REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

WAJIR NORTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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WAJIR NORTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION vii
FOREWORD ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS xi
LIST OF TABLES xiii
LIST OF MAPS xiv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xv
GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS xix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xxi

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT 1
1.1.0 Position and Size 1
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries 3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns 5
1.1.4 Population Profiles and Projections 5

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE 9
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development 9
1.4.2 Environment, Water and Sanitation 10
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure 10
1.4.4 Human Resource Development 10
1.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order 10
1.4.6 Public Administration 11
1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology 11
1.4.8 Special Programmes 11
1.4.9 Trade, Tourism and Industry 12

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET 12

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION 23

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN (2002-2008) 23
2.1.1 Review of the District Development Plan (2002-2008) 23
2.1.2 Implementation of 2002-2008 District Development Plan 23
2.1.3 Constraints 24
2.14 Lessons Learnt from the Previous Planning Period 25

2.2 LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2008-2012, MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS 26

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES 26
2.3.1 Major development challenges 27
2.3.2 Cross cutting issues 28

2.4 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGIES 33
2.4.1 Agriculture And Rural Development 33
2.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector 35
2.4.3 Human Resource Development Sector 36
2.4.4 Physical Infrastructure Sector 40
2.4.5 Environment, Water And Sanitation Sector 40
2.4.6 Special Programmes 41
2.4.7 Public Administration 42
2.4.7 Research, Innovation And Technology Sector 43

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION 47

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 47
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission 47
3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission 47
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 48
3.1.4 Role of the stakeholders in the Sector 48
3.1.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 48
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities 49
3.1.7. Cross sector linkages 58
3.1.8. Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues 58

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY 59
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission 59
3.2.2 District response to the sector vision and mission 59
3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the District 59
3.2.4 Role of stakeholders 59
3.2.5 Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 60
3.2.6 Project and programme Priorities 60
3.2.7 Cross- sector Linkages 61
3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues 61

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE 62
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission 62
3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission: 62
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 62
3.3.4 Sector /sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies 62
3.3.5 Project and Programme Priorities 63
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages 64
3.3.8 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues. 64

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION 64
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission 65
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission 65
3.4.3 Importance of the sector to the district 66

3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector 66
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 66
3.4.6 Projects / Programmes Priorities 67
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages 69
3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues 69

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 69
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission 69
3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission 70
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 70
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 70
3.5.5 The Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 71
3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities 72
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages 77
3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues 78

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY 78
3.6.1 Sector vision and mission 78
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission 78
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 79
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 79
3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 79
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities 80
3.6.7 Cross sector linkages 81
3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues 81

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER 81
3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission 81
3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission: 82
3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 82
3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector 82
3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 82
3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities 83
3.7.7 Cross sector linkages: 84
3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues. 84

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission 85
3.8.2 District Response to Vision and Mission 85
3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 85
3.8.4 Stakeholders and their role 86
3.8.5 Sector/Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies 86
3.8.6 New project proposals: Planning 87
3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages 87
3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues 87

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES 88
3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission 88
3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission 88

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District 88
3.9.4 Role of the stakeholders in the District 89
3.9.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies 89
3.9.6 Project and Programmes Priorities 91
3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages 94
3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues 94

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION 97
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT 97
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX 97
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development 97
4.2.2 Trade, tourism and industry 104
4.2.3 Physical infrastructure 104
4.2.4 Environment, water and sanitation 105
4.2.5 Human resource development 106
4.2.6 Research, innovation and technology 114
4.2.7 Governance, justice, law and order 115
4.2.8 Public administration sector 115
4.2.9 Special programmes 116
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 117

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a knowledgeable and successful district in the use of natural resources for economic development

Mission

To mobilize and empower the local community in the coordinated and sustainable utilization of natural resources to improve their living standards

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

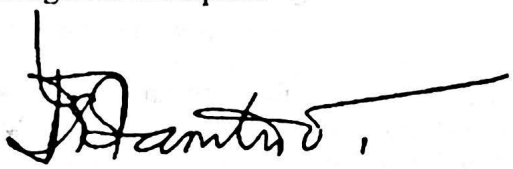
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Administrative Units by Division....3

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts....6

Table 3: Population projection by Special Age Groups....6

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres (2008-2012)....8

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Divisions....9

Table 6: Projects Implementation Status (2002-2008)....24

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: A map showing the location of Wajir North District in Kenya 2

Map 2: A Map showing the administrative Units of Wajir North District 4

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Programme
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
AP	Administration Police
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BCC	Behaviour Change Control
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCP	Contagious Caprine pleuromonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWP	Community Work Plan
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agriculture Office
DCNO	Data Corner Network Operators
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre

Div.MEC	Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DTC	District Technical Committee
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counselling
ECDE	Early Child Development Education
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ENNCR	Ewaso Nyiro North Catchment Region
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC Creation	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment
FAO	Food & Agricultural Organisation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectares
HQs	Head Quarters
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KAPP	Kenya Agriculture Productivity Project
KES	Kenyan Shillings
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNLS	Kenya National Library service
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company

KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LU	Land Units
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOED	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industrialisation
MOL	Ministry of Lands
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MOT	Ministry of Trade
MOT&W	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
MOWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPND	Ministry of Planning, National Development& Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NWSB	Northern Water Service Board
PAB	Provincial Agricultural Board
PLWHA	People Living With HIV & AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
SCAD	School Campaign Against drugs
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
VIP	Very Important Person
VHF	Very High Frequency
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
YECLI	Youth Entrepreneurs Club in Learning Institutions
4WD	Four Wheel Drive

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Disaster: A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster risk reduction: The systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid **(prevention)** or to limit **(mitigation and preparedness)** adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Ecosystem A dynamic complex combination of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and the nonliving environment interacting as a functional unit. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. Ecosystems vary in size; a temporary pond adjacent to a road and an ocean basin can both be ecosystems.

Mitigation: Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Resilience: The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in function and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself, and the ability to increase its capacity for learning and adaptation, including the recovery capacity from a disaster.

Risk: The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable/capable conditions.

Sustainable Development: A development process that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs by maintaining the carrying capacity of the supporting ecosystem.

Risk management: The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and responsibilities to apply policies, strategies and practices for disaster risk reduction.

Vulnerability: A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wajir North district is one of the new districts that were curved out of Wajir District in North Eastern Province. It borders Wajir East to the East, Wajir West to the South, Moyale to the West, Republic of Ethiopia to the North and Mandera West District to the North East. It lies between the latitudes $3^0$20N and $2^0$18N and longitude 39^0E and $40^0$15E.It is divided into 3 divisions, 15 locations and 18 sub locations with a total area of 10,958 Km^2. Buna Division is the largest with a total area of 7500Km^2 while Bute division which holds the district headquarters is the smallest with a total area of 1078Km^2.

Wajir North District is a plain, which is prone to flooding during the rainy seasons, often making roads impassable. In the North there are scattered hills along the Ethiopian border. The district is mostly covered with young sedimentary rocks with loamy soils towards the North at the footsteps of the Ethiopian Highlands.

