

FOREWORD

The 7th Tana River District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officers (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Tana River DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and Settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Tana River District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Tana River DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning

process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASARPO	Arid and Semi Arid Project
BISP	Bura Irrigation Scheme Programme
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CNSP	Children Needing Special Protection
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Office
DMO	Drought Monitoring Offices
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GASP	German Assisted Settlement Programme
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KENGEN	Kenya Energy Generation
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KTBHs	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWAHO	Kenya Water for Health Organisation
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OOP	Office of the President
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operatives
SDD	Social Dimension of Development
SFP	School Feeding Programme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections

TADECO
TANA REMO
TBAs
TLU
TRCC
UNICEF
VCT
WFP
WMS III

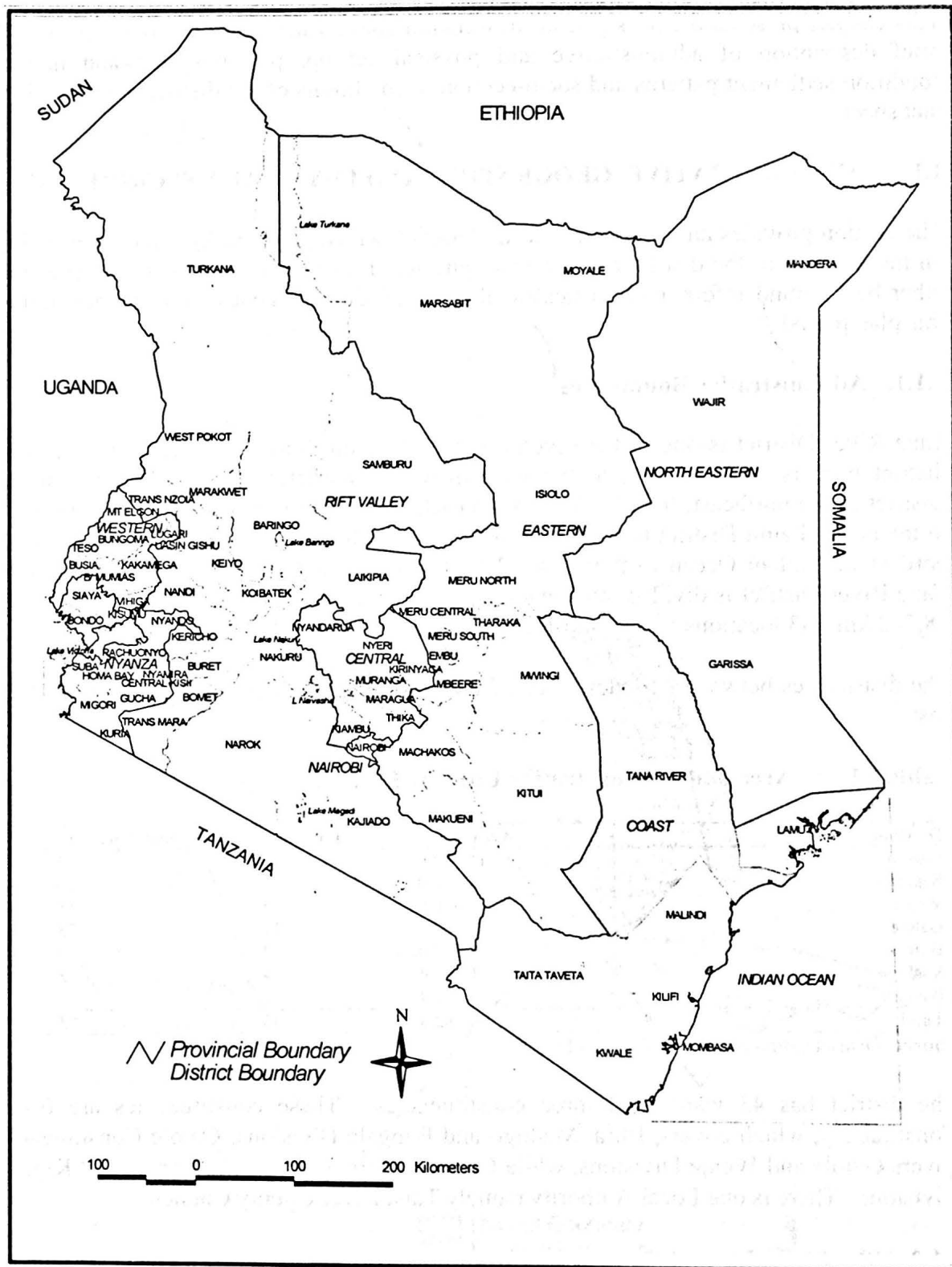
Tana Delta Environmental Conservation Organization
Tana River Environmental Management Programme
Traditional Birth Attendants
Total Livestock Unit
Tana River County Council
United Nation Children's Fund
Voluntary Counselling and Testing
World Food Programme
Welfare Monitoring Survey III

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF TANA RIVER IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background information about Tana River District. It gives a brief description of administrative and physical set up, physiographic and natural condition settlement patterns and socio-economic conditions of the district presented in a fact sheet.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

The section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development of the district during this plan period.

1.1.1. Administrative Boundaries

Tana River District is one of the seven districts that constitute the Coast Province. The district borders Kitui District to the west, Mwingi District to the northwest, Garissa District to the northeast, Ijara District to the east, Meru North District and Isiolo District to the north, Lamu District to the southeast and Malindi District to the southwest. It also borders the Indian Ocean to the south. The district has a coastal strip of about 35km. Tana River District is divided into seven (7) administrative divisions with a total area of 38,782 km²; 43 locations and 93 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1.

The district lies between latitudes 0° and 3° south and longitudes 38°30' east and 40°15' east.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Garsen	14,782.0	10	24
Kipini	841.9	5	10
Wenje	556.9	5	11
Galole	9,100.4	11	23
Bura	5,363.0	4	9
Madogo	1,836.4	4	8
Bangale	6,301.4	4	8
Total	38,782.0	43	93

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Hola, 2001

The district has 43 wards and three constituencies. These constituencies are Bura Constituency, which covers, Bura, Madogo and Bangale Divisions; Galole Constituency covers Galole and Wenje Divisions, while Garsen constituency covers Garsen and Kipini Divisions. There is one Local Authority namely Tana River County Council.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The major physical feature in Tana River District is an undulating plain, which is interrupted in a few places by low hills. The main hills are Minjila in Garsen Division, Bilbil in Bura and Madogo. These are the highest points in the district. The land in Tana River District generally slopes south-east wards with an altitude that ranges between 0m along the coast to 200m above the sea level at the top of the mentioned hills.

The River Tana Delta traverses the district from Tharaka District in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south covering a stretch of approximately 500km. As the river traverses the expansive coastal hinterland, it starts to meander in its lower course forming a large basin whose width ranges between 2 – 42km. towards its mouth between Mnazini area and the Indian Ocean, the river creates an extensive delta, which is characterized by wetlands.

The extensive delta created by River Tana presents great potential for agricultural development in the district. It is a natural habitat to an enormously diverse flora and fauna, which forms an ideal ecosystem for promotion of tourism. It also provides grazing areas during the dry seasons 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.

Besides the Tana River, there are several seasonal rivers in the district. These are found in the area west of River Tana in northeastern part of the district. Popularly known as "lagas", these rivers flow in a west-east direction from Kitui, Makueni and Mwingi Districts draining into River Tana and eventually into the Indian Ocean. Their beds support livestock as well as wildlife during the dry season as they retain water when there is no water elsewhere. They are the best sites for shallow wells and sub-surface dams as well as earth pans. However, these lagas are also major bottlenecks to road transport as they cut off roads during rainy seasons making the district virtually land locked at such times.

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. Rainfall is low, bimodal and erratic. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 300mm and 500mm. Long rains occur in April and May while short rains occur in October and November. November is the wettest month. Rainfall in Tana River District is of convectional type.

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. High rainfall at the coast supports crop production especially around Kipini where cash crops like cashew nuts, cotton, mangoes and food crops like bananas, maize etc, are grown. The dry climate in the hinterland can only support nomadic pastoralism. Average annual temperatures are about 30⁰C and along the coast there is humid conditions.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The residents of Tana River District are from the tribe of Pokomo, Orma, Wardei, Somalis, Malakote, Munyoyaya, Wata, Bajuni and Mijikenda and among others. Bura and Hola Irrigation Scheme is a settlement scheme where different tribes are settled.

Pokomos, Munyoyaya, Malakote and Mijikenda are engaged in farming activities while the Orma, Wardei and Somalis are mainly engaged in livestock keeping. Bajuni, Malakote and Pokomos are engaged in small-scale fishing and live in villages of approximately 500 households. Most of the villages are found along the River Tana where farming is favourable.

The pastoralist communities are mainly found in the hinterland of the district. They live in villages called 'Manyattas' with an average village comprising 150 households. They are mainly concentrated in areas where there are watering points (dams, wells and boreholes) and pasture. This has greatly influenced the settlement patterns in the district and has resulted in over-utilization of the water points in the hinterland and frequent migration from the northern divisions of Bangale, Madogo, Bura and Galole, to the southern divisions of Kipini and Garsen. During the dry season, there is concentration of settlements at the delta. The pastoralists move back to the northern divisions during the rainy season.

Insecurity has forced most communities in the district to live together for protection. The communities tend to settle in places where there are government institutions and there is security. Most of these places are district, divisional, locational and sub locational headquarters.

Table 1.2. Population Density Projections by Division

Divisions	1999	2002
Bangale	2	2.2
Madogo	12	13.3
Bura	6	6.6
Wenje	23	35.5
Garsen	4	4.4
Kipini	19	21
District	5	5.5

Source: District Planning Unit, Hola, 2001

The district is generally sparsely populated mainly due to harsh climatic conditions exemplified by low and erratic rainfall and high temperatures.

Table 1.2. shows that average population density in Tana River District is estimated at 5 persons per square kilometres, but within the district there is significant variation in spatial distribution, the key factor being water availability. Thus the highest population concentration is at Garsen (55,844) Galole (37,829) and Bura (31,266) Divisions. Population densities also vary from 25.5 persons per square kilometre in Wenje to 2.2 persons per square kilometer in Bangale in 2002.

The poverty level in Tana River District is very high and droughts have played a major role in this condition. It is estimated that 72 per cent of the total population in the district live below the poverty line. They cannot afford the basic needs such as food. These people are concentrated along the river and in the irrigation schemes of Hola, Bura and Gamba. There are also pockets of poor people in the hinterland mainly among the pastoralist communities. Most of these people do not have any livestock and depend on relief food and charitable donations.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet presents information on key variables in Tana River District. These variables include various socio-economic issues. This information is the basis on which the district development priorities, strategies and targets are based. The information

provides baseline data for the preparations of the Plan, and also the bench marks for evaluation of the implementation 2002 – 2008 District Plan. The data also provide information that can be used in project and programme planning at district and sub-district levels.

Area (Km²)	
Total area	38,782
Arable area	8,870
Non-arable area	29,912
Water mass	35
Gazetted forest	21.82
Urban area	3,850
Topography and Climate	
Attitude (m):	
Lowest	0m
Highest – Bilbil and Minjila	200m
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm):	
Name of Station:	
Hola	351.1
Bura	478.7
Wenje	208.7
Garsen	297.2
Mnazini	471.9
Tarasa	400.7
Salama	553.4
Rainfall by season (mm):	
Short rains October – December	220-290
Long rains March – May	300-500
Average rainfall (mm)	397
Highest temperature (January-March) °C	38.5
Lowest temperature (June – July) °C	20.6
Temperature average °C	30.0
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size (2002)	200,326
Population Structure	
Total number of males	100,343
Total number of females	99,983
Female/male sex ratio	1:1
Total number of youths (15-25):	
Male	21,766
Female	23,732
Total	45,498
Population of primary school going age (6-13 yrs):	
Male	24,839
Female	23,485
Total	48,324
Population of secondary school going age (14-17):	
Male	9,946
Female	9,987
Total	19,533
Total labour force (15-64 yrs):	
Male	48,190
Female	50,746
Total	98,936
Dependency ratio	100:102
Population growth rate	3.4%
Density (Pop/Km²)	
Highest density - Wenje Division	25.5
Lowest density - Bangale Division	2.2
Average density	5.5

Rural Population:		
	At the start of plan period 2002	182,668
	At the end of plan period 2008	224,004
Number of urban centres		2
Urban Population:		
Garsen		5,511
Hola		11,575
Crude birth rate		41/1000
Crude death rate		23/1000
Infant mortality rate		66/1000
Under five mortality rate		80/1000
Life expectancy - (years)		53
Total fertility rate(per woman)		3.2
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total no. of households		36,177
Average households size		5
Number of female headed households		10,130
No. of disabled :		2,614
Male		
Female		1,096
Total		1,518
Children needing special protection (HIV/AIDS orphans and others)		37,944
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)		72%
Contribution to national poverty (percentage)		0.835%
Average household incomes:		
Sectoral contribution to household income (%):		
Agriculture & livestock		86%
Rural self-employment		2%
Wage employment		2.63%
Urban self-employment		6%
Co-operative		2%
Other		1.37%
No. of unemployed (15-64 yrs)		36,039
Agriculture Sector		
Average farm size (small scale)		2.0 acres
Total number of farms (small scale)		22,130
Average farm size (large scale)		0
Total acreage (large scale farms)		0
Area under main food crops produces (Ha):		
	Cotton	249
	Maize	885
	Rice	257
	Cow peas	249
	Bananas	628
Area under main cash crop produces (Hectares):		
	Mango	1,551
	Cotton	63
	Coconut	284
	Others	402
Total acreage under food crop (acres)		6,092.5
Total acreage under cash crop (acres)		2,300.0
Main storage facilities (on farm)		National cereals and produce board
Population working in the agriculture sector		154,910
Total number of ranches		9
Average size of ranches (acres)		75,000
Main livestock breeds (numbers):		
Cattle indigenous		368,400
Goats indigenous		364,900
Sheep indigenous		279,000
Land carrying capacity (acres/TLU)		

	Dry	15
	Wet	37.5 – 50
Population working in the livestock sector		100,000
Main species of fish catch (Tons)		
	Mudfish	143
	Prawns	8
	Lug fish	21
	Tilapia	17
Population of fish farmers		1,363
No. of fish ponds		2
No. of gazetted landing beaches		4
No. of fish traders		800
Main Forest Products		
Size of gazetted non-forests (Ha)		330,876
Posts (tonnes)		84
Timber (tonnes)		15
% of people engaged in forest related activities		1.1
Cooperatives		
Number of active cooperatives by type:		
SACCO		3
Agriculture and livestock marketing		3
Consumer		4
Total		10
Key cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years (dormant)		23
Total Registered Members by type		
Livestock marketing		33
Consumer		310
Ranching		106
Urban Sacco		1,319
Total Turnover by Type (Kshs)		
Livestock marketing		108,000
Consumer		269,000
Ranching		3,831,500
Urban Sacco		3,691,000
Total		7,869,500
Total share capital		56,780,670
Total number of employees		26
Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		1,717
Number of households with access to potable water		9,717
Number of permanent rivers		1
Number of wells		103
Number of protected springs		0
Number of boreholes		27
Number of pans		8
Number of households with roof catchments		203
Number of 'lagas'		4
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		1.22
Number of VIP latrines		5,318
Education Facilities		
Pre-Primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		183
Total enrolment rates		
	Boys	27%
	Girls	62%
Total dropout rates by sex (%)		
	Boys	12%
	Girls	13%
	Average	12.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:48
Average years of school attendance		4

Primary			
Number of primary schools	113		
Total enrolment rates by sex: (%)	Boys	50.5%	
	Girls	37.2%	
	Average	43.85%	
Teacher/student ratio	1:20		
Average years of school attendance by sex:	Boys	8	
	Girls	10	
Secondary			
Number of secondary schools	9		
Total enrolment by sex:	1,048 (11%)		
	Male		
	Female	952 (10.3%)	
Total dropout rates by sex:	31		
	Male		
	Female	30	
Teacher/student ratio	1:17		
Average years of school attendance			
Male	4		
Female	6		
Tertiary			
Number of other training institutions			
Polytechnics	4		
Non-formal education	4		
Adult Literacy			
Number of adult literacy classes	84		
Enrolment by sex:	290		
	Male		
	Female	1,298	
	Total	1,588	
Dropout rates by sex:	67		
	Male		
	Female	50	
Literacy levels by sex (percentage):	48%		
	Male		
	Female	31%	
Health			
Three most prevalent diseases – 2000 cases			
Malaria	9,004		
Respiratory tract infection	7,428		
Skin disease	21,417		
Doctor/patient ratio	1:95,500		
Hospitals	2		
Health centres	5		
Dispensaries	36		
Clinics	14		
Total	57		
Average distance to the nearest health facility (km)*	50		
Energy			
Number of households with electricity connections (Generators)	180		
Number of trading centres with electricity	2		
% rural households using solar power	0.1		
% households using firewood/charcoal	98.8		
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	1.0		
Transport Facilities			
Total kilometres of roads by division:			
Division	Murrum	Earth	Bitumen
Wenje	95.85	--	--

Galole	183.75	64.5	--
Garsen	125.1	--	105.6
Bura	42.3	3	104
Madogo	73.7	--	30
Bangale	14.7	--	95.2
Kipini	16.2	16.6	
Total	551.6	83.1	334.8
Total length of railway line and number of stations	0		
Number of ports including inland container depots (ICD)	0		
Number of airports and airstrips	3		
Number of waterways	4		
Number of public service vehicles (PSVs)	31		
Communication			
Number of households with telephone connections:			
Hola market centre	146		
Bura Tana	38		
Garsen	26		
Wenje	1		
Madogo	12		
Total	223		
Number of private organizations with telephone connections:			
Hola	53		
Bura Tana	11		
Wenje	0		
Garsen	18		
Madogo	3		
Bangale	0		
Total	85		
No. of public organizations with telephone connections			
Hola	93		
Bura	27		
Wenje	0		
Garsen	18		
Madogo	6		
Bangale	1		
Total	145		
Mobile service coverage	0		
Number of post/sub post offices	6		
Number of telephone booths	31		
Number of cyber cafes	3		
Trade, Commerce and Tourism			
Number of trading centres	10		
Number of hotels (lower and middle class)	102		
Number of tourist class hotels	2		
Main attractions	Wildlife and primates		
Number of licensed hotels by county council	104		
Number of licensed businesses	1,015		
Total types of informal sector enterprises	6		
Banks and Financial Institutions			
Number of banks	1		
Volume of credit provided (Kshs)	53,406,985		
Number of other financial institutions	0		
Number of micro-finance institutions (MFIS)	2		
Information Technology			
Number of computers in the district	14		
Number of computers with E-mail service	4		

The first part of the report discusses the current situation in the country, highlighting the challenges and opportunities. It notes that the economy has shown signs of recovery, but there are still significant issues to be addressed, particularly in the areas of infrastructure and social services.

