sharing of information and updating of the district development projects database ensures that there is no duplication of development efforts. The financial management will be enhanced to ensure timely the disbursement of funds to various projects and accounting for the same.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Public administration sector is the engine for the district's development agenda since it facilitates decision making at all levels. In addition, through the development of community action plans and the district development plan, development is envisaged to be achieved systematically through the district for balanced growth

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Chairing of development committees in the district focus for rural development structures
Planning Department	Carrying out of Participatory Rural Appraisals and production of Community Action Plans (CAPS); Secretariat services to development committee structures; Coordination of development activities; Establish, maintain and update district development database; Spearhead monitoring and evaluation of development efforts in the district
Local Authority	Provision of funds for people driven development through LATF
Kenya Red Cross Society	Response to emergencies

3.9.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Planning Unit	To facilitate and coordinate the district development planning process and promote leadership at the grassroots; sound economic policy implementation	Lack of legal backing for the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy; Inadequate staffing; Lack of means of transport; Emphasis of sectoral	Revival of District Focus for Rural Development Strategy; Conducting quarterly monitoring and evaluation visits and production of reports;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		vertical reporting system; unavailability of data and parallel planning systems	Developing and maintaining District Development Database
Local Government	Articulate and respond to the local needs of the people	Lack of county council for Tana Delta; Inadequate funds; Lack of technical staff	Preparation of annual LASDAP through a consultative meetings at ward level; Formation of Tana Delta

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

A. New Projects and Programmes: District Development Planning Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation District wide	1	To track progress of projects under implementation during the plan period	To conduct quarterly; participatory monitoring and evaluation; To produce 5 annual; monitoring and evaluation reports	Monthly DSG Meetings; Monthly DEC meetings; Quarterly DDC meetings; Quarterly monitoring meetings and visits; Evaluation assessments after every two years
District Information and Documentation Centre Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	2	To establish a DIDC at Minijila by 2012	To provide backstopping services for annual reports produced by all sectors and stakeholders	Purchase of computers, printers, photocopier, scanners and faxes Purchase of published reports, Acts of Parliament that guide implementation of Government policy

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration sector heavily relies on the Governance Justice Law and Order in convening and conducting the monthly and quarterly meetings aimed at tracking progress of the development projects and programmes as required under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

In addition, it also relies on the Information, Communication Technology Sector in terms of developing the database for the development activities and physical infrastructure for the provision of bill of quantities in the public utilities and supervision of the works. The sector also depends on human resource for skilled manpower for policy formulation and analysis as well as health workforce.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The nomination of councillors will take into consideration the gender issue so as to reach at least 30% women representation in the decision making level for people driven development. Through the membership of the development committees, the Department of Planning will sensitize communities to ensure that all interest and vulnerable groups are represented in the development committees at all levels.

3.10 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.10.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.10.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district holds various forums in the district to sensitize the youth about the importance of formation of groups in order to access the recently launched youth enterprise fund. The youths out of school are also encouraged to enrol in Maziwa Youth Polytechnic to undertake various courses for self-employment. Consequently, over 23 youth groups have been funded from the Youth Empowerment Fund

Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands through ALRMP II supports operations of other government departments in implementing activities to vulnerable and marginalized communities. This is done through natural resource management, community driven development and support to local development components.

The sector through gender and social development office plays a fundamental role in community mobilization, formation and registration of community based organizations besides strengthening them through revolving loans and grants. The office also spearheads promotion of gender issues where 21 women groups benefit from the Women Enterprise Fund as a way to empower these vulnerable groups and improve gender balance in development

The district also will work with Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority and Coastal Development Authority in providing social amenities especially for the marginalized groups

The District Children's Department with the help of World Vision has formed the District and Divisional Area Advisory Councils for children to champion and protect the rights of children in line with the Children's Act 2001

3.10.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Special Programmes sector is vital to Tana Delta since the district's geographical location and climatic conditions make it a disaster prone area. Consequently, the district faces various climatic challenges like drought and floods that have led to food insecurity and gross vulnerability.

The sector through Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands has been handy in provision of emergency relief response in collaboration with other partners during the time of need. The sector is vital in championing the rights of children and other vulnerable groups in the district.

Availability of Regional Authorities within the district provides a strategic solution to unemployment and improved quality of life. This is through revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project and promoting commercial drought tolerant crops like jatropha, aloe and others.

3.10.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
ALRMP II	Supporting community development and supporting of line ministry activities
Department of Social Development	Supports adult education, carries out registration of groups and support through grants
Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority	Development of lower Tana for rice and sugarcane protection
Coast Development Authority	Partnering with local communities to promote regional development
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Provision of credit to women for small businesses
Area Advisory Councils	Championing and protection of children rights
Department of Youth and Sports	Provides policy guidance on issues relating to youth and sports

3.10.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children's Services	Championing of children rights	Inadequate staffing; Ignorance of the Children's Act; Inadequacy of the Children's Act; Retrogressive culture	Formation of children area advisory committees; Awareness creation of Children's Act
Social Services	Strengthening of Community Based Organizations	Existence of briefcase CBOs; Inadequacy of grants and revolving loans; Inadequate staffing and facilitation for monitoring and evaluation;	Mainstream Gender issues in all sectors; Provision of grants and soft loans; Establishment of community structures in every division; Community empowerment and development through