The District has neither rivers nor lakes but seasonal swamps. These swamps and drainage lines serve as dry season grazing zones which also allow some cultivation during the rainy seasons though these impede road transport during the wet season as most sections on the swamps and *laghas* become impassable. In the classification of areas by aridity the District is categorized as being in agro-ecological zone IV. Due to its high altitude, the northern tip of the district comprising Bute and Gurar divisions receive higher rainfall between 500mm and 700mm per annum. This enables rain fed Agriculture to be practiced on a small-scale basis. Rainfall variations are a common feature of the District, and recurrent droughts, are cyclic.

Wajir North district had a population of 62,258 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. At an annual growth rate of 3.7% the population has been projected to increase to 82,986, 87,952 and 92,184 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. It is projected that, Bute Division has the highest population density of 19 persons per Km^2. This is explained by the fact that Bute Division is the District Headquarters where large businesses, employment opportunities and informal sector income generating activities are concentrated. The pastoralist homesteads are found in the grazing reserves, which may sometimes double as administrative locations and sub-locations. The pockets of the poor are found in all the locations especially in the peri-urban areas

The DDP provides an overview of the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan whose theme was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". During that plan period, 56 projects were proposed in different sectors and 30 of them were implemented. Factors that contributed to the low level of the implementation of the DDP included: lack of commitment to the District Development Plan while setting priorities within sectors. The Constituency Development Fund which emerged as the most successful programme in the district implemented many projects that were not included in the district development plan. It should therefore be noted that it is necessary to stick to the programme/projects proposed in the plan before embarking on the others.

The major development challenges the district is facing have been highlighted. Some of these challenges are poverty, high population growth, HIV/AIDS and drought to mention among. The communities in Wajir North District prioritised the projects and programmes which are geared towards the realisation of the Vision 2030 and the First

Medium Plan 2008-2012 and the achievement of MDGs by 2015. These will be implemented, bearing in mind; the need to eradicate poverty, increase income levels and empower the people economically, politically and socially.

The Wajir North DDP highlights the development strategies the district will use to overcome the development challenges. Areas of priority are agriculture and livestock production which are the backbone of the district economy. The projects and programmes to be carried out in the next five years in the district have been listed as per the nine MTEF sectors which are Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Special Programmes, Governance Justice Law and Order, Public Administration Sector, Physical Infrastructure, Environment ,Water and Sanitation, Trade ,Tourism and Industry and Research Innovation and Technology. These projects and programmes are also in line with the country's blueprints of Vision 2030 and the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and the achievement of the MDGs in the district by 2015.

During the implementation of the plan, all the stakeholders will be involved from the grassroots to the national level. At the sub-locational and locational level, the community action plans will be developed to aid the monitoring of the projects. The project management committee and other development partners will also be involved. At the divisional level, the Divisional Development Committee, the District Officer and the other Divisional Heads of Departments will form a Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div.MEC) to monitor the implementation through frequent field visits and holding of monitoring and evaluation meetings.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will monitor the implementation of the DDP. Co-ordination of the monitoring and evaluation will be strengthened by incorporating the other development partners. The activities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be linked to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for continuity. Monitoring will be a continuous process while evaluation will be done in midterm and at the end of the plan period.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

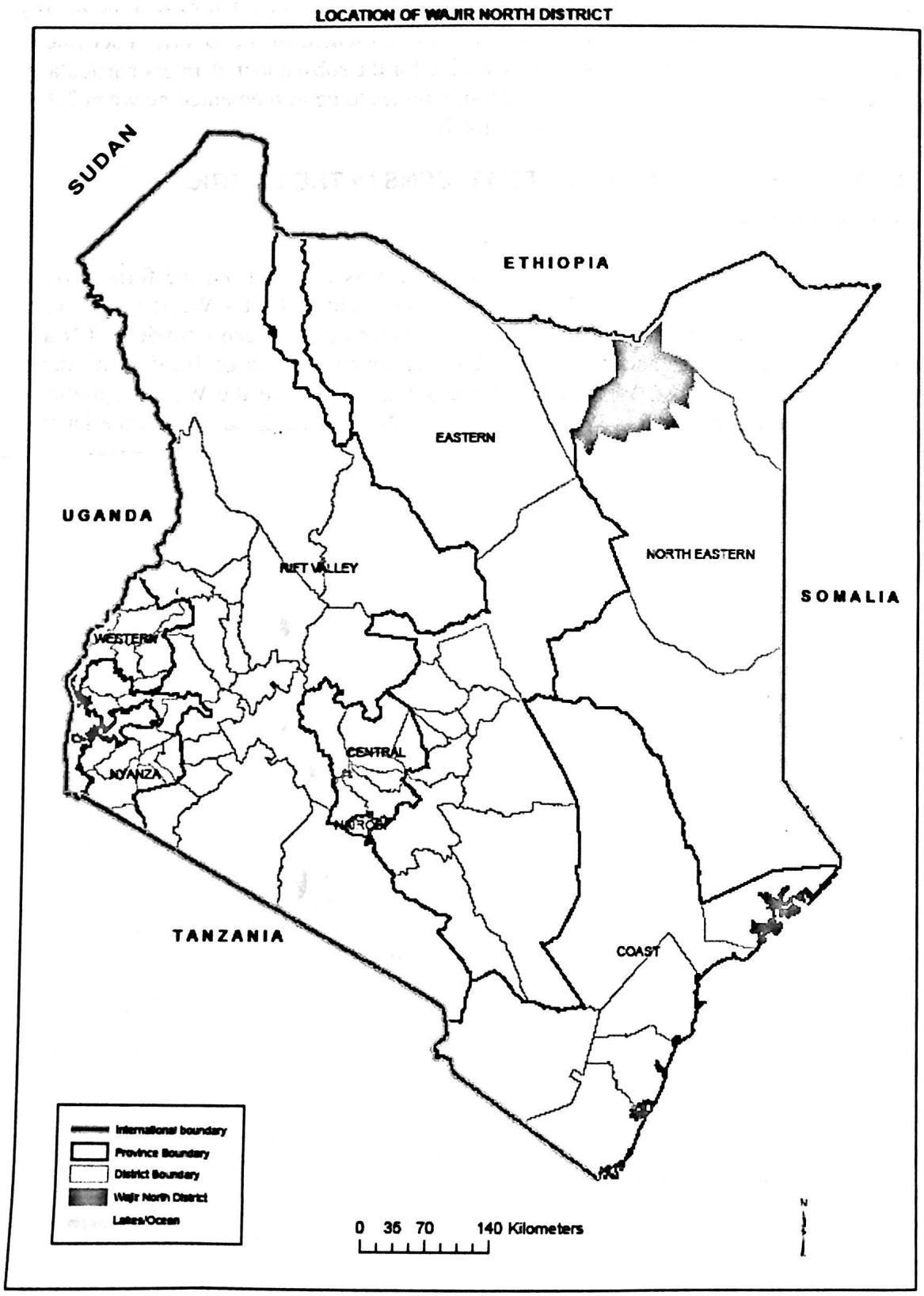
This chapter describes the district in terms of location, area, administrative units, physical and geographical features, and climatic conditions. Additional background information on the district including selected socio-economic indicators is presented in the District Fact Sheet. Information contained in this chapter sets the baseline for the subsequent chapters particularly on strategies, priorities, as well as projects and programmes to be implemented between 2008-2012 to address development challenges in the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.0 Position and Size

Wajir North District is one of the new Districts, which was curved from the former Wajir District, in North Eastern Province (NEP). Its maximum width (East - West) is 125 Kms while maximum length (North -South) is 100 Kms. It is located between latitude $3^0$20N and $2^0$18N and longitude of 39^0E and $40^0$15E.The District covers an area of 10,958Km^2 and it borders Wajir East to the East, Wajir West to the South, Moyale to the West, Republic of Ethiopia to the North and Mandera West District to the North East. Bute town is the District Headquarters.