The second part of the report focuses on the development challenges and cross-cutting issues that need to be addressed in the coming years.

The third part of the report provides a detailed analysis of the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues, including infrastructure, human resources, and environmental sustainability.

The fourth part of the report discusses the policy recommendations and the role of the government and the private sector in addressing these challenges.

The fifth part of the report provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The major development challenges and cross-cutting issues are discussed in this chapter. These include infrastructure, human resources, and environmental sustainability.

Infrastructure is a key challenge for the country, as it is essential for economic growth and social development. The current infrastructure is outdated and inadequate, particularly in the areas of roads, bridges, and public transport. This has led to high transport costs and long travel times, which are a major barrier to trade and investment.

Human resources are another major challenge. The country has a large and young population, but there is a significant skills gap. The education system is not providing the necessary skills and knowledge for the labor market. This has led to high unemployment rates and low productivity. The government needs to invest in education and training to improve the quality of the workforce.

Environmental sustainability is also a major challenge. The country has a rich natural resource base, but it is being degraded by unsustainable practices. Deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution are major threats to the environment. The government needs to implement policies and regulations to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the major challenges posed during the implementation of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. It also gives a situation analysis of the projects and programmes implemented, their constraints and sets the prevailing environment in which 2002-2008 District Development Plan will be implemented. The chapter also shows the linkages between the District Development Plan and other policy documents, and closes with an analysis of the major challenges and cross cutting issues such as HIV AIDS, disaster management, gender and security.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The main focus for the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was to achieve industrialization for sustainable development. This was in line with the Sessional Paper Number 1 of 1996 on industrialization, in which Kenya aimed at attaining the status Newly Industrial country by the year 2020.

To achieve the Plan objectives, various strategies were developed, which included: investment in physical infrastructure whose thrust was improvement of roads, electricity supply, provision of water to towns such as Hola, Madogo, Ngao and Garsen and improvement of transport and telecommunication infrastructure.

The implementation of these priorities was however modest. The proposal to supply electricity to major market centres in the district was not realized due to lack of funds. The Malindi- Hola Road (B8), which was, then under construction is yet to be completed. The 89 km stretch is still outstanding.

The executed programmes included Hola-Wayu-Waldena Road, and the maintenance of Hola Airstrip. Others are extension of postal and telecommunication services to Garsen Tarasaa, Ngao and Bura.

In Human Resources Development, the major focus was mainly the reduction of illiteracy, reduction in the school dropout rates, establishment of schools for nomadic children and promotion of technical curriculum with special emphasis on girl child education. However, the achievement was insignificant because priorities shifted to emergency programmes due to persistent drought and inadequate funding. The constraints that faced youth training programmes such as poor pay, lack of teaching materials and poor physical facilities was a bottleneck to acquisition of appropriate technical skills.

In an attempt to develop local raw materials for industrialization, the Coast Development Authority proposed a fruit processing plant that was to use locally available raw materials such as mangoes. However, this was not implemented because of lack of investors. The cotton industry in the district did not recover as a result of the collapse of Hola and Bura Irrigation Schemes. However by the end of the Plan period, attempts were being made to revive Bura Irrigation Scheme. If implemented, this programme will help alleviate the current hardcore poverty in the district.

In an endeavour to improve marketing systems, the major focus in this Plan period was improvement of marketing of agriculture and livestock products through efficient

communication system, establishment of processing facilities. Livestock Marketing Council was formed with the purpose of organizing of livestock market by connecting livestock owners to major consuming markets. The proposal to improve accessibility to credit was to be done through organizing the communities and sensitising them on ways and means of obtaining credit. The plan also proposed credit management training to reduce incidences of loan defaulting rates.

During the plan period the Coast ASAL Programme through the Department of Culture and Social Services conducted some credit management training and group organization, even though there was no credit facility available during the plan period. There have been recent attempts to provide credit to various women groups by a number of non-governmental organizations including Women Concern. On improvement of security, the major focus during the plan was to strengthen security surveillance, promote peace and reconciliation committees and introduction of community policing through the Kenya Police Reserve (KPR). Considerable resources were expected on this issue due to its crosscutting nature and the general welfare of the communities.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

In the 1997-2001 Plan, 93 projects were proposed. However, only 14 projects were fully implemented while 13 were partially implemented. Government, NGOs and communities, through cost sharing implemented these projects. The district implementation rate was less than 30 per cent. Table 2.1 shows the implementation status of the district during the plan period. The projects were mainly focused on poverty reduction and rapid industrialization.

Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation Status, 1997 – 2001

Department	No. of Proposed Projects	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status	Total Expenditure on Projects Implemented (Kshs.)
Health	6	4	25	4.33m
Education	13	3	10	2.58 m
Roads	9	4	27	894 m
Water	5	3	43	13.5m
Agriculture	8	3	40	52.39m
Social Services	4	1	15	4.51m
Livestock	3	2	35	890,000
Probation	3	1	64	800,000
T.R.C.C.	4	2	47	73,000
C.D.A	9	0	0	-
Co-operative	4	0	0	-
O.O.P	3	0	0	-
Energy	2	0	0	-
Forest	4	0	0	-
Technical Training	2	0	0	-
Prisons	2	0	0	-
Fisheries				
Trade	4	10	30	-
Lands and Settlement	3			-
Land Adjudication	5	4	5	
Survey Physical Planning				
Total	93	27	29	79,959,730

Source: District Planning Team, Hola, 2001

Because of recurrent drought, effects of El-Nino rains, and collapse of major irrigation

schemes of Hola, Bura and Gamba, other emergency projects outside the Plan were implemented during the Plan period. Arid Lands Resource Management Project, Coast ASAL, UNICEF and other non-governmental organizations mainly carried out these projects.

Emergency Operation Programme was established in the district, whose major purpose was to address the immediate intervention for drought through relief distribution and emergency provision of water. Activities under this programme involved drought management, conflict resolution and management, rapid response, marketing and infrastructure and community development. These activities were implemented at a total cost of Kshs. 14,465,120. On El-Nino effect, there were 4 projects, which were undertaken. These were Hola-Wayu road, rehabilitation of Hola and Ngao hospital, rehabilitation of Wayu and Mulanjo dispensaries and rehabilitation of Garsen and Oda water supplies.

Lessons Learnt: For effective planning and implementation all the stakeholders should be involved and contribute to the planning process.

When preparing future plans, there is need to consider emergencies like drought, accidents, fire and other disasters. Co-ordination at district and sector levels should be strengthened. This will put all stakeholders on board when planning and implementing project. This can be through formation of District Planning and Implementation Teams.

Communities should be mobilized to take a leading role in prioritising projects, planning and implementation. Participation and ownership should be enhanced.

There should be a direct link between planning and funding so that what is planned is implemented. This effort is supplied through the introduction of PRSP/MTEF.

For effective plans there is need to update the information in the district through frequent surveys and regular monitoring and evaluation.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The previous attempts to address development challenges through district planning have not been very successful due to the weak linkages between districts planning and national planning. This has made planning at the district less effective as was envisaged under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. As a result, the enthusiasm that allowed the adoption of the strategy is diminishing.

To correct this position the government introduced a participatory planning process through Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper district consultative forums. These consultations brought together all stakeholders at national, regional, district and community levels. The result of this exercise was a list of priority areas, core cross cutting issues and thematic concerns in each district that require attention in order to reduce poverty. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultation process resulted in a short-term three-year plan covering 2001 to 2003. The priorities and issues raised in the PRSP have been incorporated into this District Development Plan. The Plan, whose theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty

Reduction” will put emphasis on effective utilization and management of the available resources through identification of the most appropriate and sustainable priorities, programmes and strategies.

The Plan is prepared to serve as a medium term linkage between the 3 years PRSP/MTEF and the 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan. It has set the priorities and strategies that will enable the district to realize sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in mid term in line with the national goal of eradicating poverty by 2015.

The Plan has incorporated the programmes by Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs and the local private sector. In addition, Community Action Plans have been identified and reflected under different sectoral programmes and projects. This is expected to go along way towards ensuring ownership of the plan among the communities and strengthening their participation during the implementation process.

While the National Development Plan 2002-2008 identified the macro economic strategies necessary for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, this DDP has identified the specific micro programmes, priorities and strategies that are geared towards addressing the overall theme at the community level. In identifying these strategies, this Plan has taken due cognisance of the major sectoral plans exemplified in various master plans, and sessional plans such as; National Water Master Plan, Tourism Master Plan, National Food Policy, Sessional Paper on HIV/AIDS, Sessional Paper on Small Scale and Jua Kali Sector, and National Environmental Action Plan.

Every effort has been made to integrate activities at different levels and participation from all stakeholders involved in addressing this twin-pronged objective of sustainable growth and poverty reduction during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The section is concerned with major development challenges and cross cutting issues that need to be addressed to realise the district goal of economic growth and poverty reduction. The challenges and issues include the population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management and insecurity. This section ties up issues on the district resource potential given in chapter one and development priorities, constraints and strategies covered in chapter three.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The Population and Housing Census of 1999 reported a population of 180,901 persons an increase of 52,475 or 40 per cent over the inter censual period. The district therefore has one of the highest growth rates of 3.4 per cent. Although the population density is indicated as fewer than 10 persons per square kilometre the utility of economic resources in the district make population dynamics a major issue in the district given the delicate ecosystem.

The district population (Table 2.2) is set to rise from the 180,901 in 1999 to 200,326 in 2002, and 245,660 persons by 2008. In a district where 72 per cent are living below poverty line, such a massive increase in population is bound to raise concern. In the last

10 years the district has been on the permanent food relief recipient list of the Kenya Government, multilateral development agencies as well as local and international NGOs. This rapid population growth will further aggravate the already precarious food security situation in the district.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts 1999 – 2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	16,120	15,608	17,851	17,284	19,107	18,500	20,451	19,802	21,891	21,195
5-9	14,314	13,860	15,851	15,348	16,966	16,428	18,160	17,584	19,438	18,822
10-14	13,550	12,450	15,005	13,787	16,061	14,757	17,191	15,795	18,401	16,907
15-19	10,304	10,864	11,410	12,031	12,213	12,877	13,073	13,783	13,993	14,753
20-24	7,463	8,145	8,264	9,020	8,846	9,654	9,468	10,334	10,135	11,061
25-29	5,928	7,023	6,565	7,777	7,026	8,324	7,521	8,910	8,050	9,537
30-34	4,447	4,964	4,925	5,497	5,271	5,884	5,642	6,298	6,039	6,741
35-39	4,229	4,301	4,683	4,763	5,013	5,098	5,365	5,457	5,743	5,841
40-44	3,366	3,490	3,727	3,865	3,990	4,137	4,270	4,448	4,571	4,739
45-49	2,587	2,312	2,865	2,560	3,066	2,740	3,282	2,933	3,513	3,140
50-54	2,206	2,251	2,443	2,493	2,615	2,668	2,799	2,856	2,996	3,057
55-59	1,520	1,170	1,683	1,296	1,802	1,387	1,928	1,484	2,064	1,589
60-64	1,467	1,305	1,625	1,445	1,739	1,547	1,861	1,656	1,992	1,772
65-69	871	643	965	712	1,032	762	1,105	816	1,183	873
70-74	718	658	795	729	851	780	911	835	975	894
75-79	382	254	423	281	453	301	485	322	519	345
80+	522	561	578	621	619	665	662	712	709	762
Age NS	619	429	685	475	734	508	785	544	841	583
Total	90,613	90,288	100,343	99,983	107,404	107,018	114,961	114,549	123,050	122,609

Source: District Planning Unit, Hola, 2001

The implication of a rapidly growing population in the district is a major challenge to attainment of economic growth and poverty reduction. The district faces the challenge of expanding production capacity to cope with the population growth. The immediate requirement, however, for any meaningful development remains eradication of poverty among the hardcore poor.

Primary School Going Age (6-13): According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 1999, this age group stood at 43,638 and is projected to increase to 48,324 and 59,260 persons by 2002 and 2008 respectively (Table 2.3).

This population increase will pose a major challenge on the district objective of attaining universal education for all. Already, there is pressure on the existing facilities, which stand at 113 primary schools against a population of 48,324. If the district will not invest heavily to cater for this age group, the present ratio of one school per 427 persons in this age group will worsen. Investment in this sector will divert resources that would have otherwise been invested in other productive sectors.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17): The population in this age group stood at 17,639 in 1999, and is expected to rise to 19,533 and 23,953 persons in 2002 and 2008 respectively (Table 2.3). Though enrolment is low at this level, the district's attempt to increase it will require investment to increase educational facilities from the existing nine secondary schools. Further, investment is required in tertiary institutions to prepare the secondary school graduates for the labour market. More investment is required in HIV/AIDS sensitisation as this is the most vulnerable group. Investment in this area will exert pressure on available district resource envelope.

Labour Force (15-64): This age group stood at 89,342 in 1999 and is expected to rise to 98,934 in 2002 and 121,325 (Table 2.3) persons by the end of the Plan period. This is the economically active group whose increase will require commensurate increase in job creation. This age group constitute 49 per cent of the total population, which gives a dependency ratio of 100:102. This dependency ratio, which is slightly above the burden of dependence in a typical African country, will exert pressure on the available resources thus aggravating the general poverty levels. The HIV/AIDS scourge also affects this age group and a lot will need to be invested in creating awareness among this age group. Any significant loss in numbers through HIV/AIDS will have detrimental effect on the ability of the district to effectively help its resources. The present high unemployment situation will also have to be addressed.

Women in Reproductive Age (15-49): This population stood at 41,099 in 1999 and is expected to increase to 45,512 in 2002 and 55,812 in 2008 (Table 2.3). This age is the single most important determining factor of population growth. If the current total fertility rate of 3.2 and low levels of contraceptive adoption is not improved, the current high population growth rate is expected to be maintained. This age group will require more resources to be invested in maternal and childcare services. This group will pose considerable challenge to the provision of health services within the existing institutional framework of two hospitals, five health centres, thirty-six dispensaries and fourteen private clinics. The high morbidity levels coupled with very low doctor/patient ratio of 1:95,500 makes it very difficult to provide good health care services. Greater effects will also need to be put into family planning activity to raise the current level of contraceptive acceptance and adoption.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	22,430	21,208	24,389	23,489	26,586	25,138	28,457	26,907	30,459	28,800
14-17	8,982	6,657	9,946	9,587	10,646	10,261	11,395	10,983	12,197	11,756
15-49		41,099		45,512		48,715		52,143		55,812
15-64	43,515	45,825	48,190	50,746	51,581	54,317	55,210	58,139	59,095	62,230

Source: District Planning Unit, Hola, 2001

The growing population pressure in the district as a result of rapid population growth is already manifested in frequent clashes between pastorolists and farming communities who occupy the dry season grazing areas as each try to have control over the limited natural resource potential.

2.4.2 Poverty

According to Welfare Monitoring Survey II (WMS II) the incidence of poverty has increased to 53 per cent based on the rural poverty line of Kshs.703 per adult equivalent. Slightly over 47.2 per cent of rural dwellers are classified as poor.

In Tana River District, 72 per cent of the population live below the absolute poverty line. This implies that the majority of the district population are unable to afford the minimum basic needs, which includes food, clothing and shelter. The females constitute 36.3 per cent while males are 36.0 per cent.

Table 2.4 shows poverty levels in the division according to 1999 Population and Housing Census.