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			women fund, youth enterprise fund
Youth Development	Revive youth polytechnics; Training of youth groups on entrepreneurial skills and national youth policy; promote ICT, promote, sports, awareness creation against social vices such as HIV/AIDS and drug abuse	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Low literacy levels Unfavourable climatic conditions for agro-based IGAs; Tribal clashes; Lack of means of transport; Limited scope of presented by the youth for funding; Inadequate MFIs in the district for disbursement of funds; Youth groups lack the capacity in financial management; Nomadic lifestyle that makes it difficult to carry out M&E activities	Reviving, extension of electricity and introduction competitive courses in Maziwa youth polytechnic Establishment of youth polytechnics Capacity building of youth groups on writing and management skills; expand youth fund; involvement of the youth in sports
Sports	Promotion of both indoor and outdoor games	Lack of sporting facilities; Lack of exposure for local sporting talent	Establishment of a modern sports complex; Establishment of the social hall; Organize joint fairs on all sports; Organize and coordinate elections and nominations of sports leaders; Sportsmen and women crime and drug sensitization; Introduction of ocean sporting activities
Women Development	Promote participation of women and other vulnerable groups in development	Inadequate of funds from the Women Enterprise Fund; Lack of collateral; Lack of resource control for women	Formation of women groups Formation

3.10.6 Projects and Programmes

A. New Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social Services				
Community Empowerment and Development District wide	1	To improve management of the registered CBOs by 2012	Training of registered CBOs	Holding regular training seminars at divisional levels; Carrying out monitoring and evaluation for funded

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
				groups
Setting up of Community Structures and Social Development District wide	2	To improve coordination of community activities in the district by 2012	To operationalize 3 Divisional social development structures	Constituting of divisional social development committees; Organize regular meeting of the divisional meetings
Women Enterprise Fund District wide	3	To empower women through income loan revolving fund by 2012	All registered women groups to access the fund	Formation, registration of women groups, proposal writing, vetting and funding

Youth Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of District Youth Resource Centre Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To provide information for youth and development in the district	Construction and equipping of a district youth resource centre by 2012	Construction of the resource centre structure Equipping the youth centre
Maziwa Youth Polytechnic Salama Location Garsen Division	2	To introduce IT related courses in Maziwa polytechnic by 2012	To equip students with IT skills for improved marketability	Extension of Grid electricity to Maziwa; Purchase of computers Recruitment of IT instructors
Ziwani Youth Polytechnic Kipini Location Kipini Division	3	To construct a youth polytechnic at Ziwani by 2012	To provide tertiary education for secondary school graduates in the location	Construction of the polytechnic; Recruitment of instructors; Equipping of the polytechnic
Kipini Youth Polytechnic Kipini Location Kipini Division	4	To construct a youth polytechnic at Kipini centre by 2012	To provide tertiary education for post school youths in the location	Construction of the polytechnic Recruitment of instructors, Equipping of the polytechnic
Youth Enterprise Development Programme District wide	5	To empower the youth through revolving loan fund for income generation by 2012	All registered youth groups to access the Fund	Awareness creation; registration of youth groups, capacity building, proposal writing, vetting, and funding
Youth and Sports Programme District wide	6	To mobilize the youth through sports for constructive	Talent spotting and development	Awareness, formation of sports committees; organizing for tournaments

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rankin g	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		recreation by 2012		
Sports				
District Sports Complex Shirikisho Location Garsen Division	1	To establish a modern sporting facility in the district by 2012	To provide a facility for recreation and competition in the district	Site identification; design and documentation; funding and implementation

3.10.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Special programmes sector links closely with other sectors such as agricultural and rural development sector for access of natural resource use, and food distribution to food deficit areas, environment, water and sanitation through water use, trade, industry and tourism for improved production, processing and marketing of the outputs, research innovation and technology for efficient resource use. It also depend on physical infrastructure especially transport and roads for distribution of relief foods.

3.10.9 Mainstreaming Crosscutting Issues

Gender and women empowerment is one of the crosscutting issues which require mainstreaming in all sectors of development. In this regard, the social services sub sector will spearhead its mainstreaming into all aspects of its operations. Thus all decision making organs in the district will ensure equitable representation especially for women, youth and other disadvantaged groups. The development of sports activities for the youth will engage them in sports and therefore reduce the idle time used to engage in unproductive activities like drug abuse and unprotected sex which leads to spread of HIV/AIDs.

**CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be used during the implementation period in tracking and reporting progress of various strategies. It also provides estimated costs for the proposed projects and programmes. Finally the chapter ends with a list of monitorable indicators to be used as milestones in tracking progress during implementation of the plan.

4.1 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

As part of the consultation process in preparing this development plan, Participatory Rural Appraisal approach was used where all chiefs and assistant chiefs were trained on how to guide Sub-locational and Locational Development Committee on project identification. Hence the Sub-locational and Locational Development Committees will be crucial in monitoring the implementation of various projects in their areas of jurisdiction. At the divisional levels the Divisional Development Committee will select a representative Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committees to carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation visits.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee is in place with representation from GoK, Private sector, Non Governmental Organisations, People with Disabilities and Community Based Organizations. The committee will take a leading role in carrying out quarterly visits to the projects and programmes to assess their progress. At the end of every year, the committee will spearhead the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Report (DAMER) covering the progress of the projects and programmes implemented in each financial year.