Map 1: A map showing the location of Wajir North District in Kenya



1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Wajir North District is divided into three administrative Divisions, fifteen locations and eighteen sub-locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units by Division

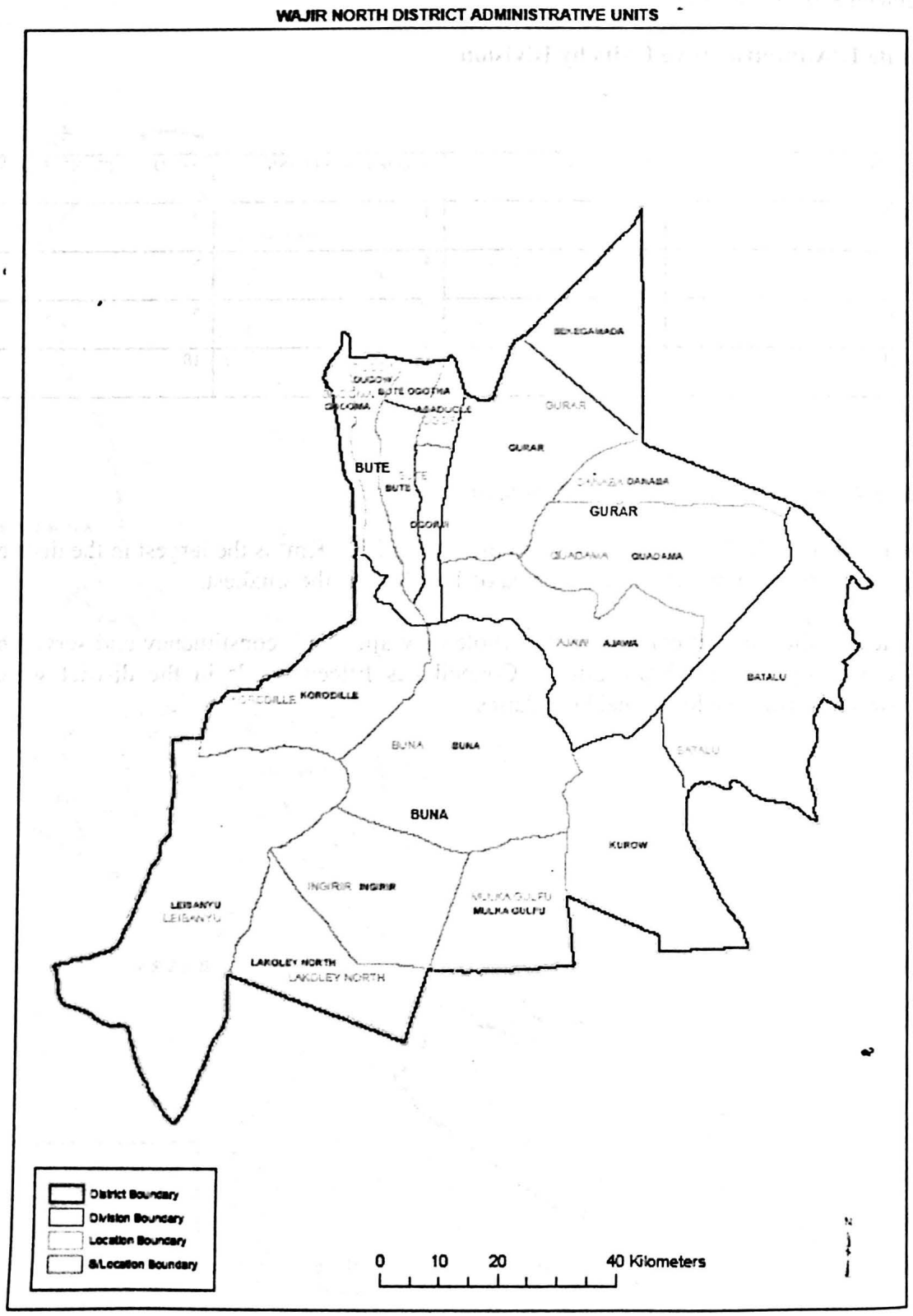
DIVISION	AREA (KM^2)	NO.OF LOCATIONS	NO. OF SUBLOCATIONS
GURAR	2380	4	5
BUTE	1078	4	5
BUNA	7500	7	8
TOTAL	**10,958**	**15**	**18**

***Source**: District Commissioner's Office, Wajir North, 2008*

Buna division which has 7 locations and measuring 7500 Km^2 is the largest in the district while Bute division which covers an area of 1078Km2 is the smallest.

Politically, the district constitutes the whole of Wajir North constituency and served by Wajir County Council.Wajir County Council has fifteen wards in the district which follow administrative locational boundaries.

Map 2: Administrative Units of Wajir North District



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Wajir North District is a plain, which is prone to flooding during the rainy seasons, often making roads impassable. In the north there are scattered hills along the Ethiopian border. The district is mostly covered with young sedimentary rocks with loamy soils towards the North at the footsteps of the Ethiopian Highlands.

On the north of the district, the plain rises from an altitude of 200m above sea level in Buna to 460m above sea level in Bute. The district is covered by gently undulating pen plains. Road conditions are bad due to the numerous drainage lines that dissect them.

The District has neither rivers nor lakes but seasonal swamps. These swamps and drainage lines serve as dry season grazing zones which also allow some cultivation during the rainy seasons though these impede road transport during the wet season as most sections on the swamps and *laghas* become impassable. In the classification of areas by aridity the District is categorized as being in agro-ecological zone IV. Due to its high altitude, the northern tip of the district comprising Bute and Gurar divisions receive higher rainfall between 500mm and 700mm per annum. This enables rain fed Agriculture to be practiced on a small-scale basis. Rainfall variations are a common feature of the District, and recurrent droughts, are cyclic.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

It is projected that, Bute Division has the highest population density of 19 persons per km^2 as shown in table 1.2. This is explained by the fact that Bute Division is the District Headquarters where large businesses, employment opportunities and informal sector income generating activities are concentrated. Therefore, there is need to provide basic social amenities to this Division with the highest population density.

Most of the settlements in the District are found in the divisional and locational headquarters which serve as market centres and watering points.

The pastoralist homesteads are found in the grazing reserves, which may sometimes double as administrative locations and sub-locations. The pockets of the poor are found in all the locations especially in the peri-urban areas.