Table 2.4 Poverty Levels by Division

Division	Population 1999	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Bangale	14,853	5,613	9	5,201	8	10,814	8
Madogo	21,731	7,740	11	7,701	12	15,457	12
Bura	28,848	10,215	15	10,357	15	20,570	15
Galole	34,948	12,215	20	12,389	18	25,604	20
Wenje	12,686	4,456	6	4,825	17	9,281	7
Garsen	51,592	18,752	30	18,862	28	37,614	28
Kipini	16,243	5,994	9	5,666	10	11,660	10
Total	108,901	64,985	100	66,017	100	131,002	100

Source: District Planning Unit, Hola, 2001

The Table 2.4 gives the spatial distribution of poverty levels in the district according to WMS III. However, the distribution directly correlates to the population concentration. The divisions with fewer populations such as Wenje and Bangale apparently have lowest contribution to the district poverty of 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively while Galole, Bura and Garsen have poverty contribution of 20 per cent, 15 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

According to Welfare Monitory Survey III, a total of 131,002 people in the district live below absolute poverty. This constitutes 72 per cent of the total population in the district. The levels cut across all the divisions.

The major causes of poverty in these divisions and district in general are persistent drought in the whole district, unreliable rainfall, high illiteracy levels as a result of poor and low school enrolment and ignorant, poor agricultural practices due to lack of modern farming technology, equipment and skills. The other causes are poor infrastructure (roads, telephone communication), lack of power supply in the whole district, poor marketing systems, lack of credit facilities, environmental degradation, over exploitation of marine resources, wildlife menace and insecurity in some areas. The collapse of Hola and Bura Irrigation Scheme has increased further the poverty levels in Tana River District.

Unless programmes are set to address the causes of poverty, the trend is likely to increase even beyond 80 per cent. The situation has also been worsened by the persistent drought and increase in tribal clashes, which has led to destruction of crops, livestock and properties.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has become a serious health and development problem Tana River District. The trend is on the increase and most people are succumbing to the pandemic. Table 2.5 shows the analysis and trend of HIV/AIDS.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Prevalence

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (July)
No. of samples screened	235	348	145	223	667	162
No. of samples HIV + (%)	26	35	25	41	88	24
No. Samples HIV +	11	10	17	18.4	14	15
No. of AIDS cases	5	6	14	64	76	33
No. of AIDS deaths	3	4	6	16	37	18

Source: MOH Hola District Hospital, 2001

The Table 2.5 presents conservative estimates of HIV/AIDS status in the district. This is because many cases go unreported and many more are never diagnosed and die at home. If infection rate remains at the present levels, the reported annual mortality rates are likely to exceed 50 in the next one-year. The trends are expected to go up unless there is a serious commitment and participation by all individuals, communities, NGOs, CBOs and government sectors response to the pandemic.

Impact of HIV/AIDS: It is projected that about 15,000 people in the district are HIV positive. The most affected by AIDS are age group 20-45 years. After their deaths, a number of widows, orphans and widowers are being left under the care of extended families especially grandparents.

Due to the low socio-economic status of the people, coupled with the growing number of orphans, widows and widowers, the dependency ratio has gone up with subsequent increase in poverty levels.

School dropout rates and teenage pregnancy are on the increase. This is partly being associated with the AIDS pandemic which forces AIDS orphans out of school. As a result, the orphans look for any other alternative means of survival, which also exposes them to premature sexual involvement and subsequent risk of HIV infection.

Those affected most are the economically active age groups, majority of who are engaged in farming activities and wage employment. Production in agriculture has gone down due to loss of the active labour force, leading to dependence on relief food. There is also an increase in malnutrition because of the poor diet and poor health care.

Hospitals are experiencing an increase in the number of patients with HIV/AIDS related illnesses who are occupying a large proportion of the district bed capacity. The number of patients with tuberculosis is also rising, being the first opportunistic infection in most persons who are HIV positive.

Constraints in HIV/AIDS Management: Many communities have not accepted that AIDS exists. They still believe that they are cursed or bewitched resulting in slow acceptance to change sexual behaviour. They are not willing to practice safe sex. This has been seen from the number of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) being treated in the health facilities.

Attitude to those with HIV/AIDS by relatives, friends and communities in general leaves a lot to be desired. The infected are abandoned, discriminated and receive little care. This gives them room for denial and hatred, leading to promiscuous behaviour and subsequent increase in the infection rate.

The attitude of the church, which is expected to give spiritual care and hope, has not changed much. Most, view AIDS sufferers as being promiscuous and therefore they are reaping what they have sown and do not associate themselves with the infected.

Heads of families still do not have time or willingness to discuss HIV/AIDS with their children. The children are left to discover on their own and most times when it is too late.

Commitment of most leaders in the district remains very low, they have not taken HIV/AIDS seriously as yet and therefore it is not an agenda in most of their forums. They are yet to come out seriously in fighting the pandemic. HIV counselling and testing has not been fully accepted in this district. Those who have knowledge e.g. CORP is yet to maximize on community awareness.

One of the major strategies in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic is the effective management of sexually transmitted diseases. The facilities for protection against HIV/AIDS are distributed all over the district but they are not being utilized to the maximum due to cultural.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The 1999 Population and Housing Census revealed that there was no significant variation in gender (sex) composition in Tana River District. There were 90,613 males who are slightly more than females who are 90,288 or 49.9 per cent of the district population. Analysis of the age cohorts given in the Table 2.2 does not suggest any significant variation either.

The basic gender concerns in the district are therefore related to access to economic assets and cultural practices that act against the female population. One of these is participation of women in decision-making regarding resource use or asset sharing is very minimal.

Women do not participate in some major areas of decision-making. They are not involved fully in some programmes, some of which also affect their lives. For instance they have a big burden of taking care of their families (cooking, collecting water, firewood and working in the farms) yet they are not allowed to contribute to development of water projects and other programmes in which men take a leading role. This is because culture does not give women a chance to make decisions, inherit land etc. In addition they also do not also have access to credit and education facilities. However, women are fully involved in irrigation programmes aimed at alleviating poverty.

The communities prefer educating males to females. This has resulted in child abuse, early marriages and exploitation of women. Thus there is little attention on girl child. The literacy levels of women are therefore very low. However, men provide security for their families, and to some extent contribute to the welfare of their families.

Persistent drought has also affected their small income generating activities exposing them to more poverty and dependency. During this Plan period, every effort will be made to involve women in decision making and encourage them to take positions especially in programmes that have direct impact on their lives such as water projects, alternative fuel programmes, agriculture and livestock programmes.

The district will further make an effort in sensitising the community on drop the need to cultural practices that are detrimental to the development of the girl child such as forced and early marriages, female genital mutilation and discrimination of the girl child in school enrolment. Every effort will be made to start micro finance credit programmes that will provide credit facilities to women to start small-scale enterprises that will economically empower them.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The major disasters, which affected the district, are persistent drought and the recent El-Nino rains. In every year the drought occurs almost for 10 months. The major cause of the drought is unreliable rains.

A lot of resources are used to mitigate the effects of drought. Funds are used to purchase emergency relief food and engage in programmes such as water tankering, which are meant to arrest the situation. The communities take a lot of time in search of food and pasture. This affects the development of other programmes in the district. A lot of livestock die because of lack of water and pasture. The migration of the pastoral community to the south in search of water and pasture increases ethnic tension and pressure on the available resources (water, health facilities)

The El-Nino rains destroyed infrastructure (road and telecommunication systems). Some projects along the river were also swept away by the floodwater. A lot of livestock were lost during that period. The rains also destroyed educational institutions, which had to be rebuilt by the community.

Having experienced these two emergencies the district adopted mitigation measure by forming a Disaster Management Committee. The committee deals with mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

The Arid Lands Resource Management Project was started in the Office of the President as a programme to mitigate the effect of drought in undertaking the following activities; drought monitoring in the whole district institutionalising, early warning systems and rapid response activities e.g. emergency supply of water, drugs, food to the affected communities, emergency operations in the district mainly for distribution of relief food, and drought management programme to address long term effects of drought.

2.4.6 Insecurity

Insecurity has been a major draw back to economic development in the district. Some of cases include, frequent banditry attacks, ethnic clashes and thuggery. Livestock has been stolen; lives lost and houses burnt. This has also increased illiteracy in the district and pressure on health facilities. A large portion of the communities of Tana River District live together in small villages in fear of attacks and this has caused pressure on land leading to rapid degradation and subsequent loss in productivity thereby increasing the poverty levels in the district.

2.4.7 Environmental Conservation and Management

Like other districts, Tana River is also threatened by the environmental degradation. A lot of mangrove forests and riverine forests have been destroyed. These forests are the habitat for the Tana primate. The famous red Colubus monkeys are threatened by the destruction of forests. The affected areas are Kipini, Garsen, Madogo and along the River Tana.

Another environmental concern is the mining of gypsum at Chaldende. A lot of pit holes have been left after mining. The dust has also caused health problems to the people living around the area.

The district has formed the Environment Management Committee, which will address all issues of environmental destruction. The first priority will be to carry an environmental impact assessment and also coordinate environmental activities. The main focus will be on programmes of rehabilitating the degraded areas.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. This is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors and the PRSP and National Development Plan. The chapter sets the development path envisaged for district in the next seven years.

The sectors which are outlined in this chapter are; Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Rapid development of the ASAL areas is necessary for Kenya’s, future agricultural development and poverty reduction. The two key measures in the development of ASAL areas will be the development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure. This can be achieved through facilitation of private investment in meat processing and other livestock products.

The district will develop strategies which focus on development and coordination of programmes and projects in agriculture and livestock development, continuous monitoring and management of food security, provision and facilitation of extension services through promotion of adaptive research activities in the district and strengthening of linkages between extension and research support for irrigation initiatives which include both major and minor irrigation.

The other responses include developing management information systems and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality standards of both inputs and outputs. There is also need for proper management and conservation of natural resources base, enhancement of land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans. Rehabilitation and expansion of water supplies, establishment of low technology schemes in priority areas and institution of all-inclusive participation in project planning and implementation. Protection of water catchments, disaster management and early warning systems, economic diversification, promotion activities, and the strengthening of rural savings and credit schemes will also be required.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is the mainstay of the economy of the district. In terms of employment the sector accounts for 86 per cent and indirectly for over 90 per cent rural employment. The key sources of employment and income in the sector are livestock farming, fisheries and forestry. The sector produces about 6,832 tonnes of food annually. It contributes about Kshs.4.1 billion from the sale of agro-based raw materials. The main crops grown are mangoes; cotton and coconut while the livestock breeds include cattle, goats and sheep.

The sector is also important in the exploitation of the district natural resource such as water through minor and major irrigation schemes, forestry and fisheries through the co-operative movements. The sector also plays a critical role in mobilization of resources (savings and credit programmes) training communities in co-operative management building capacity in leadership and identification of market outlets for primary produce.

The Department of Land and Settlement is playing an important role in developing land use methods and facilitation of land ownership thus strengthening the community's ability to acquire credit. This Plan therefore envisages that increased investment in the sector is a necessary condition for poverty reduction in both the medium and long term.

The sector requires Kshs. 1.3 billion in order to successfully implement the projects and programmes over the 7 years period. The core activities will be concentrated in the crop and livestock production sub sectors and rural water supplies.

The sector will require approximately Kshs. 4.8 billion to enable it achieve the targets set regarding rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructure for development. The bulk of the amount will go into roads and energy (electrification) sub-sectors, which are vital for development.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The importance of the sector has attracted many stakeholders. This is through provision of small-scale irrigation schemes, farm inputs, facilitation of extension services and development of rural infrastructures. Some of the stakeholders and their roles are detailed below: -

Stakeholders	Role
Non Governmental Organization	
World Vision	Provides agricultural extension support in Garsen and community capacity building;
German Assisted Settlement Scheme	Resettling the landless in Kipini and also providing agricultural extension services;
Catholic Relief Services (C.R.S)	Provide agricultural extension services, co-ordinate relief food distribution undertaking construction of wells, pans and roof catchment;
World Food Programme	Relief food supply and monitoring;



UNICEF	Support to small scale irrigation schemes undertaking the construction of wells, pans and provision of water storage tanks;
African Inland Church (DABA)	Support programme for livestock disease control and restocking;
Life Ministry	Support small scale poultry and rabbits projects in Madogo Division. Support early child development and nutrition;
Aga Khan Foundation	Undertaking the construction of wells;
Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO)	Support agricultural programmes, food distribution water and sanitation programmes;
Catholic Diocese of Garissa and Malindi	Conservation of natural resources in the district;
Tana River Environmental Management Programme (TANAREMO)	Environmental conservation and extension support in Garsen;
Tana Delta Environmental Conservation (TADECO)	Support extension to agricultural services, small scale irrigation and provision of credit facilities to members;
Madogo Community Based Organization	Agricultural extension and environmental conservation in Kipini;
Kipini Conservation Group	Extension support, oil processing and bee keeping in Garsen;
Arid and Semi Arid Project (ASARPO)	Support to Drought Management Programme (purchase of farm inputs, tools, equipment small scale Irrigation machines, and livestock disease control);
Government and Private	
Arid Lands Resources Management Project (ARLRM)	Support community conservation incentives, and undertake construction of wells, pans, boreholes;
Kenya Wildlife Services	Community capacity building and mobilization;
Kenya Livestock Marketing Council	Support marketing of livestock in the district.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Production	Promotion of food and cash crops; Improve agricultural marketing channels.	Recurrent drought in the district; Unreliable rainfall; High cost of agricultural farm inputs; Insecurity and tribal classes; Wildlife menace in the areas bordering Kora National Park and Tana River National Primate Reserve; Abandonment of traditional food crops e.g. rice, maize; Limited funding for extension services; Poor roads and lack of marketing infrastructure of mango processing; Low adoption to new farming technologies; Prevalence of diseases and pests.	Support to small minor irrigation schemes; Promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops; Promote conflict resolution groups; Improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas; Promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization; Intensification of extension service and use of integrated pests and disease control.
Livestock Development	Increase livestock production; Improve marketing of livestock products.	Recurrent drought; Wild life menace in the areas bordering Kora National Park and Tana	Development of wells and pans for livestock; Promote approach to vector, pesticides and

		National Park and Tana National Primate reserve; Prevalence of diseases and pests; Insecurity and tribal clashes leading to destruction of livestock; Overgrazing.	disease control; Promote community involvement; Wildlife management and institutional mechanism for revenue sharing. Facilitate peace and reconciliation among the farmers and pastoralists. Revive Kuvaw and Wenje holding grounds; Destocking areas where there is overgrazing; Strengthen Veterinary Department; Enhance capacity to do surveillance on disease control in the district; Support establishment of private sector practices and control use of pharmaceuticals.
Irrigation Development	Promote irrigation to supplement rain fed agricultural production.	High cost of pumping water for irrigation; Insufficient funds.	Rehabilitate Hola, Bura and Tana Delta Irrigation scheme; Use of gravity fed methods in Hola, Bura and Tana Delta Irrigation Schemes; Enhancement of extension services through field days, demonstration, and extension tours and follow up visits.
Fisheries	Improve fish harvesting; Improve fish marketing; Protect marine fisheries resources.	Use of wrong fishing gears; Low quality of fish production; Lack of cold storage facilities; Poor organization of fishermen; Over fishing as a result of use of trawlers; Lack of fish stock monitoring information systems; Poor fish handling at the beaches and markets.	Establishment of reliable marketing organizations through construction of fish landing depot; Provision of marketing information and organization of fishermen into cooperative societies; Protection of marine and fisheries resources through conservation of endangered species; Maintain marine and river-line bio-diversity; Form beach management committees and train them; Establish fish stock monitoring systems. Train fishmongers and fishermen in modern methods of quality control and fish processing.
Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base of societies.	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; Stiff competition due to economic liberalization; The collapse of Hola and Bura Irrigation scheme resulting in collapse cooperatives which depended on their	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperative; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to

		activities; Harsh climate conditions;	generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of cooperatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies.
Environment	Promote rural afforestation; Promote agro-forestry	Poor attitude by the communities towards forestry conservation; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Inadequate logistical support; Limited office staff and inadequate training facilities.	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with CBO's and communities; Production of seedlings and planning in the open or degraded areas; Encouraging natural regeneration of trees; Training and raising awareness on forestry related benefits and the need to use the resource on a sustainable basis.
Rural Water Supply	Increase accessibility to potable water; Enhance water supply from existing facilities.	Inadequate funding of water projects; Poor planning of urban/rural water supplies; Persistent drought; Changing levels of River Tana which has affected pumping; Unreliability of ground water.	Co-ordination and collaboration of all stakeholders in water sector; Handing over of the operational water supplies to communities after training; Construction of water pans wells and boreholes; Training of Water User Associations; Continuous monitoring of water quality at all supply points.
Land Administration	Enhance land adjudication and settlement; Enhance settlement of the landless.	Lack of political support in Land Adjudication, Registration, Survey and Physical Planning; Under-utilization of land resources; Lack of information to communities on land matters; Inadequate funding to speed up land adjudication process.	Continue with Land adjudication and settlement in the district; Participatory approach to land use planning; Providing information to communities on land matters; Settling the landless poor in the district.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes:

Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	Environmental conservation; River bank protection.	Conserve 4 catchments for the year.	Training sessions Tours; Tree planting; Shallow well sinking and demonstrations.
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide	To improve crop and Livestock production hence improve living standards.	At least to reach 23,000 families per year.	Training sessions; Demonstrations and supervision; Farm visits; Field days and public barazas.
Agricultural Mechanization Services District Wide	Increase hectareage of cultivated land.	Increase use of farm machinery by 10% by the end of Plan period.	Land preparation Bush clearing Maintenance of plant & equipment

Improvement of Minor Irrigations Schemes District Wide	Improved crop production hence food security.	Increase existing schemes by 50% by the end of plan period.	Pump sets assistance to farmers; Trainings on management; Topographic survey.
Crop, Pests and Disease Control District Wide	Minimize crop losses; Improve crop quality.	Reach at least to 23,000 farm families per year.	Training on pests and disease control; Assist with chemicals during emergency outbreaks.
Improved Nutrition District Wide	Improved health status.	To reach 23,000 farm families per year.	Training sessions and demonstrations.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Banana Promotion District Wide	1	Increase production of bananas as a staple food; Production of high quality marketable bananas.	100 farmers per year.	Rehabilitation of orchards; Introduction of new cultivars; Improved crop husbandry. Justification: This is the staple food for communities in the district.
Citrus Promotion District wide	2	Diversify sources of income to improve living standards.	5% of the farm families per year.	Introduction and expansion of hectareage; Formation of group or individual based nurseries. Justification: Increase income levels and fruits for consumption.
Mango Promotion District wide	3	To provide the most preferable export varieties to earn more cash.	At least 10% of the farm families per year.	Introduction of Florida varieties and expansion of hectareage; Training. Justification: This is the main cash crop in the district.
Integrated Pest and Disease Management District wide	4	Enhanced diseases and pest control for high quality crop products.	At least 50% of the farm families during the plan period.	Training in safe use of chemicals through demonstrations. Justification: Reduce on-farm and post harvest losses
Extension Services District wide	5	Dissemination of information on modern and appropriate agricultural technologies.	At least 23,000 farm families per year.	Training demonstrations and field days; Farm visits; Public barazas. Supervisions and follow-ups. Justification: Equip farmers with modern farming technologies.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Improvement District Wide	High quality livestock and livestock products.	Improve 40% of the existing stock by the end of plan period	Upgrading of sheep and goats; Poultry improvement; Pasture improvement; Ranching.
Livestock Marketing Services District Wide	Improved income to the farmers	To reach 50% of the livestock farmers by the end of plan period	Training of livestock marketing groups; Construction of auction yards.
Livestock Re-stocking District Wide	Rehabilitate vulnerable victims.	To reach at least 200 farmers per year.	Assist vulnerable groups with livestock.
Bee Keeping District Wide	Diversify income sources; Self-sufficiency in production of honey.	100 farmers to purchase KTBH per year.	Training; Assist in acquisition of KTBH; Identification of marketing outlets of honey.
District Veterinary Services District Wide	Capacity building and maintenance.	Staff transport equipments and stores, building and station	Maintenance and running of the station.
Disease & Pest Control District Wide	Control and eradicate epizootic diseases and pests.	Reduced number of outbreaks by 50% at the end of plan period.	Extension training, control of movement, vaccination, prophylaxes, surveillance.
Tick Control District Wide	Control and eradicate tick borne diseases.	Train 100 communities on Tick control per year.	Community mobilization and supervision of dip testing.
Clinical Services District Wide	Have all sick animals treated adequately.	Reduce the cases of sick animals by 50% at the end of plan period.	Enhancement of government clinical services, training, mobilization and supervision of community groups.
Hides and Skins Improvement District Wide	Facilitate production of high quality hides and skins; Develop leather processing and manufacture of products.	Increase number of good quality hides by 10%; Establish at least one tannery.	Licensing of buyers; licensing of flayers; Inspection and licensing of premises, regulation of hides and skins; Movement, extension on animal leather processing.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up Grading of Indigenous Poultry District wide	1	High quality poultry for more meat and egg production; Improve the standard of living.	Exchange 500 cockerels per year.	Training and demonstrations; Cockerel exchange; Rearing of the stock. Justification: Increase income levels of community.
Bee Keeping Garsen and Kipini Wenje Divisions	2	Improve the income of individuals or groups through sale of bee products.	100 KTBH acquired by farmers per year	Training facilitate; Acquisition of equipment and demonstrations. Justification: High potential of honey.
Dairy goat small Ruminants Project Garsen, Wenje, Kipini and Galole Divisions.	3	Access to milk by the river lines communities. Improve growth rate and mature weight of small East African goats.	100 dairy goats per year to be acquired and distributed.	Training; Acquisition of breeding stock and its subsequent distribution; Demonstrations. Justification Pastoralists depend on the livestock.
Auction Yards District wide	4	Improve pastoralists bargaining power.	Construct 3 auction yards in the district by end of plan period.	Construction and supervision; Awareness creation. Justification: Strengthen livestock marketing infrastructure.

Veterinary Public Health Project	5	Improve livestock husbandry and handle major veterinary diseases.	Conduct surveys in all livestock producing areas by the end of the plan and establish an inventory of major diseases.	Conduct disease surveillance in all divisions; Provide training for farm families; Carry out vaccination and treatment of livestock particularly those affected by wildlife diseases. Justification: To improve the quality of livestock produced in the district and livestock products to enhance incomes.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food Crop Production in BISP Bura Division	Promote self sufficiency in food in the whole scheme; Supplement tenants income by sale of surplus produce in the local market; Improve dietary intake of tenants especially by portentous crop production e.g. cowpeas and green grams.	Increase present hectareage under maize, cowpeas, and green grams from 150 ha. – 300 ha. annually.	Land preparation, bush clearing, disrupting, ploughing, harrowing and ridging.
Cotton Production in BISP Bura Division	Promote cotton production in the scheme; Boost farmers income; Create employment opportunities; Enhance foreign exchange earnings.	Increase the present hectareage from 60 ha. to 2,500 ha in BISP annually.	Land preparation, introduce new cotton varieties which can resist/tolerate pest attack and with higher yield/ha.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project Gravity Intake for Project Bura Division	1	Supply of reliable and sufficient water to Bura Irrigation and settlement project to enable implementation of the projects objectives.	Meet the project water demand of 17.3m/sec for both phase I and II of the project. This is to ensure successful cropping of the targeted 6,700 ha to be rehabilitated for phase I in the first two years.	Construction of a gravity intake at Korakora about 27km from Nanighi; Construction of the Korakora - Nanighi Canal. Justification: Improve reliability of water supply and reduce supply cost.
Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project	2	Maintain the irrigation system to the designed capacity. Rehabilitation of the Existing Canal System	Ensure that the canal system has the 17.3m/sec. water capacity to enable implementation of project objectives in first 2 years.	Desilting and canal bank repair; Repair of Prosodies Juliflora along the canal network. Justification: To complete the revival of the scheme as a way of boosting the economic activities in the district
Bura Irrigation Research Station	3	Improve the local breeds by crossing with	Raise the milk production at Bura	Introduce Artificial Insemination (AI) kit

Cattle Breeding Project Bura Division		more superior breeds; Improve diet of tenants by increased milk production; Boost the tenants incomes by selling of surplus milk in the local market; Come up with better adapted animals but high yielding in terms of milk and meat.	Irrigation Research Station (BIRS) by 50%; Improve on local cattle breeds during the plan period.	at research station (BISP). Justification: To improve genetic breed and productivity of livestock in the district.
Oil Crops Production District wide	4	Promote oil crop production in BISP; Promote oil pressing in the scheme; Boost income generations of tenants in BSP; Create employment opportunities.	Establish and increase hectareage by 20% annually; Train 100 tenants in basic book-keeping and oil extraction methods annually.	Land preparation (bush clearing, de-stumping, ploughing, harrowing and ridging); Establish oil-pressing machine. Justification: Promote self-sufficiency in food production particularly protein. Increase income levels of the people.
Standby Water Supply Project from Tana River (Chewele) Bura Division	5	To ensure a reliable and potable water supply for domestic use when there is no water in the main canal, which is currently, the main water source for the existing water supply.	To meeting the current water demand by connecting the proposed main line to the existing water treatment plant; To ensure the use of the existing pipeline originally designed to serve an ultimate population of 60,000 persons; To alleviate the water problems being experienced during pump breakdowns/repairs of Nanighi pump set during the plan period.	Purchase and installation of a pumping unit capable of pumping 110m ³ /hr. again at a total pumping head of 150m; Purchase of pipes and fittings, excavation, laying backfilling and testing of 20km rising main pipeline from Tana River (Chewele) to the existing water treatment plant; Construction of pump house at the intake and intake arrangements. Justification: To ensure continuous availability of water at Chewele.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priorities Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation- Kipini and Tarasaa Offices	1	Enhance administration, management of the resource.	Completion of office block of 4 rooms, one workshop and fencing during the plan period.	Repair of roof, fencing of compound, floor repair and repainting and signboards. Justification: Provide office space and boost staff productivity.
Fish Handling Facilities Beach and Ox-bow Lake Kipini and Tarasaa Divisions	2	Enhancement of quality of fish products.	Completion of two fish handling facilities at Kipini and Tarasaa during the Plan period.	Construction of fish receiving and handling facilities. Justification: Promote clean handling of fish.

Aquaculture Development District wide	3	Increase catch per unit effort; Improve on preservation and fresh catch preservation.	To construct 7 ponds, 7 smoking kilns in Kipini and Garsen and re-stocking 8 lakes during the Plan.	Construction of fish/prawn ponds; Construction of smoking kiln; Ice box acquisition; Re-stocking of ox-bow lakes. Justification: To realise the potential of Tana Delta.
Boat and Engine Project	4	Surveillance improvement.	Acquire one boat and engine during the plan period.	Purchase boat and boat engine Justification: Improve fishing methods
Modernization of Fishing Gears Project	5	Enhance on size of catch (allowable).	Acquire 7 sets of fishing gears during the Plan period.	Purchase of modern fishing gears. Justification: To increase/improve fish catch

B: New Project Proposals: Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlements

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication Ngao Settlement Schemes Service Centre Planning District wide	1	To improve quality of rural life by planning for improved service provision to the rural people within a walking distance and to create employment opportunities and therefore raise levels of income.	To produce at least one service centre plan per year during the Plan period (for the first two projects).	Land adjudication and settlement schemes; Service centre planning activities are: Notification of intent plan to stakeholders; Preparation of base maps; Data collection (Primary and Secondary); Stakeholder meeting; Plan preparation; Plan publication; Plan approval. Justification: To enhance land utilization by providing individual titles to local farmers.
Planning in 7 centres	2	To improve the services in the centres.	To cover 7 centres in the district by the end of the Plan period.	Preparation of pair Development Plans (PDPs) for centre provision of funds by physical planning department and Tana River County Council. Justification: Most of the centres are unplanned.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Garsen Water Supply Garsen Division	Supply potable water to Garsen township and its environs.	Reduced poverty by reducing distance to water source by 80%; Improve health standards of the township by 90% by end of plan period.	Construction of intake structure, piping, construction of storage tanks and kiosks.

Rehabilitation of Bura Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Bura Division	Improve the supply of potable domestic water supply to Bura residents; Improved health of the residents through provision of potable water and provision of proper sanitation; Boost revenue collection.	To provide water to 1,200 households in Bura; Improved revenue from Kshs.400,000 to Kshs.1.5 million per year.	Rehabilitation of existing pipe reticulation system; Replacement of chemical dosing pumps; Improvement of sewage disposal through septic tanks and soak pits; Construction of Ventilated Improved pits (VIP) latrines; Development of billing and revenue collection.
Kipini Water Supply Kipini Division	Supply potable water to Kipini Township and secondary school	Improve health standards of the community by 70% by end of plan period.	Rehabilitation of existing wells and boreholes; Purchase of pipes and construction of storage tanks.
Bangale Earth Pans Bangale Division	Supply of adequate water to both human and livestock.	Reduce conflict of pasture between pastoralists and farmers in the division by 100%; Store adequate volumes of water to last through the dry period.	Rehabilitation of existing pans and construction of cattle troughs.

B: New Projects Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hola Water Supply Rehabilitation Project Galole Division	1	Reduce water borne diseases by provision of potable water to Hola township and its environs.	Ensure continuous supply of water to schools, institutions and other consumers during the plan period.	Purchase pumping set, replace GI filters; Replace pipes in the reticulation system; Construct storage tanks; Purchase treatment facilities. Justification: This is a major water supply which is serving the District headquarters and surrounding areas.
Ngao Water Supply Garsen Division	2	Provide potable water to Ngao, Tarasaa trading centre and its environs.	Ensure continuous supply of treated water and additional.	Purchase pumping set, replace 4km distribution system, construct storage tanks and pump house; Purchase treatment facilities. Justification It serves an important market centre with a health centre and secondary schools.
Hand Dug Wells/Boreholes Project Rehabilitation District wide	3	To ensure water availability for more households.	Ensure 3 water facilities are done every financial year during the Plan period.	Carry-out geographical surveys to establish ground water availability. Justification: To reduce water stress in the hinterland and along the rivers.
Construction of Pans District wide	4	Provision of water to livestock and human consumption in the hinterland.	Ensure one pan is done in the 7 divisions during the Plan period	Carry out investigation to establish suitable sites and carry out constructions works. Justification: Reduce pressure on the grassing ground.

Roof Catchments District wide	5	Provision of water to schools and institutions.	Ensure 10 roof catchments are done in the divisions during the Plan period.	Carry out investigation to establish institutions in dire need of the facility then carry-out construction works Justification: To improve access to quality water during rainy season.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Services District Wide	Improve the environment; Soil and water conservation; Forest products are available; Increase income of the people.	Increase the coverage to over 50% of the community in the district at the end of the Plan period.	Expansion of forestry extension services; Establishment of small nurseries, woodlots and demonstration plots training on environmental conservation.
Tree Nurseries District wide	Seedlings are available near the planting areas; Empower the community to provide for its own tree resources; Community will choose the tree of their choice.	Train at least two groups in each division on nursery management; Ten individuals have their nurseries in each division annually; Increase the diversity of trees in all division at the end of the Plan period.	Train farmers and nursery establishment and management; Impact skills on seeds extraction processing and storage.
Afforestation District wide	Reduce the number of degraded areas; Rehabilitate all such areas to avail soil desiccation and loss; Turn the area into a forest.	Two degraded areas in each division are afforested; Use the local community to protect the areas and carry out enrichment planting at the end of the first year.	Identify areas that have been degraded by various causes; Design the afforestation method and the right species; Raise awareness on the dangers in such areas.
Demonstration Plots District wide	Have permanent training sites from where the community can learn and implement on their own.	At least one demonstration plot in each division is created and properly protected annually.	Establish demonstration plots to train people on various benefits, act as a seed source and arboretum.

B. New Project Proposal: Environment

Name of Project Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Indigenous Forest Management and Conservation	I	Forest biodiversity of both flora and fauna is preserved; Incorporated indigenous knowledge of the local community in implementation.	Ensure that various unique forest ecosystem are utilized and sustainable for the benefit of the people.	Inventory of existing stock ethno-botanical; Training on various conservation and management techniques. Justification: To protect indigenous tree species habitats.

Gazettement of Forest District wide	2	Preserve the forest areas for protection of rivers, catchments areas, seed source and bio-diversity conservation.	Gazette 5 forest areas by 2008	Identify the forest pocket that will be gazetted; Involve the Local Authority, local leaders and DDC in the gazettement process; Carry out a survey and mark the boundary of the forest; Issuing of notice and printing of gazettement notice. Justification: Continuous protection of important indigenous forests in the district.
Soil and Water Conservation	3	Arrest and preserve soil and water catchment areas.	All major areas affected by degradation particularly the Tana Delta.	Identify the main areas affected; Conduct training for community living within the Tana Delta; Provide training for the District Environmental management Committee; Conduct frequent visits to ensure that communities does not continue to cut down trees. Justification: High increase of water borne diseases and soil degradation affecting the soil fertility.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-operatives Staff Quarters/Offices Zubaki Location/Galole Division	Provision of office accommodation and staff houses.	Complete and equip the district dept. headquarters and staff housing by the ministry (50%).	Construction and equipping of the staff houses.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority anking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative Education and Training District wide	1	Improve management of the co-operatives; Improve leadership with an informed membership.	Organize 10 seminars; 10 workshops for ordinary co-op members, management committees, movement employees and Public annually.	Cooperative training. Justification: To promote cooperative spirit and encourage thrift and operation.
Revival of Dormant Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives District wide	2	Increase incomes and reduction of poverty amongst the public.	Ensure cotton, fishing, bee keeping, consumer and rice coop societies are run on sound business principles; Ensure the 23 dormant societies are revived at the end of plan period.	Formation of cotton development committees; Markets for cotton seed, fish, honey etc; Storage and transportation of cotton seed; Cotton ginning and marketing of cotton lint. Justification: Strengthen marketing of agricultural products by improving farmers' organization.
Livestock Extension Development Programme District wide	3	Improve markets for livestock and related products; Better livestock husbandry; Improve management of livestock co-op;	Ensure pastoralic farmers get higher prices for their animals; Co-op. ranches and co-op. cattle traders societies activities are well managed for improved	Cooperatives to mobilize paternalistic activities e.g. the cooperatives and ranches and cattle traders' co-op. have an average total of 2500 goats. Justification: To promote economical

		Mobilize livestock farmers savings (Sacco) for easy credits amongst co-op livestock farmers.	members incomes; Formation of three Saccos (Wayu, Madogo and Ida-Sa-Godana).	livestock production practices.
Horticultural Development Programme District wide	4	Increased incomes and reduction of poverty; Provide markets for rural horticultural products.	Reduced post harvest losses by 10%; Increased incomes to members by 20%; Create Employment for at least 100 people.	Marketing of tree crops products (mangoes through Mango Co-operative societies), process fruit. Justification: Increase the value added in horticulture production in the district.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector cannot work without other sectors of the economy. Physical Infrastructure will help to reduce the cost of production in these sectors through provision of good road network, electricity and telecommunication facilities.