During the plan period, the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be expected to visit the district at least twice to evaluate progress in the implementation of the plan

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Protection of Mangrove	5	By end of 2012	No. of Ha. of Mangrove protected	Monthly report	KFS	Government of Kenya RECOMAP	KFS-forest protection; Community-Planting and safeguarding Provincial administration-Enforcement
Capacity Building	0.6	By the end of 2012	No. Barazas held	Progress reports	KFS, Provincial Administration, community	Government Of Kenya RECOMAP World Vision	KFS-organizing and facilitating the meetings Community-Participation Provincial Administration-Community

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Afforestation	0.5	By the end of 2012	No. of seedlings; No. of acreage planted	Progress reports	KFS and community	Government of Kenya RECOMAP World Vision	mobilization KFS- provision of seedlings and facilitates in planting Community-participate in planting and tending of seedlings
Revival of Tana Delta Irrigation Project	Cost to be determined by Tarda	By end of 2010	Acreage under cultivation; Level of revenue realized	Progress reports	Tana and Athi River Development Authority	TARDA Mumias Sugar Company	Tarda: carry out needs assessment; Donors: funding
Co-operative education and training	4	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; number of co-operatives fully operational	Training reports; Annual work plan; Progress reports.	Ministry of Co-operative Development and marketing	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing- To provide funds and personnel Dormant Societies: attend training Donors: funding for the training
Revival of dormant Agricultural marketing co-operatives	3	2008-2012	Number of co-operatives revived Number of people trained	Training reports ; annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Co-operative Development and marketing Ministry of Agriculture	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing -To provide personnel and funds Donors: provide funds
Livestock development programme	5	2008-2012	Number of livestock co-operatives formed; number of people trained	Training reports; Progress reports Annual work plans	Co-operatives: Agriculture and livestock ; Arid Lands Resource management project	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing- To provide funds and personnel
Bee keeping project	1.5	2008-2012	No. of beehives purchased and stocked with bees	Quarterly progress reports	Ministry of Livestock Development	ALLOPRO-ADB Government of Kenya World Bank World Vision	CDF, ALRMP II, ALLOPRO: Provision of funds Communities: sustaining of the project after handover
Daily goat project	3	2008-2012	No. of improved bucks acquired	Quarterly progress report	Ministry of Livestock Development	ALLOPRO-ADB Government of Kenya ALRMP II World Vision	World Vision, ALLOPRO: provision of funds
Dairy cattle projects	2		No. of improved bucks acquired	Quarterly progress report	Ministry of Livestock Development	ALLOPRO-ADB Government of Kenya World vision	World Vision, ALLOPRO: provision of funds
Construction of crushes and cattle dips	30	2008-2012	No. of cattle dips and crushes constructed	Annual work plans	Ministry of Livestock development	World Bank Garsen CDF Tana River County Council ALLOPRO-ADB	ALRMP II, CDF, LATF, ALLOPRO-provision of funds. Ministry of Livestock Development-provision of technical personnel and standards

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Ministry of Public Works-provision of BQs and supervision of constructions
Pan African TseTse Trypanosomiasis eradication campaign	50	2008-20012	No. of free disease zones established.	Annual work plans and progress reports	Ministry of Livestock development	African Union Government of Kenya	<i>African Union</i> -provision of funds <i>Provincial Administration</i> -community mobilization and compliance
Horticultural Development Programme	2.0	2008-2012	Number of people recruited for growing horticultural produce ; Increase in income accruing from selling horticultural crops	Progress reports expenditure and income reports	Cooperatives development agriculture and Livestock	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project Njaa Marufuku Kenya	<i>Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing</i> - To provide funds. and personnel <i>Community</i> -forming co-operatives
Renovation of Kipini and Tarasaa fisheries offices and residential houses at Kipini	3.0	Dec 2010	The number of offices and houses renovated	BQs Progress reports Returns	DFO (fisheries)	Government of Kenya	<i>DWO</i> - To provide designs, BQs and supervision during implementation reports <i>GoK</i> -to provide funds
Aquaculture development	1.8	Dec 2011	Number of farmers trained; The number of ponds constructed; Establishment of a demonstration pond; The number of kgs of landed from aquaculture	Progress reports	DFO (Fisheries)	World Bank Government of Kenya	<i>GoK</i> -to provide funds for the projects <i>Fisheries staff</i> - To provide technical skills
Kipini Fish Market	0.7	2007-	Fish market structure constructed	Progress reports	Ministry of Fisheries Development	Tana River County Council	<i>Ministry of Local Government</i> provision of funds <i>Community</i> : community contribution through labour <i>Ministry of Public Works</i> -provision of designs, BQs and supervision during implementation
Transport acquisition and security for the speed boat	2.46	Dec 2011	No. of motorcycles acquired	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Director of Fisheries	Government of Kenya	<i>GoK</i> -provision of technical personnel <i>Donors</i> . To provide funding
Surveillance and patrols	3	June 2012	No. of patrols done; No. of nets confiscated; No. of Fishermen	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports	DFO (fisheries)	Government of Kenya	<i>GoK</i> -funding <i>Provincial administration</i> -provision of security