1.1.4 Population Profiles and Projections

Wajir North district had a population of 62,258 people during the 1999 Population and Housing census. At an annual growth rate of 3.7% the population was projected to increase to 82,986, 87,952 and 92,184 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4yrs	4744	4351	9095	6319	5791	12,110	6669	6111	17721	7019	6431	13,450
5-9yrs	5598	4737	10335	7461	6312	13,773	7875	6662	20136	8289	7012	15,301
10-14yrs	6087	3904	9991	8112	5200	13,312	8562	5488	21415	9012	5776	14,788
15-19yrs	4473	4904	9377	5958	6537	12495	6288	6899	15555	6618	7262	13,880
20-24yrs	2761	2295	5056	3680	3059	6739	3884	3229	9851	4089	3398	7487
25-29yrs	1835	2136	3971	2446	2847	5293	2581	3005	7737	2717	3163	5880
30-34yrs	1737	1866	3603	2315	2487	4802	2443	2625	7022	2572	2763	5335
35-39yrs	1274	1416	2690	1651	1887	3538	1745	1992	5241	1839	2096	3935
40-44yrs	1434	1165	2599	1911	1552	3463	2017	1639	5064	2123	1725	3848
45-49yrs	752	545	1297	1002	726	1728	1058	766	2527	1113	807	1920
50-54yrs	84	689	1573	1183	994	2177	1248	1043	3064	1314	1096	2410
55-59yrs	385	229	614	513	305	818	541	322	1195	570	339	909
60-64yrs	550	358	908	733	477	1210	773	503	1768	814	530	1,344
65-69yrs	190	103	293	253	137	390	267	144	571	281	152	433
70-74yrs	249	176	425	331	234	565	350	247	827	368	260	628
75-79yrs	73	56	129	97	74	171	102	78	251	108	82	190
80 yrs+	160	142	302	213	189	402	225	199	589	236	210	446
TOTAL	**33,186**	**29,072**	**62,258**	**44,178**	**38,808**	**82,986**	**46,628**	**40,952**	**87,952**	**49,082**	**43,102**	**92,184**

Source: District Statistics Office, Wajir, 2008

Table 3: Population projection by Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	1,186	1,087	2273	2,089	1,915	4,004	2311	2119	4430	2499	2292	4,791
Under 5	4744	4351	9095	8356	7662	16,018	9244	8477	17721	9999	9168	19,167
Primary school Age 6-13)	11,685	8,641	20,346	20,580	16,980	37,560	22,760	18,785	41,551	24,624	20,317	44,941
Secondary School Age (14-17)	4473	4904	9377	7879	6182	14061	8716	6839	15555	9427	7397	16,824

Age groups	1999			2008		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Tota
Youth Population (15-29)	9069	9335	18,404	15,973	10,348	29,9
Reproductive Age Group(15-49)		14,327	14,327		22,780	22,78
Labour Force(15-64)	15,285	15,603	30,888	28,327	25,025	53,3
Aged Population 65+	672	477	1,149	1183	839	2,022

Source: *District Statistics Office, Wajir, 2008*

The age cohorts reveal that 70 percent of th 25years .This has a significant impact on the d required in areas of education and healt opportunities.

In addition, an increase over time of certain spe all sectors of the economy in order to cate population projections for these special groups.

Under 5 years: This age group, which has disadvantaged with regard to welfare. This pop the end of the plan period. The district' unacceptably high at 98 deaths per 1000. The p Ambitious programmes to address health and initiated during the Plan period to effectively an

Current enrolment for Early Childhood Develop in the age 3-5 years category stands at 1016 w are girls. This therefore reflects a strong nee increasing enrolment. Also, provision of qua establishment of more ECDE centres in addi teachers to the district.

Primary School Going Age (6-13) : In Wajir N the primary school age bracket and only 4,16 With a female population of 16,980 only 1,1 There is need to improve girls enrolment in prim

Secondary School Going Age (14-17): This Projections place the number at 14,061 wh respectively. This population is expected to i district out of a total population of 6,182 femal 152 girls are enrolled in secondary schools.

Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater for the increase and improvement of staffing levels will be necessary. In addition, establishment of at least one tertiary institution offering professional courses will help in improving transition and enhancing human resource and skills development in the district. Efforts should also be made to encourage enrolment of girls in schools and encourage retention of girls since many drop out before the age of 14 years.

Youth Population Age Group 15–30: This age group was enumerated as 18,404 persons in 1999, which represents 29.7 percent of the whole population. This figure is projected to be 29,960 in 2008 and is expected to increase to 35,847 in 2012. This population which constitutes 56.2% of the workforce and the largest human resource needs to be occupied in income generating activities, and extracurricular activities such as education on HIV/AIDS and drug and substance abuse.

Labour Force (15-64): There was a labour force of 30,888 people in 1999. This represents 49.6 percent of the total population. This age group is projected to increase to 53,352 and 59,024 people in 2008 and 2012 respectively. Majority of people in the labour force are engaged in livestock keeping. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, agri-business and eco-tourism.

Aged Population (65+): The district has a low aged population of 2,022 persons. This population is expected to increase to 2,238 and 2,420 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The low populations indicate that life expectancy in the district is low and more resources need to be budget on health care, food and other social facilities.

Urban Population

There is only one urban centre in the District. Table 4 shows the projected urban population. The urban population in 1999 stood at 5446 persons. This is projected to be 7246 and 8046 in 2008 and 2012 respectively. This increase in urban population will put pressure on existing physical and social infrastructure in the town and the district at large.

The population of Bute town is 11% of the total population of Wajir North district. Most of this population lives out of Bute town while 89% of the population lives in the rural areas. The overall level of urbanization in Wajir North district is low.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres (2008-2012)

Urban centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female	Total
Bute town	2831	2615	5446	3767	3479	7246	3975	3671	7646	4183	3863	8046

Source: District Statistics Office Wajir, 2008

Population Densities by Divisions

Table 6 shows the population by division and population densities in Wajir North district where the average district population density stands at 8 people per square kilometer on average.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Divisions

		1999(Census)		2008(Projections)		2010(Projections)		2012(Projections)	
Division	Area	Population	Density (Km^2)	Population	Density (Km^2)	Population	Density (Km^2)	Population	Density (Km^2)
Gurar	2380	18,087	8	24,108	11	25,446	11	26,784	11
Bute	1078	14,684	14	19,571	19	20,657	19	21,743	20
Buna	7500	29,161	4	38,863	7	41,019	5	43,175	6
Total	**10,958**	**61,932**	**6**	**82,542**	**8**	**87,122**	**8**	**91,702**	**8**

Source: District Statistics office, Wajir, 2008

Bute division hosts the district headquarters and it is the smallest division at $1078km^2$ and the most densely populated with a population density of 19 people per square kilometers. Buna division has the lowest population density at 7 people per square kilometers.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

The following section gives the analysis of different sub- sectors of the economy. It further gives main characteristics of the sector, past performance and main critical issues.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and rural development sector is the leading agent towards achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction in the district.

This sub sector is the main source of employment and is the key sector for poverty reduction efforts in Wajir North district .About 80% of the labor force are pastoralists from which they get their income. Efforts have been put towards increasing crops productivity in the Wajir North district, but overreliance on relief food has been a major hindrance in achieving food security. Other setbacks include; - inadequate funding and insecurity in some parts of the district, inaccessibility of markets especially by farmers, costly farm inputs and unreliable rains.

The district is mainly a nomadic pastoral area with over 90% of the supporting livestock keeping ventures. Main type of livestock found in the district includes; - beef cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys and local poultry. The main challenge to the livestock sub-sector in the district includes frequent and severe droughts and livestock diseases such as CBPP and CCP.