Human Resource Development sector will provide the skilled workforce and an educated and healthy citizenry while Tourism, Trade and Industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce. The agricultural sector also requires an efficient marketing information system. Agro-based raw materials are absorbed in this sector. The sector also provides market for excess food produced.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order provide security, which is paramount to investment in this sector, will articulate planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission states as follows: "for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The roads sub-sector will give priority to routine maintenance of all classified roads in the district and periodic maintenance of Garissa-Ukasi Road and complete the tarmacking of the remaining section of Malindi-Hola Garissa junction road. The other focus will be improvement of unpaved feeder roads and opening of other rural roads using the Constituency Road Funds.

The building sub-sector will aim at improving the overall shelter situation in the district. The sub-sector will dwell on designs for better homesteads, affordable and cheap to construct. Also the sub-sector will give priority to the on-going projects in the district and rehabilitation of existing structure e.g. schools, hospitals and other institutions. The role of providing housing will be left to the private investors.

The focus will be providing postal and telephone services to the rural centres. The Telekom Kenya and other private investors will do this. Because of the poor road network the only other alternative to make the district accessible is through improved telecommunication services.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

The improvement of telephone services has made it easier to communicate within the district and other outside areas. This has improved efficiency in service delivery and decision-making. The improvement in the communication system makes the communities aware of other surrounding communities who can contribute to their development. All these sub-sectors provide employment to the local people, hence increases their household incomes. The sector will promote and explore other sources of energy such as solar, windmills and biogas.

3.2.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Wildlife Service	Opening and maintaining roads within the National Park and game reserves;
National Youth Service	Construction and maintenance of Hola-Garissa junction road. They also play a big role in training and employment generation;
Kenya Building Research Centre	Contribute to research on new and cheap building materials.
Hola and Bura Irrigation Scheme	Provide houses to tenant farmers.
Catholic Relief Services, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), World Vision	Contributed to the construction of schools, dispensaries and health centre.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Telecommunication	To increase accessibility of postal and telephone services at affordable rate.	Lack of private investors other than Posta and Telekom Kenya.	Encourage other investors in provision of mobile telephone facilities e.g. Kencell, Safaricom.
Energy	Extension of rural electrification programme; Promotion of other sources of energy e.g.	Lack of funds for electrification; Lack of investors in electricity generation; Lack of information on	Provide enabling environment for investors in electricity generation; Extend the rural electrification programme to cover the district; Create awareness through

	solar, windmills, bio gas,	energy generation.	Investment; Promotion Programme.
Roads	Routine maintenance of roads; Completion of Malindi-Hola-Garissna junction Road (B80); Re-carpeting of Ukasi-Garissna Road.	Insufficient funds; Unserviceable equipment; Shortage of skilled labour for road works; Lack of cheap and durable material for road works.	Mobilization of Kenya Roads Board and Fuel Levy funds for improvement and maintenance of roads; Use of works paid labour (employment of casuals) for road maintenance; Contracting of major roads works.
Building	Maintenance of Government and institutional buildings; Improvement of shelter situation in rural areas.	Insufficient funds; Poor soil structure for construction of houses; Lack of cheap and durable raw materials.	Operationalise the National Housing Policy in the district; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology; Train the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district; Create enabling environment to encourage investors to venture into housing.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion of Garsen-Hola Road (B8) Garsen, Bura, Galole, Wenje Division.	To link the district with north coast tourism circuit and hence boost rural incomes through employment opportunities, tourism and marketing.	89 km of road works.	Construction to bitumen standard; Reinstate washed out section and culverting.
Masalani Bridge Project Galole Division	Promote inter district/province commerce.	Complete project in two (2) years.	Construction of bridge across Tana River and gravel approach roads.
Gravelling and Culverting roads D566, E878, E880 and Ngao Airstrip Garsen Division	To provide all weather transportation of farm produce to market centres.	To gravel 41kms and improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting.
Routine Roads Maintenance District wide	Interlink agricultural and livestock producing areas to local markets all year round.	Annually maintain 1,200km of classified roads and unclassified roads.	Grade and gravel existing road network.
Construction of a Permanent Store Hola and Galole Division	To provide a burglarproof storage of materials.	To reduce insecurity on materials.	Storage of building materials.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Gravelling, Culverting 47.0km of Road E874 Galole/Wenje Divisions	1	Provide an all weather road to ease transportation of farm produce all year round.	To gravel the 47.0km. and improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting. Justification: Alternative route to Garsen and also serving the communities along the River Tana.
Gravelling Furaha – O21 Road Garsen Division	2	Provide an all weather road to ease transportation of farm produce all year round.	To gravel 25 km and improve drainage works after 2 years.	Gravelling and culverting. Justification: This is a security road
Rehabilitation and Re-	3	Accessibility to tourist	To gravel 30 km	Gravelling.

Construction of Road C112 Garsen Division		and farm produce.	by the end of plan period	Justification: Assist in opening up of Garsen Division which is an agricultural zone.
Re-gravelling of Road E876 to Sailoni Garsen Division	4	To provide all weather road to rice producing areas.	Reinstate 30km road to gravel standard.	Gravelling. Justification: Assist in transporting agricultural products outside the district.
Gravelling, Culverting Road E869 Galole/Bura Divisions	5	To provide all weather road to ease transportation of farm produce from the hinterland.	To gravel 53 km; Improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting. Justification: This is an alternative route to Bura and serves communities along the River Tana.
Opening up of Waldena- Muatha Road Galole Division	6	Livestock marketing and shortest route to Nairobi.	Gravel 90km; Improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting. Justification: This is a security road and will open up the division.
Opening up of Boka-Bangale Road Bangale Division	7	Livestock marketing	Gravel 64 km; Improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting. Justification: This is a security road
Gravelling of Road E863 to Bura East bridge	8	Interlink agriculture and livestock producing areas; Promote inter district commerce.	Gravel 12 km; Improve drainage works.	Gravelling and culverting Justification: Facilitate Communication and trade between Garissa South and Bura

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Hola, Bura, Madogo, Garsen, Tarasaa Rural Markets	1	Increase access to electricity and solar power supply to the people of Tana River.	Ensure that there is provision of power supply to Hola at the end of 2008.	Electrification to the centres Justification: The areas earmarked have no electricity but have potential for growth.
Supply of Solar Power on Commercial Basis at Affordable Price District wide	2	Promote alternative source of cheap energy.	Solar panels and batteries availed to the communities.	Provision of solar panels and batteries and other accessories. Justification: Need for alternative power to support agro-industrial development.
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of power District wide	3	To open up use of other sources of power e.g. solar, wind Biogas since the district is not fully on the national grid.	To provide the major centres particularly the 7 centres earmarked for development; To target institutions and private homes.	The provision of solar panels, biogas units and construction of wind mills. Justification: The district requires alternative sources of energy to tap the potential e.g establishment of mango and other fruit processing activities; Setting up of Jua Kali and other income generating activities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For implementation of activities in this sector, security is paramount. The sector also requires skilled and unskilled labour. Agricultural sector plays a big role in providing

food for the sector. There is need for a healthy nation to perform duties in the sector. Proper accountability and procurement systems are very important in the sector. Monitoring of the activities in the sector is also very important.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The district response is to see that small-scale enterprises and medium size industries are growing to stimulate the economic growth of the entire district.

The trade sub-sector will embark on training programmes, which will cover basic aspects of business management such as accounting and administration of loans. The focus will also be given to enforcing the Trade-Licensing Act (Cap 497) by ensuring that the business premises are licensed. Joint Management Board Scheme in the district continues to provide small-scale business people with funds to expand their business. The district will open new markets and new business opportunities, which will attract a large number of unemployed.

On tourism, the district will embark on conservation of bio-diversity and promotion of eco-tourism; develop infrastructure in the tourist areas, intensify security to curb banditry and poaching and promotion of tourism industries through publicity by the and Tourism Board.

On mining the focus is on conserving the existing mineral deposits, sustainable exploitation of minerals and formation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to regulate the exploitation of minerals.

On small-scale industries the main focus will be promotion of small-scale industries, which can absorb the raw materials from agriculture and livestock, to provide credit through banks and other financial institutions.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector enhances the socio economic development in the district by facilitating the creation of new employment through the development of small-scale enterprises and mobilization of informal sector activities. 2 per cent of the urban self-employment is absorbed in this sector.

The sector also enhances employment opportunities by assisting enterprises to improve their management skills and efficiency through training and consultancy services. Providing investment opportunities will also be the focus of the sector. The

other important issues is providing business finance through District Joint Loans Board and identifying other available services of finance for utilization by the business community, co-ordinate all trade development activities and conservation of bio-diversity and promotion of eco-system.

3.3.4 Role of Stake holders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector (Business Community)	Establishing business premises and involves them in marketing of products.
Community bank and other banking Institutions	Lending traders finance to expand their business.
Co-operative SACCO	To provide credit facilities to traders.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Provide management of Tana River National Primate Reserve and conservation involved in maintaining Bio-diversity.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase of capital base to traders; Improve entrepreneurial skills and management of businesses.	Non availability of credit; Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand business and venture in other lucrative business; Tendency to concentrate on traditional business activities like retail trade.	Involve all stakeholders (private NGO, donors in provision of credit facilities); Develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills to ensure sustainability and growth of enterprises hence creation of employment; Strengthen business organizations like the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Develop management courses targeting business community to improve and diversify their business; Expand District Joint Loans Board schemes to cater for more business people.
Small Scale Industries	Strengthen the operation of Jua Kali.	Inadequate training to small scale entrepreneurs to ensure sustainability; Inadequate marketing for the final products produced by the informal sector and local agricultural produce especially tropical fruits from the district.	Strengthen Jua kali through credit provision and marketing.
Tourism	Conservation of the Wildlife Primate and bio -diversity	Inadequate funding to implement conservation activities of wildlife and primate; Low community support to conservation of wildlife primate; Poor roads in the reserve and outside; Lack of investors in tourism industry in the district (hotels, eco-tourism); Insecurity and banditry activities and poaching in the Kora National Park and	Involve all stakeholders in lobbying for funds to implement conservation activities; Encourage partnership between communities bordering the Primate Reserve with the management; Improve road within the reserve and the trunk road; Organize tourism investment promotion forum; Continue with peace and reconciliation process; Dissemination of information on tourism potential in the district.

		Tana River National Primate Reserve; Lack of information on tourism sector.	
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3.3.6 Project Programme Priorities

A. On Going Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders Courses District wide	Improving the entrepreneurship skills.	To target 294 businesses at the end of 2002.	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services.
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme District wide	Expand their businesses to absorb more labour force.	To give loans to 268 businesses at the end of 2002.	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs.

B. New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Rehabilitation of Jua Kali Sheds Hola, Garsen and Madogo Divisions	1	To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans	To complete the 3 sheds by the end of 2008	Construction of the sheds and rehabilitation of the Hola Jua Kali shed. Justification: Creating employment to school dropouts and the youth and unemployed.
Rehabilitate and Equip the Workshops for Tumaini Youth Polytechnic, Tarasaa, and Madogo. Bura, Tarasaa and Madogo Division	2	Ensure that technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the district's current and future economic needs.	To complete construction of 3 workshops and provision of equipment by 2008.	To construct and equip the workshop with carpentry, masonry, tailoring and other equipments. Justification: Create employment at informal sector targeting youth and unemployed.
Strengthening Kali Associations District wide	3	Ensure full functioning of Jua Kali Association.	Form the Jua Kali Association and 4 branches in the district by the end of 2008.	Training the members on management and organizational skills; Monitoring their performance. Justification: Improve the performance of the informal sector and strengthen the Jua Kali Sector.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Tana Primate National Game Reserve	1	To conserve and protect the bio-diversity existing in the district.	The camp to be a fully recognized research institution by the end of 2008.	Construction and equipping the research camp at Mchelelo; Upgrading the research camp to a full research institution. Justification: Protect the genetic property
Management of Tana River Primate National Game Reserve	2	To conserve the rare endangered species of equatorial forests crested migratory bird and Red Columbus monkey.	Management plan to be in place by 2003; Make Operational the management plan by 2008.	Develop a management plan for the primate reserve; Make operational the management of the reserve. Justification: The reserve does not have a management plan.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is a recipient of agricultural farm inputs. The sector receives a lot of food production and raw materials for agro-based industries. Physical Infrastructure sector in turn, supports transport and communication, without which it is difficult to thrive while the. Human Resource Development provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Healthy population is also important for the growth of the sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will enable the sector to do well by providing peace and tranquillity.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The sector vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for Kenyans”. The mission of the sector is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement”.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

There will be integration of Islamic education to the formal education system in the district, improvement of education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution, promoting a sustainable school feeding programme and emphasis on promotion of nomadic boarding schools in the district.

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

On Culture and Social Services, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, identifying, training, rehabilitation and resettling of the disabled, promoting the status of women in development, preservation of culture identity and heritage through cultural resources centres.

3.4.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

The poverty reduction strategies outlined in this Plan requires productivity of human resources. Among the factors of production, human resources are the one factor whose supply is inelastic. Statistics available indicate that during the 1997 – 2001 plan the total community contribution in the sector was Kshs. 11,412,730. The sector plays a dual role of supplementing and facilitating the activities of the other sectors.

Through education the sector will ensure that the district has a population with the right attitude and skills to participate in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this Plan. Through health, the sector will ensure that the district has a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development of culture, social services and sports. The sector will ensure that local, social and traditional institutions and cultural practices are not an obstacle to progress. The sector will require approximately Kshs. 457 m over the 7 years of the Plan in order to implement the programmes and projects out lined to address the poverty situation in the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Aga Khan Foundation	Providing basic education to children from age 0-5 and support to Early Child Education Programme.
World Vision	Construction of classrooms and provision of text books in both primary and secondary schools.
CATHOLIC Relief Services (CRS)	Capacity building in the area of training of TBA's, Village Health Committees.
African Inland Church	Support to pre-primary education; Provision of curative and preventive health services; Support to construction of primary schools, and provision of health services.
African Muslim Agency	Promote the integration of Islamic education to the formal education system.
Kenya Charity Sweepstake	Provide grants for the construction of education facilities.
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms.
UNICEF	Support to girl child education, health services and construction of education facilities.
Danida	Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipments.
UNFPA – United Nation Fund for Population Activities	Addressing reproductive health issues.
JURISA – Community organization	Provide health education in areas of HIV/AIDS and sanitation.
CATHOLIC Mission of Hola	Health education in areas of HIV/AIDS and sanitation.
KWAHO – Kenya Water for Health Organization	Support self-help groups, to establish income-generating activities.
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake	Advocating for the rights of women.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Early Child Development (ECD); Support to Primary Education; Non – formal Education; Secondary Education Special Education	Untrained teachers; Lack of awareness of the importance of ECD; High turnover of trained teacher; Low priority given to education and special education by government development partners and community; Inadequate funding to implement activities in primary schools; Lack of transport for inspection; High cost of education to parents; Leading to high drop out rates; Ignorance importance of primary education; Poor physical facilities in primary schools; Low completion rates especially for girl; Inadequate funds to implement the programme; Lack of physical facilities especially in youth polytechnics; Poor community knowledge on the importance of the vocational and other non-formal education. High cost of education to parents; Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g. laboratories, home science rooms, classes and staff house; Poor access roads to some schools; Lack of text books and other teaching aids; Increase in cases of indiscipline; Inadequate school inspection staff. Negative attitude by the community towards children with disability.	Increase training places for pre-primary teachers in ASAL districts; Government to take over the Early Child Education Programme; Government to pay salaries for teachers in pre-primary schools; Organization involved in ECD should consider payments to pre-school teachers; Establishment of nomadic boarding primary school; Introduce technical subjects at a later level of primary education; NGOs and other development partners to continue with effort of increasing educational facilities, textbooks and other support materials; Development of programmes supporting Girl Child Education in the district; Integrate the Islamic education to the education curriculum in the district; The Government to absorb and pay all part time teachers; The Ministry of Labour and Employment should provide adequate funds to run the youth polytechnic; Rigorous campaign on literacy programme in the district to continue with adult literacy programme. Provision of post – literacy materials/books; Provide basic literacy skills to adults. The Government should increase bursaries in the district; Communities to be mobilized to provide physical facilities in schools and text books; Improve the access roads leading to secondary schools; Ministry of Education to provide adequate transport for school inspection; Strengthen counselling and guidance department in secondary schools; Deploy adequate staff in the Inspectorate Department. DDC to pay closer attention to the development and management of special schools; Train more special education teachers and deploy them to the district; The government and community and other development partners should provide teaching resources; Public awareness through barazas, seminars on the importance of special education.