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			arrested				Fisheries staff-to give technical advice BMUs: provide information on illegal
High value banana project	15	2008-2012	No of orchards rehabilitated; No. of farmers embarking on banana orchards; No. of suckers supplied to the farming; Survival rates	Project documentation Annual work plans Progress reports Demonstration carried out	Ministry of Agriculture	Kenya Red cross Society World Bank	DAO to provide funds and personnel; Red cross to provide seedlings; ALRMP II to provide material and capacity building
Mango promotion	15	2008-2012	No. of nurseries established; No. of orchards established; No. of farmers benefiting; No. of established demonstration sites	Project documentation Annual work plans Progress reports Demonstration carried out	Ministry of Agriculture	Coast Development Authority World Bank	CDA to provide funds and personnel DAO to provide funds and personnel ALRMP II to material and capacity building
Mango processing plants	Cost to be determined by CDA	2008-2012	No. of mango processing plants established	Quarterly progress reports	Ministry of Agriculture	Coast Development Authority	Ministry of Agriculture, CDA, CDF: provision of funds
Integrated pest and disease management	10	2008-2012	No. of training sessions held; No. of farmers trained; No. of demonstrations held; No. of farmers practicing integrated pest and disease management	Project documentation; Annual work plans; Progress reports; Trainings; Field visits; Demonstration carried out	Ministry of Agriculture	World Vision Garsen CDF	World Vision, CDF, ALRMP II to provide funds Community: seeking for extension services
Oil crop promotion	20	2008-2012	No. of awareness barazas; No. of trainings held; No. of species/varieties of oil crop promoted; No. of farmers undertaking oil crop developments; No. of demonstrations sites; No. of acreage established	Project documentation Annual work plans Progress reports Demonstration carried out	Ministry of Agriculture	Government of Kenya World Bank	Farming community: attending field days and barazas; Provincial Administration: organizing regular barazas and invitation of agricultural personnel; Donors: provision of farm inputs
Agricultural extension services	5	2008-2012	No. of farms sites; No. of awareness campaigns/barazas held; No. of trainings held; No. of demonstrations held; No. of field days held	Project documentation Annual work plans Progress reports Demonstration carried out	Ministry of Agriculture	Government of Kenya Swedish International Development Agency	Farming community: seeking for extension of services
Cotton promotion	5	2008-2012	No. of campaigns/barazas	Project documentation	Ministry of Agriculture	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture:

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M T
			zas held; No. of trainings held ; No. of demonstration sites; No. of farmers planting cotton Acreage achieved; No. of field days held; Production levels in tonnes	n: A p P re D n
Value addition	1.5	2008-2012	No. of docket on value addition; No. of demonstrations/ trainings ; No. of farmers trained	Pr do n; w Pr re D n
Water harvesting for high value crop production	10	2008-2012	No. of barazas held; No. of trainings held; No. of farmers undertaking water harvesting for farming; No. of Ha under water harvesting	Pr do n; w Pr re
NALEP Sida	Covers both Tana River and Tana Delta district and cost not known	2006	No. of focal areas successfully complemented No. of CIGs implementing activities	Pr re
KAPP	Covers both Tana River and Tana Delta district and cost not known	2006	No. of CIGs implementing activities No. of value addition projects initiated	Pr re
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1.6	2006	No. of groups supported with the grant No. of income generating activities initiated	Pr re
Preparation of Minijila	3	2008-2012	Approved Minijila PDP	Pr

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.) m	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Physical Development Plan							TRCC: Funding
Preparation of Local Part Development Plan for Tarasaa	1.5	2008-2012	Approved Tarasaa local PDP	PDP	Tana River County Council	Government of Kenya	<i>Ministry of Lands</i> : provision of technical staff; TRCC: Funding
Preparation of Local Part Development Plan for Kipini	1.5	2008-2012	Approved Tarasaa local PDP	PDP	Tana River County Council	Government of Kenya	<i>Ministry of Lands</i> : provision of technical staff; TRCC: Funding
Witu II Phase II settlement scheme	10	2008-2012	No. of plot allocation	Progress reports	Ministry of Lands	Government of Kenya	<i>Ministry of Lands</i> : Provision of technical staff; <i>Provincial Administration</i> : community mobilization and overall leadership; <i>settlers</i> : squatter identification
Ndera Integrated Agricultural Development Project local part development plan		2008-2012	Approved Ndera PDP	Progress reports	Ministry of Lands	Garsen Development Fund Government of Kenya	Ministry of Lands: Provision of technical staff; Provincial Administration: community mobilization and overall leadership Community: funding
Regularize settlement in Idsowe	10m	2008-2012	No. of squatters settled	Progress reports	Ministry of lands	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Lands: Provision of technical staff; Provincial Administration: community mobilization and overall leadership; settlers: squatter identification
Individual land rights in Kipini, Kone Mansa, Ozi, Chara, Wachu Oda, Kipao, Ndera, Mwina, Salama, Assa, Galili, Shirikisho	30	2008-2012	No. of people settled	Progress reports	Ministry of lands	Government of Kenya	<i>Ministry of Lands</i> : Provision of technical staff; <i>Provincial Administration</i> : community mobilization and overall leadership; <i>settlers</i> : squatter identification
Out growers identification-Mat International Sugar Zone	1	Dec 2008	No. of people settled and issued with title deeds	Progress reports	Ministry of Lands	Mat. International	<i>Ministry of Lands</i> : Provision of technical staff; <i>Provincial Administration</i> : community mobilization and overall