1.4.2 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Wajir North district is water scarce and majority of the people do not have access to clean drinking water. Only 20% of the populations have access to safe drinking water. Majority of the population uses untreated water from water pans and dams. The district is currently implementing several water projects such as drilling of boreholes, excavation of water pans, construction of roof catchments for rain water harvesting so as to solve the water problem in the district.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sectors that make up this sector are: Housing, Transport, Energy, Roads and Public Works. These play a key role in development of the district. The major objective of this sector is to improve access to services, markets and to improve efficiency in service delivery as well as increase household income through providing good roads, and promotion and exploration of sources of energy.

Most roads in the district are earth roads which are rendered impassable during heavy rains. The district has 350.2 Kms of earth roads and 457.3Kms which is unclassified. A further 44.6Kms of roads is of graveled surface. The district intends to improve its road network during the plan period so as to improve transportation of goods and create accessibility of markets within the district.

The district has no electrical power connection and only a few institutions use solar power panels. For the district to develop rapidly there is need to connect it to electricity so as to improve the trade and industry sub-sectors. The majority of the population use firewood for heating and kerosene for lighting.

1.4.4 Human Resource Development

Wajir North district education sector is characterized by low enrolment rates and high levels of illiteracy. The district has 20 pre-primary schools with an enrolment of 1016, 20 primary schools with enrolment of 4161 and 2 secondary schools which have a total enrolment of 511 students. The total number of boys in primary schools is 3,035 against 1,126 girls; while the total number of boys in secondary schools is 359 against 152 girls. This shows low enrolment of girls in schools in the district in both primary and secondary schools. There is need to encourage more girls to enroll in schools by carrying out publicity and advocacy campaigns in the community on the importance of educating girls.

In the health sub sector, the district has two district hospitals, four health centres and six dispensaries. However staffing in these heath facilities is low and there is currently only one doctor in the district. The doctor to patient ratio is 1:80,000 and most of the health facilities are inadequate.

1.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector includes the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons. The Governance and Public Administration Sectors are therefore expected to ensure there is an enabling environment

for investment through maintaining law and order, sound planning and accountable, transparent financial systems.
In the district, crimes cases are rarely reported due to low levels of awareness on the need to report crime and long distance people have to travel to a police station and Provincial Administration Offices.

1.4.6 Public Administration

The Ministries representing the Public Administration Sector at the district include Finance, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Local Government. Specific agencies involved include District Development Services, the District Treasury, Wajir County Council. In the case of Local Authorities though, it undertakes projects that fall under sectors of the economy. Provision of services by sector representatives is aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in coordination and management of public resources with a view to promoting sustainable socio-economic development at the grass-root level. In particular, the office of DDO engages in correct interpretation, dissemination and implementation of the government's national policies, mobilization of resources as well as effective planning and coordination of development activities. Further, it promotes and enhances participatory approaches with respect to selection, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of feasible community projects.

1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Research, Innovation and use of Information Communication Technology in the district has been very low. ICT in the district is underdeveloped and as there are no cybercafés and internet connections in public offices .However, the expansion of the mobile phone networks to cover some of the areas of the district has improved communication in the district. Despite this expansion, more efforts should be put in expanding the telephone network to the hinterland.

Efforts will be made to construct a Distinct Information and Documentation Centre and connect it to internet and develop other resource outlets. The inception of fibre optic technology is expected improve the situation during the plan period.

1.4.8 Special Programmes

Through cultural centers, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity will be mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of sub-sectors that deal directly with Youth Affairs, Gender, Concerns of the Persons with Disabilities and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the Special Programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

The Drought Management Programme under the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands has been carrying out natural resource and drought management projects in the district. The programme has also been very vocal in addressing mechanisms for improving food security and giving out drought early warning systems as well as training on disaster management and risk reduction. The programme also provides the Secretariat of the District Steering Group which analysis the food security in the district emergency response.

1.4.9 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Nationally ,this sector is represented by departments under the Ministries of Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife and State for National Heritage. It is mainly involved in promotion of domestic and international tourism as well as development of small and medium-to-large industries and MSMEs.

At the district level, Trade and Industry in Wajir North district is unorganized. Livestock markets are in the neighboring Moyale district making access to these markets difficult for pastoralists. The district lacks small scale industries such as leather and meat processing industries which could help improve the district economy.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
AREA Km^2	
Total area	10,958
Arable area	271.93
Non-arable area	10,686.07
Urban area	234.3
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	
Altitude(Metres above sea level)	
Lowest	200
Highest	460
Rainfall by Seasons mm	
Lowest	500
Highest	700
TEMPERATURE RANGE °C	
Highest January — March, October - December	30
Lowest April — September	20
Temperature average	25

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
DEMOGRAPHIC AND POPULATION PROFILES (2008)	
Population size	82,986
Population structure	
Total number of males	44,178
Total number of females	38,808
Male –female ratio	88
Total number of youthful population (15 —29)	29,960
Total population primary school going age (6 —13)	37,560
Total population of secondary school going age (14— 17)	14,061
Total labour force (15 — 64)	53,352
Dependency ratio	100:104
Population growth rate %	3.7
DENSITY	
Highest density [persons/km^{2}]	19
Lowest density [persons/km^{2}]	7
Average density [persons/km^{2}]	8
RURAL POPULATION	
Male	40,411
Female	35,329
Total	75,740
URBAN POPULATION	
Male	3767
Female	3479
Total	7246
No. of towns	5

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
Crude birth rate	24/1000
Crude death rate	20/1000
Life expectancy : Female Male	 53 51
Infant Mortality Rate	90/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	98/1000
Total fertility rate	8
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
Total no. of households	13,831
Average h/hold size	6
No. of female headed H/holds	Not available
No. of children headed H/holds	Not available
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	93
Contribution to national poverty %	0.6
Average h/hold incomes: sectoral contribution to H/hold income %	
Agriculture/livestock	90
Rural self employment	5
Wage employment	1
Urban self employment	2
Other	1
No. of unemployed	22,000
AGRICULTURE	
Average farm size(small scale) (ha)	2.4
Main food crops produced	Maize (Katumani), Sorghum, beans, fruits and vegetables

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
Total acreage under food crops(ha)	3,000
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Cribs, grain banks, granaries
Population working in the Agricultural sector	20,000
Main livestock bred	Cattle(Borans), Camel(Dromendary Somali type), goats (Galla), Sheep (Black head Persian), Donkey, Poultry (Indigenous birds and hybrid layers)
Land carrying capacity (Areas by LU)	25
Population working in the livestock sector	60,000
Main forest products	Gum myrrh, Gum oponax, Gum Arabic, Gum olibanium, Charcoal firewood.
% of people engaged in forest related activities(saw mills, furniture works etc)	1
WATER AND SANITATION	
No. of H/holds with access to piped water	**Nil**
No. of H/holds with access to portable water	7,000
No. of permanent rivers	Nil
No. of shallow wells	2000
No. of protected springs	1
No. of boreholes	10
No. of dams	31
No. of H/hold with roof catchments	Not available
Average distance to the nearest potable water point (Km)	15
No. of VIP latrines	200
EDUCATION FACILITIES	
Pre-primary	
No. of pre-primary schools	20