HIV/AIDS	Awareness creation; VCT.	Increasing rate of infection; Low acceptance that AIDS exist; Negative attitude towards those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS; Increasing number of orphans, widows and widowers; Unwillingness of people to change their sexual behaviour; Lack of counselling services for those affected and infected; High mortality rate; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; Inadequate facilities for screening and reliable supply of re-agents.	Management of sexual transmitted diseases (STD); Health education; Training of health workers; Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services; Support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education; Development of community support programme for orphans, widowers, widowers and community; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Provide adequate reliable screening and reagents to health centres.
Health and Nutrition	Kenya Expended Programme on Immunization (KEPI); Malaria Control; Integrated Management of Childhood Illness; Reproductive Health Programme; Nutrition Programme.	Low immunization coverage; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government; Inadequate transport. Increasing resistant to common drugs; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health delivery points; Use of un-prescribed drugs. Inadequate knowledge on management of illness among the health workers. Low knowledge among health workers on current reproductive health issues; Lack of equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Lack of skills by TBAs on reproductive health. Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level; Inadequate feeding for under 5 years.	Increase the number of service delivery points; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate transport. Case management; Training of communities own person on malaria control; Harvesting; Bush clearing; Treating of mosquito nets; Provision of mosquito nets to pregnant women; Prophylactic treatment for antenatal mothers. Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years. Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine antenatal and family planning issues; Training TBAs (Traditional Birth Attendants). Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feed for under 5; Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens; Growth monitoring at community level; Home visiting.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Mobilization of communities in development; Gender and development	Lack of funds and transport; Lack of collateral for members to obtain credit from the bank an other financial institution; High levels of poverty in the district resulting in minimized community incentives; Low levels of literacy makes it difficult to input the new skills of entrepreneurship; Lack of physical facilities i.e. Cultural Resource Centres, Central Family Life Training Centres and playing grounds.	Encouragement of credit institutions e.g. Kenya Women Finance Trust to invest in the district; Train and educate members in formation of co-operatives in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives; Community sensitisation on formal education; Support to informal sector incentives as a way of providing employment hence reducing poverty levels and accelerate growth; Mobilise women and involve them in development activities by taking active role of office bearers.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Child Hood Development District wide	To make the community be more committed in ECD activities.	Increase community awareness in ECD activities; Increase access to ECD centres by 30%.	Community capacity building; Improve ECD Services.
School Feeding Programme District wide	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken community.	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 20%.	Supply of SFP to schools for use by the children.
Supply of Text Books to Schools District wide	To improve text books situation in schools.	Reduce the textbook-sharing ratio from 1:6 to 1:2 and have enough reference books.	Supply of key text books for better education performance.
Building of Physical Facilities in Schools. District wide	To improve physical facilities situation in schools.	Improve the physical facilities situation from 48% to 56%.	Building of essential facilities in schools.
Supply of Furniture to Schools District wide	Improve the furniture situation in schools for better achievement in education.	Improve the furniture situation in our schools from 30% to 48%.	Supply of essential furniture to our schools.
Girl Child Education District wide	To improve, access, retention, performance and transition levels for the girl child to 40%.	Improve access, retention, performance and transition.	Community sensitisation on education to girls.
Building and Rehabilitation of Schools and Physical Facilities District wide	Improve the physical facilities situation from 55% - 65%.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.
Bursary District wide	To improve current retention, performance and transition rates from 18% - 32%.	Collecting and awarding bursaries to needy students.	To improve retention, performance and transition rates for both boy and girl child in nine secondary schools.
Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation	To check and control better educational standards.	Rise the current education standard to better ones.	Inspection of schools and advising teachers and community accordingly.
Training In-Service Teachers	To empower the technical arm for better educational standards and performance.	Make educational providers be knowledgeable on the current changes and issues.	Train in-service teachers for better performance.
Adult Education Distribution of Teachers District wide	To promote the enrolment in all the divisions which will boost the literacy level further.	Increase the number of part time teachers and full time teachers by 10% in the entire district annually.	Equating the teachers both qualified and part time teachers in all the divisions.
Basic and Post Literacy Centres District wide	To enhance enrolment and sustaining the literacy skill through post literacy.	Increasing the number of learners by 20% annually.	Initiating the centres for basic literacy and for post literacy.
Income Generating Projects District wide	Sustainability of the literacy learners in the centres and improve their standard of living hence reduce the poverty.	All the teachers to start income generating projects with their learners, which should be registered with social services and undertakes learning while learning.	To increase present number of IGP by 50% annually and train the 81 adult teachers on project development and management.
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment Drive District wide	Creation of awareness to the community to understand the importance of the literacy society in development endeavours; Sustaining the literacy through post literacy.	To hold two public meetings in each division annually.	Literacy campaign to be done by all the field officers to enable easy recruitment of learners.
Revitalizing of	Improve the collaboration	To have 2 advisory	Conducting meetings for

Advisory Committees at Grass Root Level District wide	with other adult education providers.	committee meetings annually at all levels.	these committees.
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B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Development Access to Pre-Primary Schools District wide	1	To sensitise the community so that they become aware of the importance of Pre-primary education.	To ensure that at least 80% of the children have access to Pre-primary education.	Community sensitisation on the importance of Pre-primary education.
Health Growth Monitoring District wide	2	To encourage all the Pre-primary centres acquire health, growth-monitoring equipment and conduct the activities.	To ensure that health, growth and monitoring activities start in all the pre-primary centres.	Conduct health, growth and monitoring activities in pre-primary schools.
Support Nutritional Feeding Programme District wide	3	To help the children get balanced mid-day meals for better growth.	To control and improve nourishment levels from the current 40% to 60%.	Community support on balanced feeding programs for the growing children.
Salary/Wages Payment to the Pre-Primary Teachers District wide	4	To mobilize the community so that they prepare strategies for salary payments.	To improve the current salary payment rate from 60% to 70%.	Mobilize the community for prompt salary payment.
Sustainable Programs to Support Pre-primary Schools and Activities District wide	5	To sensitise and mobilize the community for sustainable activities and projects for Pre-primary schools.	To improve the current community support to the Pre-primary education.	Sensitise and mobilize the community for proper sustainable activities in the Pre-primary schools.
School Feeding Programme District wide	6	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken communities.	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 40%.	Supply of SFP to schools to be used by needy children
Supply of Textbooks to Schools District wide	7	To improve the textbooks situation in the district.	To improve performance in education.	Supply of textbooks to schools for better performance.
Girl Child Education District wide	8	To help the community to support Girl Child Education and have clear strategies to extend the programme.	Initiate some community programs which will focus on Girl Child Education.	Community support to Girl Child Education.
HIV/AIDS Education District wide	9	To sensitise and mobilize the school community against the HIV/AIDS scourge.	Improve the awareness and preventive measures on the HIV/AIDS scourge.	Sensitise and mobilize the school community on HIV/AIDS education.
Building of Physical Facilities in School District wide	10	To continue building and improving the physical facilities in schools.	Improve the physical facilities situation from 52% to 62%.	Continue building of physical facilities in schools.
Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) District wide	11	To reduce or stop child abuse activities.	Reduce or stop child abuse issues.	Sensitise the community including the children on the rights of the children to be protected.
Supply of Furniture to Schools	12	To improve the furniture situation in	To improve the furniture situation	Supply of essential furniture to our schools.

District wide		schools for better achievements in education.	in our schools from 48% to 65%.	
Sustainable Projects and Programs for School Management and Insets District wide	13	To sustain all viable projects and programmes in schools.	Improve the community participation in sustaining school projects and programmes.	Projects and programmes to sustain SFP, Management and insets.
Secondary Education Building and Rehabilitating the Physical Facilities in Secondary Schools	14	To improve and maintain the physical facilities.	Improve the current physical facilities status in seven secondary schools.	Build and rehabilitate physical facilities according to needs.
Secondary Schools Bursary District wide	15	To improve retention, performance and completion rate in secondary schools.	Improve the current retention, performance and completion situation.	Collection and awarding bursaries to needy students.
Income Generating Projects and Programmes District wide	16	To reduce poverty and sustain some school expenditures.	Improve income generation activities in schools.	Plan and execute projects and programme on income generation.

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Immunization District wide	Increase routine; Immunization coverage; Polio eradication.	Increase coverage from 70%-90%; Eradicate Polio by the (2002) start of plan period.	Routine immunization in 28 facilities; Outreach services in 5 centres Sub-national immunization days; Active EPI surveillance activities.
Malaria Control District wide	Reduce prevalence of malaria; Reduce malaria pregnancy related complications.	Reduce prevalence by 10%; Reduce malaria pregnancy related complication by 10%.	Case management; Training of community's own resource persons on malaria control; Bush clearing; Treating of mosquito nets; Provision of mosquito nets to pregnant women; Prophylactic treatment for antenatal mothers.
IMCI District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality among fewer than fives.	Reduce morbidity by 29%; Reduce mortality by 5%.	Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness in fewer than fives.
Reproductive Health District wide	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity by 20%; Reduce mortality by 5%.	Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine anti-natal and family planning services; Equipping health facilities with reproductive health commodities and equipment; Training TBAs.
Communicable Diseases (Typhoid) District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 10%.	Treatment of specific conditions; Health education prevention and control; Training of health workers on effective case management.
Nutrition District wide	Reduce malnutrition rates.	Reduce malnutrition by 5%.	Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feeding for under fives; Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens; Growth monitoring at community level; Home visiting.

B. New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hola Hospital Construction of Borehole Project	1	To ensure continuous supply of water.	To have continuous flow of water to the wards/hospital department and staff quarters.	Sinking of the borehole; Piping system to wards.
Construction/ Rehabilitation of Health Facilities District wide	2	To take preventive and curative health services close to the people.	Rehabilitate Idsowe, Mnazini, Chewani, Hospital and Garsen Health Centre.	Rehabilitation of five (5) dispensaries and Hola District hospital.
Health Action Days District wide	3	Provide comprehensive health care services to the communities.	Reach communities. Cleaning markets institutions.	Immunization Treatment. Health education. Cleaning exercise.
KEPI Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	4	To cover other preventable diseases	Children under one year	Introduce new vaccine to the routine schedule; On job training.
Child to Child District wide	5	Improve the nutritional status of children especially infants	To improve child health by 20 per cent by the end of the Plan period.	To provide treatment to malnourished; health education to mothers; immunization and introduce planting of nutritional crops by community.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Credit Scheme District wide	1	Reduce poverty and create employment.	To alleviate poverty.	Grant funds to the income generating activities.
Project For The Disabled District wide	2	Resettlement of the disabled after training.	To mainstream the disabled in the income generating activities.	Empowerment of the disabled to run their own projects.
Family Life Training Project District wide	3	Training of women and TBAs on modern methods of delivery and after care.	Avoid spread of HIV/AIDS; Reduce infant mortality.	Construction of a family life-training centre.
Cultural Resource Centre Projects District wide	4	Preservation of material and non-material culture	Promotion of national unity and heritage.	Construction and equipment of cultural centre
Hola Stadium Project Bangale Division	5	To provide standard sports ground for women and men.	Enhance and develop sporting talents.	Construction of a stadium
Renovation Furnishing of Hola Cultural Centre	6	To preserve the culture and tradition of the people of Tana River	To reach 4 communities in the district Pokomo, Orma, Wardei and Malakote	Construction of the cultural centre; Furnishing the centre.

A: On-going Projects: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS District wide	To reduce prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs); Reduce mother to child transmission of HIV.	Reduce prevalence of STI by 5%.	Management of STDs; Health education; Training of health workers and other stakeholders; Counselling for VCT.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training on HIV/AIDS Pandemic District wide	1	Advocacy, awareness creation and sensitisation.	Stop spread of HIV/AIDS.	Training the groups. Justification: To create awareness particularly in the vulnerable group i.e females most of whom are illiterate.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agriculture and Rural Development sector, feeds the population and also provide building materials for construction of classrooms and health facilities, Physical Infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to health facilities and maintenance of public health. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and E-mail and Internet. Public Administration, Safety Law and Order sector provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for healthy, well-educated and skilled manpower.

3.5 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SAFETY LAW AND ORDER**3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while the mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people.

During the Plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development and security.

In the administration of justice efforts will be made to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders to ensure quick disposal of cases that are brought to court. This will enhance the administration of justice.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the Sector

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore, the sector will play a crucial role in availing an enabling 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.

3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society.
Finance and Planning	Ensure sound planning and accountable and transparent financial systems. Follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities.
Community	The Community will play the role of providing relevant information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instil high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres.	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of transport; Limited training opportunities; Poor staffing levels.	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce of all accounting procedures, instructions to enhance financial discipline; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury.
Provincial Administration and Police	Maintenance of security	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and their own security; Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and calls satellite telephones.
Administration of Justice	Maintenance of Law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors; Inadequate staff in the court of HOLA.	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Introduce non-custodian sentences; Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders.
Probation Services	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of	Lack of work tools Lack of adequate	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders;

	offenders.	funding; Lack of transport; Inadequate personnel;	Provide adequate funds to Probation Department; Provide serviceable vehicle for the department. Deploy personnel to the district;
Local Governance	Strengthen local community governance structure such as Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs and Project Committees to be more transparent and accountable in the management of local resources.	Lack of resources (funds, vehicles, materials and personnel); High rate of illiteracy will also impact negatively on efforts to mobilize community to participate in decision-making.	All stakeholders i.e. public government, NGOs, CBOs and other development agencies will be involved in mobilization and training through seminars, workshops and public meetings to sensitise community on their rights and responsibility in ensuring good governance of their resources; Resources i.e. funds, personnel will be sourced from the said stakeholders to facilitate training/workshops and public meetings; Communities will be empowered to democratically elect their leaders, e.g. Local Authorities, CBOs, Project Committees and self- help groups.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Projects Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Hola, Garsen, Bura Madogo and Bangale Police Station	1	Improve security, curb crime and banditry activities in the district.	To provide good offices and accommodation for officers.	Construction of offices and staff houses. Justification: Most of the offices and houses in the stations are temporary.
Provision of Transport to the Police Stations of Hola, Bura, Bangale, Madogo, Garsen Police Station.	2	To facilitate mobility of police officers for security operations.	To reduce crime rates and banditry activities in the district.	Purchase of 5 vehicles for the station, which are four- wheel drive. Justification: No reliable vehicles in the station.
Modern Communication Equipment at Hola, Bura, Madogo, Garsen and Bangale	3	Ease communication	To put communication facilities to the stations mentioned.	Purchase and install the modern equipments. Justification: The available sets are old and some have broken down.
Rehabilitation of District Commissioner's Office, Hola	4	To provide Office accommodation to DC's personnel.	To renovate the office by the end of Plan period.	Renovation of the DC's office; Electrification and installation of generator for power supply. Justification: These offices are in poor state.
Construction and Rehabilitation of Police line at Hola, Bangale, Bura, Madogo and Garsen	5	To provide accommodation to the officers	Completion of construction and rehabilitation of the houses in the mentioned stations.	Construction of houses to accommodate the Administration Police officers; Rehabilitate the existing houses for the other officers.

				Justification: The houses are in a very poor state.
Construction and Rehabilitation of Divisional Headquarters at Bura, Galole, Madogo, Kipini, Wenje, Garsen and Bangale	6	To provide accommodation in the divisions	Completion of construction and renovation of divisional offices.	Construction of offices; Rehabilitation of existing office at Galole. Justification: Some divisions do not have enough office space. They are staying in temporary offices.

A: Ongoing Projects: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Service Orders District wide	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Members of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires, writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.
After Care Services District wide	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Member of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires, writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of Community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.
Probation Orders Programme	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Member of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires, writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Hola Prison	1	Improve the living condition of inmates.	Renovate the main Prison block, office, and staff houses.	Renovation of the existing Prison block offices and staff houses. Justification: The houses are old and require rehabilitation.

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion and furnishing of District Treasury	1	To provide office space.	To complete the office block by the years 2008.	Complete the offices of the district treasury. Justification: Inadequate office accommodation for the district treasury.
Provision of Transport to District Treasury	2	To enhance revenue collection and efficiency. The financial management.	Purchase one vehicle 4 wheel drive.	Purchase one 4 wheel vehicle for District Treasury. Justification: The department does not have transport.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation and furnishing of the Hola Court	1	To improve the working condition of the personnel working in court.	To complete renovations;	Rehabilitation of the court.
Provision of vehicle for magistrate	2	To facilitate quicker administration of cases in the district.	Clear all the pending cases in the district	Purchase the vehicle.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. The sub-sector will also provide agricultural extension services to local farmers. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector in availing data to ease administration and in modifying and educating the local community, particularly as far as ensuring that they are informed of all development initiatives taking place and that they are fully integrated in development. Areas like HIV/AIDS, family planning acceptance and adoption require the Provincial Administration to mobilize and sensitise the community and to pass on relevant information from the other sectors.