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							leadership; settlers: squatter identification
Ngao land adjudication	1.2	June 2009	No. of people settled and issued with title deed	Progress reports	Ministry of Lands	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Lands: Provision of technical staff; Provincial Administration: community mobilization and overall leadership; settlers: squatter identification
Kilelengwani Market survey	0.99	June 2009	No. of plots surveyed and demarcated	Progress reports	Ministry of Local Government	Government of Kenya	Ministry of Lands: Provision of technical staff; Provincial Administration: community mobilization and overall leadership; Community: application for the plots

4.2.2 Trade Industry and Tourism

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of Garsen Cultural Centre	20	2008-2012	Cultural centre constructed and no. of botanical gardens established	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Department of State for National Heritage	Government of Kenya	GoK- Provision of funds MoPW- provision of BQs and supervision of works
Renovation of Ruins of the Ancient Cultures	To be determined after assessment	2008-2012	No. of tourist destination sites rehabilitated	Progress reports	Department of Heritage	Government of Kenya	GoK- Provision of funds MoPW- provision of BQs and supervision of works Communities and National Museum of Kenya- Protection of the ruins

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Roads							
Tarmacking of Garsen Hola Road	2,300	2008-2012	No. of KM tarmacked	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya	GoK/Partners-provision of funds Ministry of Roads-technical supervision
Resealing of	300	2008-	No. of KM	Progress	Department of	Government	GoK/Partners-provision of

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Malindi-Garsen Road		2012	resealed	reports	Roads	of Kenya	funds Ministry of Roads-technical supervision
Graveling of Ozi-Manono Road	40	2008-2012	No. of KM gravelled	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya	GoK/Partners-provision of funds
Gravelling of Gamba-Kitere Road	120	2008-2012	No. of KM gravelled	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya	GoK/Partners-provision of funds Ministry of Roads-technical supervision
Kilelengwani -Kau Road	10	2008-2012	No. of KM maintained	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Garsen CDF LATF CDTF Government of Kenya	CDF/LATF/CDTF/Kenya Roads Board: provision of funds
Construction of Bridges Tarasaa-Ngao Road	6	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya	CDF/LATF/CDTF/Kenya Roads Board: provision of funds GoK/Partners-provision of funds Ministry of Roads-technical supervision
Opening of Kipini Mpeketoni Road and other Surveyed Roads within Witu Settlement Scheme	20	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF LATF	CDF/LATF/CDTF/Kenya Roads Board: provision of funds GoK/Partners-provision of funds Ministry of Roads-technical supervision
Maintenance of classified roads within the district	17	2008	No. of KM maintained	Progress reports	Department of Roads	Government of Kenya	Kenya Roads Board: funding
Energy							
Extension of Rural Electricity to Kilelengwani, Ozi, Kone Mansa, Chara, Oda, Golbanti and Kipao	1,200	2008-2012	No. of centres with electricity	Progress reports	Department of Energy	Government of Kenya	KPLC-implementation CDF-funding
Extension of Electricity to Idsowe	Cost not known	2008	No. of households electrified	Progress reports	KPLC	Government of Kenya	Provincial Administration: community mobilization
Installation of a stand Alone Generator in Kipini	1.3	2007-2008	No. of people benefiting from the generator	Progress reports	Garsen CDF	Garsen CDF Lutheran Mission	Kenya Power and Lighting Company: technical guidance on wiring Lutheran Mission: funding the district Provincial Administration: community mobilization