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
Enrolment **Boys** **Girls** **Total**	 637 379 **1016**
Teachers: Trained Untrained	21 15 6
Teacher- pupil ratio	1:31
Dropout ratios	
Boys % Girls %	1 2
Primary education	
No. of primary schools	20
Total enrolment Boys Girls Total	 3,035 1,126 4,161
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:52
Average years of school attendance	7
Dropout rate % **Boys** **Girls**	3 4
Secondary education	
No. of secondary schools	3

DISTRICT FACT SHEET		
Enrolment:		
Boys.		359
Girls		152
Total		511
No of teachers		85
Teacher/ Pupil		1:6
Dropout rates (%)	Boys	1
	Girls	1
	Total	1
TERTIARY		
No. of other training institutions		0
ADULT LITERACY		
No. of adults literacy classes		
Full time		0
Part time		17
	Total	17
Enrolment		
Males		329
Females		294
	Total	623
Ability to read:		
Can read (%)		**24.4**
Cannot read (%)		**75.6**
Ability to write:		
Can write (%)		**24.1**
Cannot write (%)		**75.9**

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
Ability to read and write: Can read and write (%) Cannot read & write (%)	 23.6 75.2
HEALTH	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malarial, diarrhorea, URTI.
Other diseases in the District	Pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, skin infections, tonsillitis, worms, anemia, T.B and eye infections/cataract
No. of hospitals	2
No. of health centres	4
No. of dispensaries	6
No. of doctors	1
No. of clinical officers	3
No. of nurses	17
Doctor/population ratio	1:82,986
Average distance to health facility (Km)	40
% population with access to health facility	20
No. of VCT sites	NIL
ENERGY	
No. of H/holds with electricity connections	NIL
No. of trading centres with electricity	NIL
% Rural H/holds using solar power	Not available
% H/holds using firewood/wood	97
% H/holds using kerosene, gas or biogas	2
TRANSPORT FACILITIES	

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
Total kilometers of roads (Km) Earth Unclassified Graveled	 350.2 457 44.6
AIRPORT	**NIL**
Air strip	1
No. of Public Service Vehicles (PSV's)	Not available
COMMUNICATION	
No. of H/holds with telephone connections	NIL
No. of private and public organization with telephone connectors	NIL
Mobile service coverage (%)	20
No. of post/sub-post offices	NIL
No. of telephone booths	NIL
No. of H/holds with radios	Over 1000
No. of cyber cafes	NIL
TRADE, COMMERCE AND TOURISM	
No. of trading centres	16
No. of hotels	7
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife (Ostrich, gazelle, giraffes, birds, traditional art and craft, landscape features
No. of registered hotels	2
No. of licensed businesses	Negligible
Total no. of informal sector enterprises	Negligible
BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	

DISTRICT FACT SHEET	
No. of banks	NIL
No. of other financial institutions	NIL
No. of Micro-Finance Institutions	NIL

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan whose theme was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". It also gives a situation analysis of the projects and programmes implemented and analyses the environment in which the 2008-2012 Plan will be implemented. This chapter also highlights the close linkages between the District Development Plan (2008-2012) and other National Policy documents including Kenya Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also provides an in depth analysis of the major development challenges and other cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment and Security. The chapter closes by analyzing issues and causes, identifying district potentials, objectives and priority development strategies.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN (2002-2008)

2.1.1 Review of the District Development Plan (2002-2008)

Wajir North District is one of the new districts that were created and gazetted in 2007. Prior to 2007 the district existed as part of the larger Wajir district. During the 2002-2008 plan period, 56 projects were proposed in different sectors and 30 of them were implemented.

In the DDP , the major constraints to development that were identified included inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate water supply for both human and livestock, undeveloped human resource and poor marketing systems among others. The situation has improved slowly over the plan period but not as projected by the various sectors.

The district is prone to droughts that occur periodically. This state of affairs continued to thwart development efforts in the District during the plan period. The community consumes most of the income during famine leaving very little savings that could be ploughed back to investments. Lack of pastures and water causes loss of a large percentage of livestock. The fact that, livestock forms one of the major sources of income for the community not withstanding this, to some extent, impacted negatively on the local communities participation in the development undertakings. The dependency syndrome created among them, encouraged laxity and unpreparedness to work, all contributing negatively to local development.

2.1.2 Implementation of 2002-2008 District Development Plan

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan showed clearly the projects which various sectors intended to implement over the plan period. But lack of commitment to the District Development Plan while setting priorities within sectors contributed to the low levels of implementation. Most of the projected targets were met partially or not met at all. Most departments implemented other projects than those proposed in the Plan while most of donor funded projects were not included in the Plan. The Constituency Development Fund which emerged as the most successful programme in the district implemented many projects that were not included in the district development plan. It should therefore be noted that it is necessary to stick to the programme/projects proposed in the plan before embarking on the others.

Table 6: Projects Implementation Status (2002-2008)

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No of projects not started/stalled	Estimated cost in millions
Agriculture	12	9	2	1	27.5
Livestock	3	1	-	2	10.8
Veterinary	4	3	-	1	3.05
Water	7	3	1	3	51.875
Roads	1	1	-	-	400
Health and Nutrition	6	4	1	1	27.775
Energy	1	-	-	1	18
Trade	1	1	-	-	0.675
Industry	1	1	-	-	5
Education	5	5	-	-	10.2
Provincial Administration	2	-	-	2	4.5
Police	1			1	3.5
Probation	1	1	-	-	0.4
ICT	2	-	-	2	19
Social Services	1	-	1	-	2.8
Wajir County Council	1	-	-	1	1
Tourism	7	1	-	6	0.25
TOTAL	**56**	**30**	**5**	**21**	**586.325**

Table 7 illustrates the projects that were proposed and implemented in the previous DDP; however a sizeable number of projects were implemented outside the DDP. Oxfam GB and Merlin implemented health and sanitation projects that were not in the DDP 2002-2008 such as construction of VIP latrines in schools, provision of water tanks to schools and solar panel installation in schools. There were CDF projects that were also implemented outside the DDP such as construction of classrooms in Buna secondary, administration block in Buna secondary, Bute Girls secondary school dormitory and borehole at Bute Goda.

2.1.3 Constraints

A number of constraints were faced during the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan. These include low, irregular and non-funding of on-going or proposed projects. This made some projects to either stall or not take off.

Another constraint faced was poor infrastructure ranging from poor road network, lack of internet services to inaccessibility to electricity. This affected the speed of implementation of the various projects and programmes

There was low adoption of technical information by the targeted beneficiaries especially in agricultural sector. This was also coupled by the low levels of literacy in the district.

Livestock keepers and farmers were not able to access credit due to limited number of lending institutions as well as unfavorable lending conditions. Most local people could also not access credit facilities due to lack of title deeds.

Lastly, natural calamities like drought also effected the implementation of the Plan.

2.14 Lessons Learnt from the Previous Planning Period

The projects proposed in the plan were not based on any identified source of funding. This coupled with poor linkage between the budgetary system and the plan led to poor implementation rate. Quite a number of NGOs and other players implemented their projects parallel to the plan. There should be a concrete and well-defined link between the Plan and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget including the contribution from all stakeholders. The District development Plan should be the basis upon which the Annual Work-Plans and budgets are linked to the MTEF process.