3.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This sector was prioritised last during the district PRSP. The main reason was that the impact of the sector in the community is minimal. However, all the other sectors cannot perform well without the inclusion of database in the district and use of the modern information technology.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competence". Its mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical and socio-economic status."

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Use of Information Communication Technology in the district is concentrated in Hola Bura and Garsen. These trading centres are linked to the telephone network. A few newspapers correspondents are located in these centres. They gather, process and disseminate information required for political, social and economic development of the district.

The district is adequately covered by the radio broadcast network. Computer services in the district are limited due to lack of power supply. They are mainly found at Hola where they are operated using generators. The E-mail services are only 4 in the district

and the mobile telephone network does not cover the district. The DIDC, which is the districts resource centre, plays a crucial role in economic development by providing the database for planning.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the mechanism through which the district is able to know the development of activities outside the district. The operation of the other sectors is communicated through the sector. The amount of money spent on telephone services and newspapers is an indicator of how the sector is very important in the district. The DIDC has been referred to as the data bank in which other sectors depend on when executing their functions.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Involved in the provision of policy framework for the sector and license services.
Telekom Kenya	Involved in provision of telephone facilities, which are used to access information either through the Internet or faxes.
Kenya Broadcasting Co-operation.	Sensitisation of communities through radio and television.
NGOs and Churches	Provide computer literacy in the district.
Nation and Standard Newspapers	Dissemination of information using the newspapers.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Strengthen ICT capacity to support core activities in all Ministries and departments; Develop District Information Infrastructure and facilities in computers, faxes and E-mail; To enhance technological investment in the district.	Ignorance on the importance of IT in all sectors of the district; High cost of equipments; Lack of adequate infrastructure in the district; Lack of computers in the district.	Educate the communities on the importance of IT in all sectors of the District; Develop Information Infrastructure; Provide training to ministries and development on Information technology.
DIDC	To improve the patronage of DIDC; Make DIDC operational in the district; Equip the DIDC with modern information technology.	Inadequate information in the DIDC; Inadequate funding in the DIDC; Lack of modern equipment e.g. computers, faxes, photocopiers and install E-mail/internet services.	Install the DIDC with computer hardware, faxes, computers, faxes, E-mail; To provide adequate resources to procure current periodicals.
Human Resource Development	Develop technical expertise; Encourage training of IT by local institutions in order for the district to appreciate the importance of the sector.	Lack of training institution in the district; Inadequate human resources capable of responding to the demand; Inadequate electricity,	Invest in IT training in local institutes for community to appreciate the importance of the sector; Formulate policy to regulate IT development with special interest on rural areas access to

		telephone services, data services and financial services; Lack of knowledge on training programmes.	the equipment and the relevance and content of the training programme.
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3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Installation of Computers, Faxes, Photocopiers and E-Mail at the DIDC Hola Bangale Division	1	To improve the community and operation of the DIDC; Provide updated data in the district.	Procure computer, faxes, photocopiers and install E-mail services to the DIDC; Compile and update the inventory in the DIDC.	Procurement of the computers, faxes photocopiers in the DIDC; Updating the Data bank in the DIDC. Justification: Provide accurate information for planning.
Strengthen the Rural Press Hola, Bangale Division	2	To strengthen the rural press;	To increase circulation of "Sauti Magazine ya Pwani to at least 5,000 people in the district annually.	Publication of rural press magazine (Sauti ya Pwani on topical socio cultural and economic issues. Justification: The publication contains rural issues in the district.
Expansion of Telephone Facilities District wide	3	Facilitate use of the Internet and ease communication.	Cover Bura, Hola, Garsen, Tarasaa Ngao and Madogo and all rural centres.	Extend telephone coverage in the rural centres by providing more distribution lines and expanding existing exchanges; Installation of more transmitters for cell phones. Justification: Improve communication in the district.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The DIDC provides the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The education sub-sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. A few learning institutions may be used to provide computer training skills. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. It outlines the key activities and responsibilities involved in these processes, ensuring that the project remains on track and achieves its intended objectives.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be used during the Plan implementation period in determining the progress made in the various poverty reduction strategies through the various performance indicators. It entails setting up clear goals and identification of the variables that can be used to measure progress toward the overall achievement of the Plan theme.

The responsibility of monitoring and evaluation will be apportioned right from the sub-location to the district level.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at various levels. At the community level, that is, sub-locational and locational monitoring and evaluation based on Community Action Plans (CAPs) will be done by Project Management Committees and other development partners.

At the divisional level, the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation will be vested in the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. MEC) composed of the District Officer, Divisional Heads of Department, representatives of NGOs, donors, religious groups and other stakeholders in the division. Monitoring will be done through frequent visits to the projects.

At the district level, monitoring and evaluation is vested in the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which comprises the District Commissioner, the Departmental Heads, NGOs and representatives of other development partners in the district. A system has been established for analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling of monitoring and evaluation information. Annual Work Plans from the various stakeholders will form the basis for monitoring and evaluation. Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation will be crucial for all the levels of monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation will be done through field visits, annual reports, baseline surveys, expenditure returns and committee reports and minutes.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its defined mechanisms will assist the district in early intervention for the anomalies, which may arise during project implementation. This will improve project implementation and facilitate timely decision-making. The committee will monitor and evaluate both short and long-term projects and programmes.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation matrices giving project name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators/tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders are provided below to give the way forward for the implementation of this Plan.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Crop Pest and Disease Control	4m	2002 - 2008	Number of training sessions held; Number of demonstrations held.	Project documentation; Annual work plans; Field visits; Progress reports.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development	AIC, DABA: Disease control; Arid lands resource support by distribution of pesticides.
Improved Nutrition	4m	2002 - 2008	Number of farmers trained	Project reports; Annual work plans; Field visit reports; Progress reports; Training.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	Aga Khan Foundation: Funding Early Childhood Education and Development projects; CRS Bura – Support to children on nutrition.
Banana Project	2m	2002 - 2008	Number of old orchards rehabilitation; Number of farmers getting the seedlings.	Project documents; Annual work plans; Progress reports; Training reports;	DALEO	GOK to provide funds and personnel; CRS to provide funds and capacity building; Arid Lands Resource Management project.
Citrus Project	800,000	2002 - 2008	Number of nurseries established; Total acreage under the citrus fruits; Number of farmers planting the trees.	Project documents; Project reports; Annual work plans; Field visits; DDC/DEC reports.	CDA DALEO	CDA to provide funds and personnel; DALEO to provide funds and personnel; CRS to provide funds and personnel; Community to participate in the project.
Mango Promotion	6m	2002 - 2008	Number of nurseries established; Number of farmers trained.	Project documents; Annual work plans; Field visit reports; Progress reports.	CDA DALEO	CDA to provide funds and personnel; DALEO to provide funds and personnel; CRS to support with the stock and planting materials.
Oil Crop Production	17m	2002 - 2008	Number of hectares under the oil crops; Increased income of farmers.	Annual work plans; Progress reports; Field visit reports.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	Bura Irrigation Scheme to provide funds and personnel; DALEO to provide personnel.
Agricultural Extension Services	3m	2002 - 2008	Number of farmers visited; Number of farmers trained; The number of demonstrations held.	Annual work plan; Progress reports; Training reports; Field visit reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Agriculture)	Catholic Church to provide relief services; CRS and German Assisted Settlement programmes (GASPs) to provide extension services.
Food Crop Production	7.5m	2002 - 2008	Hectares of project land prepared; Number of farmers provided with seeds; Number of farmers trained.	Annual work plans; Progress reports; Field visit reports.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	DALEO – Providing personnel; Bura Irrigation Scheme – Providing funds and personnel; Community to participate.

Cotton Production	16m	2002 - 2008	Number of hectares under cotton; Number of tons of cotton produced; Number of farmers growing cotton.	Annual Work plans; Progress reports. Field visit reports.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	DALEO - To provide personnel; Bura Irrigation Scheme to provide personnel and funds.
Agriculture Mechanization Services	1.2m	2002 - 2008	Number of machines operational; Hectares of farms ploughed; The number of farmers using the facility.	Management and audit reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Agriculture)	GASPs and CRS – Providing machinery for hire.
Upgrading of Indigenous Poultry	4m	2002 - 2008	Number of demonstrations held; Number of poultry exchanged. Number of farmers trained.	Project documents; Annual Work Plans; Field visit reports; Project reports.	DALEO	DALEO to provide funds and personnel; World Vision to provide funds and personnel; CRS to provide funds and personnel.
Dairy Goats Project	6.5m	2002 - 2008	Number of goats procured and distributed; Number of training held.	Progress reports; Annual Work Plans; Project Documents; Field Visits; DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO	DALEO to provide funds and personnel; DVO to provide veterinary services; CRS – Provision of breeding stock; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds.
Auction Yards	3m	2002 - 2008	Number of Auction yards developed; Number of yards constructed	Progress reports; Annual Work Plans; Field visits; Training reports.	DALEO	Arid Lands Resource Management Project – Providing County Council of Tana River – with funds; Community to participate.
Livestock Improvement	1.2m	2002-2008	The number of livestock breeds upgraded; The number of high quality breed stock; Acreage of Napier grass planted.	Work plans; Project reports; DDC reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Livestock Development	Kenya Marketing Livestock Council to ensure marketing efficiency; GASPs – Dairy goat upgrading.
Livestock Restocking	8m	2002 - 2008	The number of animals purchased; Number of farmers gave the livestock animals.	Project document; Annual work plan; Progress reports; Field visits.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	Arid Lands Resource Management projects by AIC and DABA: funding and expertise.
Bee Keeping	3m	2002 - 2008	Number of Bee hives purchased; Output of honey per year; Number of bee hive sites developed; Number of	Project documents; Annual workshop reports; Progress reports; Training reports.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	GOK to provide funds and personnel. ASALPO - Funds, training and capacity building; CDA - Funds, capacity building.

			training sessions held; No. of people involved in bee keeping.			
Cattle Breeding Project	23m	2002 - 2008	Number of cattle improved; Amount of milk produced by the cattle improved; Increase in income of farmers with improved cattle.	Annual work plans; Field visit reports; Project reports.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	Bura Irrigation Schemes to provide funds and personnel; DALEO to provide personnel; DVO to provide the veterinary services.
District Veterinary Services	6.4m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained on veterinary services; Number of equipment purchased for office use.	Training reports; Annual reports; Progress reports.	Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Department to provide funds and personnel.
Disease and Pest Control	4m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained in control of diseases and pests; Cases of animals attacked by diseases; Number of animals vaccinated.	Training reports; Annual reports; Progress reports.	Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds; CRS to provide vaccine and livestock drugs; World Vision to Provide vaccine and drugs; AIC-DABA to provide livestock drugs.
Tick Control	9.5m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained in tick control; Number of cattle Dips constructed; Amount of drugs procured.	Training reports; Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Department: Provision of funds and personnel; CRS – provision of ticks drugs; Arid Lands Resource Management to provide funds and drugs.
Clinical Services	6m	2002 - 2008	Number of Veterinary Clinical services established. Number of animals treated.	Progress reports. Workshops.	Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Department to provide personnel; Private sector: establishment of private veterinary clinics; Arid Lands Resource Management project to support communities to start Drug Users Association.

Integrated Pest and Disease Management	6m	2002-2008	Number of farm families trained; Number of livestock vaccinated; Production in pest and diseases; Increase in agricultural and livestock productivity.	Progress reports; Training and visits (T&V) reports.	DELEO	Veterinary Department to provide personnel and drugs farm families to avail themselves for training private sector to
Extension Services	4m	2002-2008	Number of farm families trained; Number of livestock vaccinated; Production in pest and diseases; Increase in agricultural and livestock productivity.	Progress reports; Workshops Minutes.	DALEO	Agriculture and livestock staff to carry out trainings and demonstrations; Local NGOs and CBOs to assist with training and follow-ups; Local community to provide demonstration sites and be actively involved in monitoring acceptance and other follow-ups and be part of deporting system.
Hides and Skins Improvement	1.8m	2002-2008	Number of licenses issued to Hides and Skin traders. Number of training conducted on leather processing.	Progress reports. Annual work Plans.	Veterinary Department	Veterinary Department to provide funds and personnel; Private sector to market and process hides and skins.
Veterinary Public Health	1.8m	2002-2008	Number of disease surveillance conducted. Number of animals inspected.	Progress reports. Annual work plans. Reports on disease Surveillance.	Veterinary Department	Veterinary Department to provide funds and personnel; Public Health to provide personnel and funds.
Improvement of Minor Irrigation Schemes	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of irrigation pumps purchased; Number of farms prepared; The acreage planted; Number of farmers trained on irrigation development.	Annual work plans; DDC/DEC reports; Field visits; Training reports; Progress reports.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	UNICEF, CRS and Arid Lands Resource Management: provision of pump sets, training and support to extension services; Madogo Community Based Organization: organizing community and training on the use technology.

Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project Rehabilitation of Gravity Intake for	700m	2002-2008	Intakes constructed monthly.	Designs; Progress Monthly reports	Bura Irrigation Scheme	GOK – funding Donors-funding
Bura Irrigation and Settlement Project Rehabilitation of Existing Canal System And Associated Infrastructure	1.2m	2002-2008	Number of km of canals rehabilitated; Number of structures.	Designs progress reports; Monthly reports.	Bura Irrigation scheme	GOK – funding Donor materials
Renovation of Kipini and Tarasaa Offices	5m	2002-2008	Number of rooms renovated.	Designs; Progress reports.	Fisheries.	GOK (Fisheries) to provide funds; Public Works to provide designs and technical skills.
Construction of Fish Handling Facilities	300,000	2002 - 2008	Number of fish handling facilities developed; Increased income from fish production.	Designs; Progress reports.	Fisheries.	GOK (Fisheries) to provide funds and personnel; DWO (Works) to provide technical advice.
Aquaculture Development	400,000	2002-2008	Number of fish caught; Increased income from fish.	Progress reports; Annual reports.	Fisheries.	GOK (Fisheries) to provide technical personnel.
Boat and Engine Project	400,000	2002 - 2008	Number of boats purchased.	Payment vouchers; Progress reports; Financial reports.	GOK - Fisheries	GOK (Fisheries) to provide specifications, funds and personnel.
Modernisation of Fishing Gears Project	350,000	2002 - 2008	Sets of fishing gear procured; Increase in the catch of fish.	Progress reports; Financial reports; Annual reports.	Fisheries.	GOK (Fisheries) to provide specifications, funds and personnel.
Land Adjudication	2.3m	2002 - 2008	Number of parcels adjusted; Number of title deeds issued.	Land registered; Progress reports; Annual reports.	- Land Adjudication and Settlement Department.	Land and Settlement: Awareness, creation, provision of funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resource Management; Mobilization; K. W. S. to provide funds.
Planning in 7 Centres in the District	4.5m	2002-2008	Number of centres planned.	Designs; Progress reports; Annual reports.	Department of Physical Planning.	Physical Planning Department - to provide funds and personnel; Tana River County Council to provide funds.
Garsen Rural Water Supply	1m	2002-2008	Number of people served by the project; Income generated from the sale of water.	Progress reports; Designs; Annual work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department to fund and provide personnel; Office of the President - El-Nino Project to fund the project Community operation and

						maintenance.
Kipini Water Supply	-	2002-2008	Number of people served by the project; Income generated from the sale of water.	Progress reports; Designs; Annual work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel; Community – Operation and maintenance.
Ngao Water Supply	25m	2002-2008	Number of people served by the water project; Income generating activities – sale of water.	Progress reports; Designs; Annual work plans.	Water Department; Community.	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel; Community operation and maintenance.
Hand Dug Wells/ Boreholes Rehabilitation Project	6m	2002-2008	The number of wells dug; The number of beneficiaries benefiting from the water.	Designs; Progress reports; Annual work plans; DDC/DEC minutes.	Water Department; CRS; Arid Lands Resource Management Project.	Water Department to Provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resource Management Projects - Provide funds; CRS to provide personnel and funds.
Construction of Pans	30m	2002-2008	The number of pans constructed; The number of beneficiaries benefiting from Water.	Designs; Progress reports; Annual work plans; DDC/DEC minutes.	Water Department; CRS; Arid lands Resource Management Project.	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel; UNICEF to provide funds; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; CRS to provide funds and personnel; Community - operations and maintenance.
Roof Catchment	1m	2002-2008	Number of roof catchment projects constructed; Number of beneficiaries.	Project documents; Progress reports; Designs; Annual work plans.	Water Department; Arid Lands Resources Management Project.	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel; Arid Lands, Resource Management Project to provide funds; Community - operations and maintenance.