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Garsen Rural Water supply	68.5	2008-2012	No. of people served	Progress reports	Coast Water Services Board	Government of Kenya	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel
Ngao Water Supply	60.5	2008-2012	No. of people served	Progress reports	Coast Water Services Board	Government of Kenya	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Oda Water Supply	21.5	2008-2012	No. of people served	Progress reports	Coast Water Services Board	Government of Kenya World Bank	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel
Kipini Water Supply	18.5	2008-2012	No. of people served	Progress reports	Coast Water Services Board WIWA CDF	CDTF	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel
Construction of Boreholes	80	2008-2012	No. of boreholes constructed	Progress reports Design reports	Coast Water Services Board	KWAHO Kenya Red Cross UNICEF Government of Kenya Garsen CDF	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel NWPCP, W.S.T.F.KWAHO, REDCROSS, UNICEF/GoK-funds
Construction of Pans	55	2008-2012	No. of Pans constructed	Progress reports Design reports	Coast Water Services Board	Government of Kenya World Bank Garsen CDF UNICEF	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel NWPCP, W.S.T.F.KWAHO, REDCROSS, UNICEF/GoK-funds
Construction of Roof Catchment	15	2008-2012	No. of roof catchments constructed	Progress reports Design reports	Coast Water Services Board	KWAHO Kenya Red Cross UNICEF Government of Kenya Garsen CDF UNICEF	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel NWPCP, W.S.T.F.KWAHO, REDCROSS, UNICEF GoK-funds
Closure of Brooks	20	2008-2012	No. of brooks closed	Progress reports Design reports	N.W.C.P.C	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF UNICEF	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel NWPCP, W.S.T.F.KWAHO, REDCROSS, UNICEF GoK-funds
Construction of Kurawa Water Project	6	2008-2012	No. of people served	Progress reports Design reports	C.W.S.B	Government of Kenya	Water department and CWSB to provide funds and personnel NWPCP, W.S.T.F.KWAHO, REDCROSS, UNICEF GoK-funds
Golbanti Idsowe, Danisa, Bilisa, Baomo, Kibusu minor irrigation schemes	15	2008-2012	No. of minor irrigation schemes opened No. of Ha opened	Progress reports Design reports Regular reports	Irrigation and drainage department	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF UNICEF	GoK Donors-funds Community-community participation Social services- registration of groups; WARMA-registration of WUA Provincial administration-community mobilization

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Ongoing Establishment of Minor Irrigation Schemes at Mnazini and Ndera	7	2008-	No. of Ha opened under irrigation	Progress reports	Irrigation and drainage department	Garsen CDF Government of Kenya	CDF, Ministry of Water and Irrigation: funding Provincial administration: community mobilization Community: Farming

4.2.5 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Education Sub-Sector							
Mobile School Project for Pastoral Communities	5 m	2008-2012	No. of mobile schools established	Progress reports	Department of Special programmes	World Bank	MoE-provision of teachers
Equipping of Schools with IT Facilities	45	2008-2012	No. of schools equipped with IT materials	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya African Union	Ministry of Information-IT policy guidance Ministry of Energy-electrification of schools
Construction of 136 Classrooms in Targeted Schools	47.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed and equipped with furniture	Progress report	Department of Education	Government of Kenya Garsen Constituency Development Fund CDTF TRCC World Vision	DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works CDF, TRCC, CDTF, Ministry of Education-Funding
Construction of 590 VIP Toilets for Primary Schools	29.5	2008-2012	No. of toilets constructed	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya UNICEF Garsen CDF	DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works MoH-Policy guidance on public health CDF, TRCC, CDTF, Ministry of Education-Funding UNICEF/GoN-to provide funds
Construction of 5 Dormitories for Boarding wings of Approved Primary	7.5	2008-2012	No. of dormitories constructed	Progress report	Department of Education	Garsen CDF CDTF Tana River County Council Government of Kenya	DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works CDF, TRCC, CDTF,

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Schools						World Vision	Ministry of Education-Funding
Renovation of 50 No. Classrooms existing in Targeted Primary Schools	5	2008-2012	No. of classrooms renovated	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya US Marine Garsen CDF	CDF, TRCC,CDTF, Ministry of Education-Funding; DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works
Construction of 47 No. Kitchens for SFP	28.2	2008-2012	No. of school kitchens constructed	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya. US Marine Garsen CDF UNICEF	DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works CDF, TRCC,CDTF, Ministry of Education-Funding
Construction of 47 No. food stores	4.7	2008-2012	No. of school stores constructed	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya US Marine Garsen CDF UNICEF	DWO-provision of BQs and supervision of the works CDF, TRCC,CDTF, Ministry of Education-Funding
Construction and Rehabilitation of Classrooms ongoing in various Primary Schools	16.97	2005-	No. of classrooms constructed No. of classrooms rehabilitated. No. of desks supplied	Progress reports	Department of Education	Government of Kenya US Marine Garsen CDF CDTF, World Vision	CDF, CDTF, World Vision, LATF, Ministry of Education: Funding

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Installation of Computer, Faxes, Photocopiers and connection to internet	2 m	2008-2012	No. of office equipment purchased	Progress reports	Department of Information	Government of Kenya	GoK and donors-provision of funds
District Database	0.5 m	2008-2012	No. of office equipment purchased	Progress reports	Department of Statistics	Government of Kenya	Gok and donors-provision of funds