There was an increase in the number of devolved funds in the district. These were CDF, Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) Fund and Total War against HIV/AIDS (TOWA). However, there was poor coordination of these funds resulting in duplication of efforts. There is need to coordinate the many devolved funds as this would enhance proper monitoring and minimize the level of duplication as well as ensuring balanced development.

Community participation should be encouraged to promote the element of project ownership and sustainability. Community's input at plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is of vital importance. There is need to build the capacity of the community in terms of participatory monitoring and evaluation

The introduction of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) assisted in the monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented during the Plan period. However more capacity building and sensitization is required to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation. The M&E framework should also capture projects implemented by other actors other than the Government. There is also need to increase the level of funding for monitoring and evaluation.

The legal status of the District Development Committee (DDC) should be reviewed as well as strengthening of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) structures. This would ensure that the DDC is in a position to fully perform its core responsibility of coordinating all development activities in the district.

It is also important to ensure proper dissemination of the plan and other guiding National Policies. Such can be posted in the website as well as conducting District stakeholders' forum.

Lastly there is need for the mainstreaming of disaster management in the entire development process. This would ensure that the negative impacts of natural disaster do not to a great extent affect the plan implementation

2.2 LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2008-2012, MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

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

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section briefly outlines the major challenges and conditions under which the current plan will be implemented .Each of the development challenges and cross cutting issues is discussed below:

2.3.1 Major development challenges

Inadequate Physical Infrastructure

The district has 350.2Kms of earth roads, 457Kms of unclassified and 44.6Kms of graveled road network. A big portion of the road network is in poor condition. Seasonal drainage lines, (commonly known as Laghas), make them impassable during the rainy season intercept most of the roads. Efforts are being made to improve the road network through the use of the District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund.

There is no electricity supply to the district. Lack of electricity hinders the establishment of manufacturing industries and growth of the ICT sector. The present telephone services in the district are insufficient and unreliable.

Inadequate Medical Facilities

The district has only 4 health centre and 6 dispensaries. These facilities are inadequate to serve the district effectively. As a result, 95.7% of the communities are forced to travel longer than 5km for treatment. This coupled with the poor condition of roads has resulted in poor health status in the district. There is need to construct and equip more medical centres and dispensaries.

Poor Marketing and Value Addition

The district lacks appropriate technology and skills to process and preserve livestock products. Livestock products are mainly sold raw thus denying the pastoralists adequate value from their enterprises. There is a general lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community and this has hampered the expansion of the market for the livestock products. Lack of strong cooperative societies coupled with poor road conditions is also a hindrance to the marketing process. Other problems include disease outbreaks resulting into poor and underdeveloped Livestock.

Low Livestock and Agricultural Production

The main problem in this sector is that of low productivity due to droughts, poor livestock keeping and farming technologies and inadequate access to inputs. Livestock production has specifically been affected by Livestock pests, diseases and pasture problems.

Inaccessibility to Banking and Credit Facilities

There are no banking services in the district. This acts as a disincentive to many potential investors

Population Growth

The district has a growth rate of 3.96%; higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The population is expected to increase from 82,986 in 2008 to 92,184 at the end of the plan period. In a district where the majority live in absolute poverty, such an increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs such as food, water, health and education for all ages.

Low Literacy Levels

Low literacy levels in the District have been cited as an issue with significant bearing on the performance of all sectors. Education in the district is beset by high low/non-enrolment. low completion and low transition rates with the girls reporting lower rates than boys. The district has very low adult literacy levels. Only 23.6% of the population can read and write. The literacy levels for men are better that those for women.

Inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation

A large proportion of the district's population has no access to safe water. They mainly rely on unreliable water direct from the laggas. boreholes and pans. The district also has very low sanitation levels.

Insecurity

Insecurity has been a major drawback to economic development in the district. Most of the cases of insecurity are related to clan differences. This has resulted to loss of lives in some cases as well injuries. This has retarded the development in the area and exerted pressure on the available health facilities. Various initiatives have been initiated to address insecurity such as formation and capacity building of peace committees. advocating for peace through the collaboration of Government and other NGOs. FBOs and CBOs.

2.3.2 Cross cutting issues

2.3.1.1 High Incidences of Poverty

Poverty is very severe in the district and conservatively it is estimated that over 65 per cent of the population currently live below the abject poverty line. Causes of poverty in the district include cyclic droughts. lack of fully developed livestock market, diseases, illiteracy, lack of proper planning. unemployment, land tenure problems, over reliance on pastoral economy, lack of innovativeness and insecurity. Poverty in Wajir North district is mainly distributed among the pastoralists. small scale farmers who constantly face crop failure, peri-urban poor (who sell firewood and charcoal), and extended families among others.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strength	Weakness
Dynamic population Huge tract of land Presence of various of flora and fauna potentials Availability of sand and building pebbles.	Little diversification in production Dependency on donor support High illiteracy levels Poor livestock and crop husbandry Low investment capacities Communal land tenure system Rural urban migration Weak farmers associations and organizations Inadequate water for irrigation Absence of co-operative societies

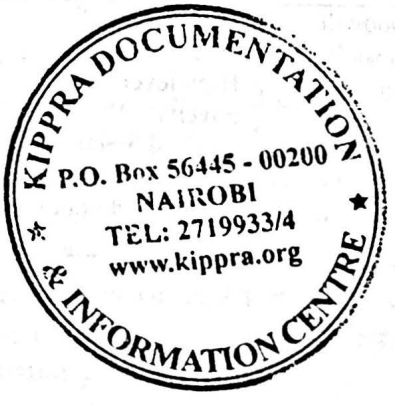
Opportunities	Threats
Investments in livestock and crop production Increased Interest in ASALs Value addition Use of ICT Exploitation of mineral resources. Export market for livestock Availability of air strips Establishment of small\medium scale irrigation schemes	Natural environmental shocks Disease outbreaks Rural-urban migration Wildlife menace HIV/AIDS Rapid population growth Relief food dependency syndrome

2.3.2.1 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has become a serious health and development problem in the district. The major drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district are cultural practices, over use of drug and commercial sex workers in urban areas. The situation is further compounded by high poverty levels and low literacy rates. Despite provision of many health facilities, a large number of people still rely on traditional health remedies like herbal medicine and only in extreme situations do they resort to hospitals.

The district currently has only one Voluntary and Counseling Centre (VCT) and no Home Based Care (HBC) centre. This to a great extent has handicapped the fight against the pandemic. There is need to expand the various HIV/AIDS programmes in the district.

Assessment of demographic patterns and expected socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the district reveals an increase in mortality rates particularly in the 20-35 age groups. The productive population is therefore bound to decline leading to inadequacy of the much-needed skilled labour force hence reduced productivity. The high poverty levels coupled with the growing numbers of Orphans and widows, the dependency ratio is set to rise subsequently leading to a reduced pace of development. Household expenditure on healthcare will also increase leading to a reduction in savings and investments. HIV/AIDS also impacts negatively on education standards as a result of high dropout rates and irregular school attendance since the students take care of their ailing parents.