Bangale Earth Pans	15m	2002-2008	Completion of the pan; Number of beneficiaries.	Project designs; Progress reports; Annual work plans; Field visits reports.	Water Department.	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel.
Rehabilitation of Hola Water Supply	30m	2002-2008	Number of broken pipes replaced; Amount of money spent on project; Number of people connected by the system.	Project designs; Project documents; Progress reports; Annual work plan; Field visits.	Water Department	Water Department to provide designs, funds and personnel.
Standby Water Supply from Tana River	180m	2002-2005	Number of pumps purchased; Amount of water pumped; Intake developed.	Project Designs. Annual work plans. Progress reports.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	Bura Irrigation Scheme to provide funds and personnel; DALEO to provide personnel; DWO (Water) to provide technical expertise.
Rehabilitation of Bura Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation	10m	2002-2008	Kilometers of poles laid; Number of tanks rehabilitated; Number of VIP toilets rehabilitated.	Progress reports; Designs; Annual work plans.	Bura Irrigation Scheme.	DWO (water): To provide personnel; Bura Irrigation Scheme to provide funds and personnel.
Soil and Water Conservation	500,000	2002-2008	Number of catchment sites developed; Number of farmers trained; The number of catchment areas protected.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Training reports; Field visits.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Agriculture)	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) conducting training PRS's; TADECO – Environmental conservation.
Forest Extension Services	17.5m	2002-2008	Number of people trained; Number of demonstrations held.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Training reports	Forestry Department; Arid Land Resources management Project; Kenya Wildlife Services.	Forestry Department to Provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funds and personnel.
Tree Nurseries	1.4m	2002-2008	Number of people trained; Number of tree nurseries developed.	Progress reports; Annual work plan; Training reports.	Forestry Department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project.	Forestry Department to Provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to Provide funds; Community to implement the project.

Afforestation	12m	2002–2008	Number of protected areas; Number of tree nurseries established.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; DDC/DEC minutes.	Forestry Department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project.	GOK - Providing funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management projects to provide funds.
Demonstration Plots	4 m	2002 - 2008	Number of training sessions held; Number of plots identified for protection.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Project proposals; DDC/DEC minutes.	Forestry Department Arid Lands Resource Management Project; Kenya Wildlife Services.	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife services to provide funds.
Indigenous Forest Management and Conservation	20m	2002 - 2008	Number of training sessions held; Number of licenses issued for cutting trees; The number and types of research carried out on forestry.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; DEC/DDC minutes.	Forestry Department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project; Kenya Wildlife Services.	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funds and personnel.
Gazettement of Forests	10m	2002–2008	The number of forests gazetted.	Gazetment report; Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Forestry Department; Survey Department	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel; Survey of Kenya to provide maps and personnel.
Completion of Staff Quarters/Office at Hola	5m	2002–2008	Number of staff quarters completed; Offices completed.	Designs; Reports of expenditure; Progress reports.	Co-operative Department.	Co-operative Department to provide funds; Public Works to provide technical personnel.
Co-operative Education and Training	3.5m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions held; Number of co-operatives fully operational.	Training reports; Annual work plan; Progress reports.	GOK – Co-operatives	GOK - Co-operatives to provide funds and personnel.
Revival of Dormant Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives	4.5m	2002-2008	Number of co-operatives reinstated; Number of people trained.	Training reports; Annual work plans; Progress reports.	Co-operatives (Agriculture).	Co-operatives to provide funds and personnel.
Livestock Development Programme	5m	2002-2008	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.	Co-operative to provide funds and personnel; Community - to form the Co-operatives.

Horticultural Development Programme	2.0m	2002-2008	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	Co-operatives to provide funds and personnel; Community – Forming Co-operatives.
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4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Completion of Garsen Hola and Garissa Road	1.2b	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres of roads Completed; Amount of money spent.	Project document; Progress reports. Annual work plan.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works. National Youth Service.	Roads Department to provide funds and personnel; National Youth Service to provide personnel; Donors to provide funds.
Masalani Bridge Project	550m	2002 - 2008	Completion of the bridge.	Project documents; Annual work plan; Progress reports.	Ministry of Road and Public Works)	Ministry of Roads and Public Works to provide funds and personnel.
Gravelling and Culverting of Roads D 566, E 878, E880 and Ngao Airstrip	350m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres of road gravelled; Number of culverts laid.	Project documents; Annual work plan; Progress reports.	Roads Department.	Roads Departments to provide funds and personnel.
Routine Road Maintenance	80m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres of road maintained.	Project documents; Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Ministry of Public Works and Roads.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Construction of Permanent Stores	1.5m	2002 - 2008	Volume of funds used; No of stores in place.	Project documents; Progress reports. Annual work plans.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Gravelling and Culverting of 471Km of Road E874	250m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres gravelled.	Annual work plans; Progress reports; DDC/DEC minutes. .	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK providing funds and personnel.
Gravelling of Furaha – 021 Road 25Km	125m	2002 - 2008	Number of Kilometres gravelled.	Project document; Work plans; Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Gravelling of 30 km of C 112 in Garsen Division	150m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres gravelled.	Progress reports; Work plans. Project documents.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide to funds and personnel.

Opening of Waldean Muatha Road'	200m	2002 - 2008	Number of km. of road opened.	Project documents; Work Plans; Progress report.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Opening of Boka - Bangale Road 64 km	300m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres Gravelled	Project documents; Annual work plan; Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Gravelling of Road Leading to Bura East Bridge (12Km.)	50m	2002 - 2008	Number of kilometres gravelled.	Project documents; Annual work plans; Progress reports.	Ministry of Road and Public Works.	GOK - Providing funds and personnel.
Electrification of Hola Garsen, Bura Tarasaa and Madogo	1.2b	2002 - 2008	Towns served with electricity.	Surveys; Progress report from Kengen.	Kengen; Private investors.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Exploitation for Other Alternative Sources of Power	To be determined by the Investors.	2002 - 2008	Number of solar power pieces installed; No. of wind and biogas pieces	Survey; Progress reports.	Ministry of Energy; Private investors.	Ministry of Energy - providing funds and personnel; Private Investors for providing funds and personnel.
Expansion of Telephone Facilities in the District	To be determined by Telecom Kenya.	2002 - 2008	Number of people connected to telephone facilities procured.	Reports from Telkom Kenya.	Telkom Kenya.	GOK to provide funds and resources.
Re-gravelling Road E76	35m	2002 - 2005	No. of km gravelled; Number of box and pipe culverts lay.	Design; Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Roads Departments.	GOK - funding; Donors-funding.
Gravelling and culverting of Road E869	50m	2002 - 2008	Number of km of road gravelled; Number of box and pipe culverts lay.	Design; Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Roads Department.	GOK - funding Donors - funding
Waldena Mutha Road	150m	2002 - 2008	Number of km gravelled; Number of box and pipe culverts laid	Design; Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Roads Department.	GOK - funding Donors - funding
Opening up of Boka Bangale Road	150m	2002 - 2008	Number of km gravelled; Number of box and pipe culverts laid	Design; Progress reports; Annual work plans	Roads Department.	GOK - funding Donors - funding

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Traders Courses	2.5m	2002 - 2008	Number of people of trained; Number of successful businesses.	Progress reports; Volume of credit given.	Trade Department.	Trade Department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business.
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme	4m	2002 - 2008	Number of traders given loans.	Progress reports; Volume of credit given.	Trade Department.	Trade Department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business.
Construction and Rehabilitation of Jua Kali Sheds	15m	2002-2008	Number of Jua Kali sheds rehabilitated and number constructed.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Department of Applied Technology; Tana River County Council.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Rehabilitation and Equipping Workshop for Tumaini Youth Polytechnic	5.5m	2002 - 2008	Number of equipment procured; Completion of the work plan.	Inventory of tools and equipment; Annual work plans; Project designs; Progress reports.	Ministry of Technical Training and Technology; Community.	GOK to provide funds, tools and equipment; Community to provide funds, tools and equipment.
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations	16m	2002 - 2008	Number of Jua Kali Organisations strengthened	Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Ministry of Technical Training; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Conservation of the Bio Diversity of the Tana Primate Game Reserve	400m	2002 - 2008	Number of primate and plant species conserved.	Progress report; Annual work plans; Project documents.	KWS; National Museums of Kenya	KWS to provide funds and personnel.
Management of Tana River Primate National Game Reserve	To be determined by Managers	2002 - 2008	Implementation of Management Plan of the game reserve.	Management plan; Progress reports; Annual work plan.	KWS	GOK/KWS to provide funds and personnel; County Council to provide funds and personnel.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Early Childhood Development	8.5m	2002 - 2008	The Number of people trained; The number of ECD centres improved.	Progress reports; Annual work plan; Minutes.	Education Department; Aga Khan Foundation Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.

School Feeding Programme		2002 - 2008	Amount of food brought and distributed to schools.	Food reports; Progress reports; Annual work plan.	GOK and WFP.	GOK to provide food, and personnel.
Supply of Text Books.	8 m	2002 - 2008	Amount of funds allocated to purchase books; Number of schools benefiting.	Amount issued; Financial statements; Progress reports.	GOK and DFID (Department for International Development)	GOK to provide funds for the purchase of text book.
Building of Physical Facilities and Furniture for Schools: Primary/ Secondary.	180 m	2002 - 2008	Number of physical facilities constructed; Number of furniture purchased.	Progress report; Annual work plan; DC/DDC Minutes.	Education Department; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to provide funds and building materials.
Girl Childhood Education	40 m	2002 - 2008	Number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary schools; Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary schools.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Education Department; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to provide funds and materials.
Bursaries Programme and Income Generating Activities	50 m	2002 - 2008	The amount of money issued as bursary; Number of projects initiated and completed in schools.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Education Department; Community to provide funds, materials and labour.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to provide funds, materials and labour.
Immunization	11 m	2002 - 2008	Number of children immunized; Number of trained health workers.	Reports on cases of immunization; Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Health Department; Community	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community environmental clearing.
Malarial Control Programme	23 m	2002 - 2008	Number of cases of malaria diagnosed; Number of people trained on malaria control.	Reports on cases of malaria; Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Health Departmental; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community Environmental clearing;
IMCI	2 m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained.	Annual work plans; Progress reports	Health Department; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
HIV/AIDS	24 m	2002 - 2008	Cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed; Number of orphans, widows and widowers; Number of service delivery.	HIV/AIDS reports; Annual workplans; Progress reports.	Health Department; National AIDS Control Council (NACC).	GOK to provide funds and materials

Reproductive Health	8 m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained. Number of people served.	Annual work plans; Progress reports.	MOH; Community.	GOK to provide funds and materials.
Communicable Diseases	9 M.	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained; Number of health service delivery.	Annual work plans; Progress reports.	Health Department; Community.	GOK to provide funds and materials.
Nutrition	3 m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained; Number of delivery service centres established.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	MOH; Community.	GOK to provide personnel and funds.
Construction of Borehole at Hola Hospital and Installation	10m	2002 - 2008	No. of boreholes constructed and operated	Designs; Progress reports; Annual report.	Health Department	DANIDA and other donors: funding; GOK - funding
Construction/ Rehabilitation of Health Facilities (Dispensary and Health Centre)	200m	2002 - 2008	No. of health facilities rehabilitated.	Designs; Progress reports; Annual work plans	Health Department	GOK - Funding; WHO/Donors: funding.
Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization	1.5m	2002 - 2008	No. of children immunized	Progress reports; Work plans.	Health Department	GOK-funding; Donors/UNICEF : funding.
Project for the Disabled	23 m	2002 - 2008	Number of rehabilitation centres established; Number of disabled people rehabilitated.	Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Culture and Social Services; NGO's; National Fund for Disabled.	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Family Life Training Project	14 m	2002 - 2008	Number of people trained on care and support.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Culture and Social Services; NGO's; Community.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to provide funds.
Renovation and Furnishing of Hola Cultural Centre	2.5 m	2002 - 2008	Number of rooms renovated; Number of furniture procured.	Designs; progress reports; Visits.	Culture and Social Services Department.	GOK to provide funds.
District Credit Scheme	14m	2002-2008	Number of people trained and the no. given credit.	Progress reports; Annual work plans.	Culture and Social Services N.G.Os	GoK to provide funds and personnel.
Cultural Resource Centre Projects	To be determined	2002-2008	Materials provided; Non materials provided; Presentation carried out.	Progress reports; Annual work plan.	Culture and Social Services Department.	GoK to provide funds for purchase of equipment and analyse data.
Hola Stadium Project	To be determined	2002-2004	Work accomplished; Usage of stadium; Revenue raised; Development of sporting activities.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visit reports.	Department of Cultural and Social Services.	GoK to raise funds for construction and ensure implementation; Private sector/communities make use of

						the facility by organizing sporting events and participating and generating revenue through use.
Health Action Days	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of health care services provided; No. of immunization; No. treated; No. of markets/areas cleaned; No. of workshops carried out.	Progress reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Improvement in health through reduced hospital visits; Hospital records; Drugs used.	MOH Community.	GoK to provide funds/transport and drugs technical personnel; NGOs/CBOs/Donors to provide assistance in training, funding community to avail themselves practice what they have been taught and teach others.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Installation of Computers, Faxes, Photocopiers, E-Mail in the DIDC	2 m	2002 - 2008	Number of computers, photocopiers, faxes and E-mail procured.	Procurement documents; Progress reports; Project proposals.	GOK	Ministry of Finance and Planning to provide funds.
Information Strengthening of the Rural Press (Sauti ya Pwani)	To be determined by K N A	2002 - 2008	Number of people reading Sauti Ya Pwani.	Copies distributed to Tana River District.	GOK Information.	GOK to provide funds and Resources.
Extension of Telephone Facilities	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of additional lines No. of mobile phones and coverage.	DEC/DDC reports; telephone directories	Telkom	Government to create necessary environment for expansion of lines; Community/NGOs to subscribe and install lines, purchase mobiles and establish bureaus.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Renovation and Furnishing of Hola Law Court	2.5m	2002 - 2008	Number of rooms renovated; Number of furniture procured.	Designs; Progress reports; Visit reports.	Judiciary	GOK to provide funds.
Provision of Vehicles for the Magistrate	To be determined by Judiciary	2002 - 2004	Vehicle procured.	Log books; Verification.	GOK	GOK/Judiciary to provide funds.

Construction and Rehabilitation of Police	headquarters 40m	2002 - 2008	Number of Police stations constructed and number rehabilitated.	Designs; Progress reports; Work shop reports.	GOK – Office of the President (Police).	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Provision of Transport for 5 Stations	To be determined by Police Department.	2002 - 2008	Number of vehicles procured and distributed to the stations.	Log books; Verification.	Office of the President	Police Department to provide funds to procure the vehicles.
Modern Communication Equipment	To be determined by police Department.	2002 - 2008	Number of communication sets to be purchased and installed.	Report from police.	Office of the President	Police Department to purchase the communication sets.
Rehabilitation of District Commissioner's Office	14m	2002 - 2008	Number of rooms rehabilitated.	Designs; Progress reports.	Office of the President; District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; DWO to provide technical personnel.
Construction and Rehabilitation of Divisional Headquarters	15m	2002 - 2008	Number of Offices constructed and number rehabilitated.	Designs; Progress reports; Field visit reports.	Office of the President; District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; DWO to provide technical personnel.
Rehabilitation of Administration Police Lines in the Divisions	25m	2002 - 2008	Number of houses and offices rehabilitated.	Designs; Progress reports. Field visit.	Office of the President; DWO.	GOK to provide funds; DWO to provide technical personnel.
Rehabilitation of Hola Prison	37m	2002 - 2008	Number of houses rehabilitated.	Design; Progress reports; Visit reports.	Prison Department; DWO (Works).	DWO to provide technical Personnel and funds.
Completion and Furnishing of District Treasury	7m	2002 - 2008	Number of offices completed; Number of furniture purchased.	Design; Progress reports.	Ministry of Finance & Planning; DWO (WORKS)	DWO to provide technical personnel.
Provision of transport for District Treasury	To be determined at Hqs.	2002 - 2008	Vehicle allocated to the District Treasury.	Log book; Verification.	GOK	Ministry of Finance and Planning to provide vehicle.
Community Service Order	16m	2002 - 2008	Number of cases under community Service order.	Progress reports; Visits. DDC/DEC minutes. Supervision report.	GOK	Probation Department to provide funds and personnel.
After Care Service	8m	2002 - 2008	Number of cases attended.	Progress reports; Visits reports.	GOK	Probation Department to provide funds and personnel.
Probation Orders Programme	5m	2002 - 2008	Number of cases attended.	Progress reports; Visits.	GOK	Probation Department to provide funds.

SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project and programmes in various sectors

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	66/1000	64/1000	60/1000
Immunization	65%	70%	90%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:95,500	1:53,605	1:40,943
HIV/AIDS incidence	10%	7%	5%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	43.85%	45%	50%
Secondary/school enrolment rates	10.6%	12%	15%
Secondary school dropout rates	30.5%	28%	25%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:17	1:25	1:25
District literacy level	39.5%	42%	45%
Roads			
Murram/gravelled roads (km)	551.6	702	902.6Km
Water			
Access to potable water	27%	30%	35%
Absolute poverty	72%	70%	65%
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	5%	15%	30%
Households using solar power	0.1%	2%	5%
Households using firewood/ charcoal	98.8%	97%	95%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	1%	3%	5%
Telecommunication Network			
Exchange capacity			
Automatic	453	600	800
Exchange Connection			
Public telephones	31	170	400
Mobile	0	400	14,000
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Gazetted forests	0	2	6
Agricultural co-operatives	3	10	25
Consumer SACCO	4	8	19
Unemployment	36%	34%	30%