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Strengthening of the Rural Press	To be determined by KNA	2008-2012	No. of copies disseminated (Sauti ya Pwani)	Progress reports	Department of Information	Government of Kenya	GoK and donors-provision of funds
Production of the District abstract	To be determined by KNBS	2008-2012	No. of abstracts published	Progress reports	Department of Statistics	Government of Kenya	GoK and donors-provision of funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of District Headquarters complex	760	2008-2012	Construction of district headquarters complex	Progress reports	Department Roads and Public works	Government of Kenya	All sector-allocation of funds
Construction of Divisional Headquarters at Garsen and Kipini	To be determined after surveys	2008-2012	Construction of district headquarters complex	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Government of Kenya	All sector-allocation of funds
Upgrading Kipini and Oda Police Posts to Police Stations	To be determined after surveys	2008-2012	No. of police posts upgraded	Progress reports	District Security Committee	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF	Community-construction of staff houses CDF –funding
Establishment of police posts in every Location	To be determined after surveys	2008-2012	No. of Police Posts upgraded	Progress reports	District Security Committee	Government of Kenya	Community-construction of staff houses CDF –funding
Construction of chiefs camps in every Location	To be determined after surveys	2008-2012	No. of chiefs camps constructed	Progress reports	District Security Committee	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF	Community-construction of staff houses CDF –funding
Garsen GK prisons	30 million	2008-2012	Construction of GK prison	Progress report	Kenya Prison Service	Government of Kenya	GoK-Provision of funds and other materials
Ongoing construction of D.O.'s office,	N/A	2006-	Construction of D.O.'s office	Progress report	Community	Government of Kenya Garsen	Development Partners: funding

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
Tarasaa						CDF	
Renovation of Garsen Court House	N/A	2007-	Renovation of court house	Progress reports	Judiciary Department	Government of Kenya	Maendeleo ya Wanawake: Land ladies

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
Coordination monitoring and evaluation	5	2008-2012	No. of meetings held; No. of DAMERs produced; No. of participatory monitoring and evaluation sessions held.	Annual progress reports DAMER Minutes	Planning Department	Government of Kenya	Community-continuous monitoring of projects Technical DMEC-carrying out monitoring visits
District Information and Documentation centre	0.5	2008-2012	No. of materials purchased; No. of computers, photocopiers, scanners, faxes purchased.	Progress reports	Planning Department	Government of Kenya	GoK and Donors-provision of funds
Construction of a modern market and bus park at Minijila	50	2008-2012	Market and bus park constructed	Progress reports	County Council	Government of Kenya	County Council-land allocation MoR& PW-designs, BQs and supervision of constructions

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
Youth							
Establishment of district youth resource centre	2.8	2008-2012	Youth Resource centre established and equipped	Progress reports	District Youth Office	Government of Kenya	GoK-Provision of funds MoPW-provision of BQs and supervision of

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
							works
Maziwa Youth Polytechnic	1.2	2008-2012	Extension of electricity No. of new courses introduced	Progress reports	District Youth Office	Government of Kenya Garsen CDF	GoK-Provision of funds MoPW-provision of BQs and supervision of works
Ziwani Youth Polytechnic	1.2	2008-2012	Construction of youth polytechnic	Progress report	District Youth Office	Government of Kenya World Bank Garsen CDF	GoK-Provision of funds MoPW-provision of BQs and supervision of works
Kipini Youth Polytechnic	1.2	2008-2012	Construction of youth polytechnic	Progress report	District Youth Office	Government of Kenya World Bank Garsen CDF	GoK-Provision of funds MoPW-provision of BQs and supervision of works
Social Services							
Community Empowerment and Development	4	2008-2012	No. of workshops held	Progress reports	Department of Gender and Children Affairs	Government of Kenya World Vision Y.W.C.A	GoK-Provision of funds
Setting up of Community Structures and Social Development Centre	1.2	2008-2012	No. of committees set up	Progress reports	Department of Gender and Children Affairs	Government of Kenya	GoK-Provision of funds
Construction of 15no. Community Learning and Resource Centres	18	2008-2012	No. of community learning and resources and learning centres constructed and equipped	Progress reports	Department of Gender and Children Affairs	Government of Kenya World Bank Garsen CDF Tana River County Council	GoK and Development Partners-funding GoK-Provision of instructors

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Role of Stakeholder
Sports							
Tana Delta Sports complex	To be determined by the director of sports	2008-2012	Sports complex established	Progress reports	Department of Youth and Sports	Government of Kenya World Bank Garsen CDF Tana River County Council	GoK-Provision of funds

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)

Agriculture and Rural

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Agriculture	Area under food crops (Ha)	4,705	4,752	4,940
	Area under cash crops (Ha)	5,085	5,135	5,391
	No. of people on relief food	34,880	30,520	26,160
	% of farmers using mechanized farming	30	40	60
	% of farmers using certified farm inputs	40	60	80
	% of arable land under irrigation	9.4	12	15
	Population working in agriculture (%)	51.28	65	70
Livestock (2007)	Annual milk production (lts)	500,000	750,000	1,000,000
	Annual beef production (kgs)	150,000	250,000	400,000
	Annual mutton production (kgs)	10,000	15,000	20,000
	Goat meat production (kgs)	35,000	55,000	80,000
	Egg production (trays)	1,500	2,000	2,500
	Honey Production (kgs)	20,000	30,000	45,000
	Annual poultry production (kgs)	2,000	2,500	3,000
	Population working in livestock sub sector	40,000	60,000	75,000
	No. of bee apiaries	30	60	100
	Langstroth	132	332	582
	KTBH	300	400	450
	Log hives	1,200	1,300	1,350
	No. of operational cattle dips	1	13	20
	No. of operational crushes	0	18	27
Fisheries	No. of fish ponds	1	5	8
	Area of fish ponds (M ²)	400	2,000	3,200
	No. of landing beaches	4	4	4
	Fish harvest (Kgs)	613,003	650,000	700,000
	No. of fish markets established	1	2	-
	No. of fishermen	3,000	3,200	3,500

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Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)	
	No. of fish farmers	32	135	195	
	No. of fish octopus Bandas	0	1	2	
Wildlife	No. of KWS camps	3	7	15	
	No. of private wildlife conservancies	1	3	5	
Environment and Natural Resources	Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	2,665	2,800	3,000	
	No. of seedlings raised	35,000	40,000	45,000	
	No. of environmental audits conducted	0	3	5	
	No. of EIAs endorsed	5	3	5	
Cooperative Development and Marketing	No. of active cooperative societies	5	10	20	
Trade and industry	No. of trading centres	5	8	10	
	No. of commercial banks	1	3	5	
	No. of villages banks	0	1	3	
	No. of jua kali associations	1	3	5	
	No. of micro finance institutions	1	3	4	
Human Resource Development					
	ECD gross enrolment rate (%)	84.7	90	95	
	Primary gross enrolment rate (%)	78	85	90	
	Net enrolment rate (%)	64	70	78	
	Transition rates (%)	53.7	60	75	
	Adult literacy rate (%)	21	30	35	
	Ratio of girls to boys (ECD)	101:100	100:100	100:100	
	Ratio of girls to boys (primary)	80:100	90:100	95:100	
	Ratio of girls to boys (secondary)	73:100	80:100	90:100	
	No. of classrooms	327	395	463	
	No. of toilets	590	650	750	
	No. of ECD centres	84	100	120	
	No. of Primary Schools	47	55	60	
	No. of secondary schools	5	7	10	
	Number of ECD teachers	126	140	150	
	No. of primary school teachers	349	429	490	
	No. of secondary school teachers	69	80	96	
	No. of desks	3,743	4,100	4,500	
		Doctor/patient ratio	1:87,201	1:17,440	1:8,720
		Nurse/patient ratio	1:2,642	1:1,453	1:1,090
		HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	2.6	2.1	1.5
Average distance to health facility. km		7	5	3	
% of expectant mother attending ANC		40	60	80	
% of expectant mothers delivering at health facility		23.7	45	55	
% of women over 18 years on contraceptives		25	40	60	
% of children under five fully		82.9	80	90	

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
	immunized			
	Inpatient Malaria morbidity as % of total patient morbidity	16	12	10
	Infant mortality rate/1000	91.3	70/1000	50/1000
	Maternal mortality rate/1000	270	220/1000	180/1000
	No. of hospitals	1	3	5
	No. of health centres	2	5	7
	No. of dispensaries	10	15	28
Special Programmes				
	No. of adult learning centres	25	35	45
	No. of community based organizations trained	60	100	120
	No. of cultural centres established	0	1	3
	No. of youth groups benefiting from youth fund	94	120	150
	No. of youth groups benefiting from other sources of funds	13	20	35
	No. of women groups funded (Women fund)	0	50	100
	No. of sports clubs	0	1	3
	No. of youth polytechnics	1	6	10
Physical infrastructure				
Roads (KM)	Tarmac surface	100	150	250
	Gravel surface	88	154	263
	Earth surface	263	230	180
	% of road network in bad condition	58.3	43.1	36.1
	% of road network in fair condition	19.5	28.8	38.1
	% of road network in good condition	22	28.1	36.1
Energy	No. of households with access to electricity	246	450	750
	No. of trading centres with electricity	2	4	6
	No. of trading centres with electricity (where trade goes on)	1	3	5
	% of households using solar	0.6	2	5
	% of households using firewood/charcoal for cooking	98.9	95	90
Environment, Water and Sanitation				
Water and sanitation	No. of boreholes	10	15	20
	No. of wells	95	122	160
	No. of roof catchments	8	25	60
	No. of earth pans	10	15	20
	Average distance to nearest water point (livestock-KM)	10	7	5
	Average distance to the nearest water point(domestic-	4	3	1

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
	KM)			
	No. of households with access to piped water	231	270	330
	No. of households with access to portable water	1,122	1330	1430
	% of households with latrines	31.9?	40	56.2
Irrigation and drainage	No. of small holder schemes	0	4	8
	No. of farmers	0	200	400
	No. of pump sets	60	75	90
Research Innovation and Technology				
	No. of telephone connections	66	45	30
	% of district covered with cell phone network	40	60	75
	No. of cyber cafés/digital villages	1	5	15
	No. of VHF units	14	20	25
	% of television coverage	2	5	7
Governance Justice Law and Order Sector				
Provincial Administration	No. of divisions	3	3	3
	No. of Locations	15	18	20
	No. of sub-Locations	34	37	40
	No. of Police stations	2	3	5
	No. of police posts	1	4	6
	No. of patrol bases	4	3	2
	No. of AP post	1	3	5
	No. of AP camps	2	8	15
	No. of law courts	0	1	1
	No. of prisons	0	1	1
Electoral Commission of Kenya	No. of registered voters			
	Male	14,395	16,500	20,500
	Female	14,146	16,000	20,000
	Total	28,541	32,500	42,500
	No. of wards	9	11	15
	No. of polling stations	60	70	80