SWOT Analysis: HIV and AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of a strong NACC structure at the district level Trained staff at the district level Existence of KNASP	High levels of stigma; Community discourages condom use due to religious beliefs; persistent food shortages which affect the infected and affected; Poor communication network; Illiteracy; Low levels of counseling; High denial rate; Irregular and inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health facilities ARVs not available in all health facilities; Low support to PLWHAs in the district	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services BCC campaigns to promote couple counseling and safe sex Increase ART services Training and capacity building Cash transfer support programme for OVCs Initiate home based care programmes Promote use of condoms	Natural calamities, conflicts that disrupt HIV and AIDS programmes

2.3.2.2 Gender inequality

In Wajir North District, women suffer from a wide range of inequalities such as early marriages which keep them out of school and therefore denying them equal opportunities as men in the society. The enrolment of girls in schools is low at all levels, at the pre-primary level it is 637 boys enrolled compared to 379 girls, at the primary level it is 3,035 boys and 1,126 girls while at the secondary level enrolment stands at 359 boys and 152 girls. Female teachers are few further widening the gender gap. There is therefore need to encourage women participation at all levels of development in district.

SWOT Analysis – Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill Strong civil society participation	High levels of illiteracy High levels of poverty Cultural practices that suppress women and youth	Political will and support Government goodwill Changing cultural beliefs and practices	Cultural extremism

2.3.2.4 Youthful Population

The expression youth is used to refer to the population aged between 15-30 years of age. The youthful population in the district stands at 17,670 representing 21.3 percent of the total population. Majority of these youths are unemployed and are not adequately represented in several forums including decision making forums. They have therefore turned to cultural adulteration, crime, and drug and substance abuse. With such indulgence the youth do not engage in development activities.

The district has no Internet Service Provider (ISP) and no Cybercafés. This makes the youth to be disadvantaged in that they have no access to ICT services.

Previous attempts to mainstream youth in development have been their representation in some committees in the district such as; District Development Committee, District Technical Committee and the Constituency Development Fund Committee. To empower the youth economically the Government introduced the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Youth Enterprise Fund. The fund has had an impact in the district with less than 10 groups having benefited in the first round.

SWOT Analysis: Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Large youth population Youth enterprise fund NACC structure CDF resources	Drug abuse High preference for white collar jobs Inadequate support by community Low literacy levels Weak youth leadership structures Low skills	Engaging the services of young people in development Political goodwill: unexploited ICT sub-sector	Cultural discourse which prevent girls from venturing into gainful activities

2.3.2.5 People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in all sectors of development. For a long time, People with Disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. In the previous plan period, there has been a national campaign to recognize that People with Disabilities should not be treated with contempt but should be given equal opportunities as other disadvantaged groups such as women and the youth. A major challenge in the district is that there are no institutions that take care of the needs of children with disabilities. Another challenge that faces the district in trying to address issues concerning People with Disabilities is the shortage of data which is virtually non-existent.

SWOT Analysis: People with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of association of physically handicapped	Negative attitude by the society on disabilities Lack of comprehensive data on the disabled	Devolved funds which can be used to undertake projects which will assist people with disabilities Participation in decision making organs in the district	Cultural extremist HIV and AIDS and Drug addiction

2.3.2.6 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is an area that is yet to achieve its potential in the district since internet services are virtually non-existent. It is imperative to note that ICT is a major driver of development. There are no cybercafés implying that residents cannot access the internet which is affordable way of accessing information and communication from within and without.

SWOT Analysis: Information Communication Technology

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of mobile phone service providers ICT costs are relatively low ICT knowledge among the youth ICT marketing information opportunities	Inadequate ICT skills Inadequate computer facilities Inadequate power supply	Development of ICT content for schools: Development of a fibre optic cable: Development of a district specific website	Access to undesirable sites such as those related to crime and pornography

2.3.2.7 Disaster Management

Prolonged drought has been a major disaster in the district over the years. It continues to bring a lot of suffering to the people resulting to absolute poverty. Some of the impacts of drought have been loss of livestock, drying of water sources, scarcity of food, outbreak of diseases, conflict for grazing land and migration to other areas in search of food and pasture.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of local coping mechanism of dealing with disasters Existence of Development Partners ready to support conservation measures Existence of District Disaster Management Committee	Inadequate funds and staff for disaster management Poor disaster preparedness	Existence of devolved funds; CDF emergency funds Drought mitigation projects	Natural calamities High crime rate in neighboring districts which prevent regional disaster interventions

2.4 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

2.4.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Agriculture	Low acreage of food crops	Low adoption of technologies High dependency on livestock keeping Weak extension services Inadequate and unreliable rainfall;	To make the district self – sufficient in food production by 2012	Increase acreage under food crops from 3000ha to 5000 by 2010	Develop simple extension packages and technologies Conduct technology transfer demonstrations; Initiate a literacy awareness campaign.
	Low crop yields	Use of uncertified seeds Inadequate and suitable farm tools and equipment	Make the district a producer and exporter of high quality agricultural products by 2012	Double agricultural production by 2010	Conduct trainings and demonstrations on water harvesting techniques Farmers to use certified planting material Supply farmers with orphan crops Encourage the input stockiest to stock the right tools and equipment Increase acreage under irrigation farming Make use of appropriate farm tools and equipment

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Livestock Production	Low number of livestock	Poor animal husbandry; lack of pasture and water in semi-Arid divisions;	Increase the number of animals by 50%.	Increase the household owning livestock from 80% to 90%;	Increase extension services in the district Provision of water facilities for animals
		High disease incidence due to weak disease surveillance occasioned by shortage of staff Inadequate dips Inadequate vaccination programmes Lack of modern diagnostic laboratories.	Reduce cases of animal diseases incidences by 40%.	Increase the number of operational dips Improve disease diagnosis Intensify disease surveillance Increase vaccination campaigns.	Increase funding for dips and vaccination crushes Establish a veterinary laboratory Increase the number of staff and train communities in reporting on suspected cases Conducting annual vaccination campaigns.
	Poor livestock marketing system	Lack of livestock products storage and processing facilities for value addition; Inadequate livestock marketing outlets and auction rings.	Increase incomes of livestock farmers by 2012	Put in place small scale storage and small scale processing facilities for milk and honey	Establishment of small scale milk cooling facilities and honey refineries
				To provide 2 livestock auction rings in the district	Revival of the auction ring and establishment of new ones
	Inadequate high yielding livestock products	High costs of feeds Inadequate breeding stocks sources in the district Lack of Artificial Insemination		Reduce the cost of livestock feeds by 50% Increase the breeding	Training of farmers on making home made feeds; Promotion of superior local chicken

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		services		stock of goats and cattle by 2010 Increase the number of bull camps.	
		Use of traditional hives and lack of harvesting gears.	Increase income of beekeeping communities	Increase the number of modern bee hives by 2012	Purchase of modern bee hives and harvesting gear for farmers Training of local artisans on the production of modern beehives and gear Training of bee keepers.
Wildlife	Human/ wildlife conflict	Crops destruction by wildlife Livestock attacks by wild animals Encroachment of forests by human beings Uncontrolled movement of wild animals.	Reduce wildlife-human conflict by 30% by 2010	Increase number of stakeholder forums	Community involvement in wildlife management Compensation of those attacked by wild animals.

2.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Slow growth in businesses	Inadequate business facilities such as markets; Dominance by small categories of businesses; Lack of business development service providers; Inadequate access to credit facilities; Poor management of businesses due to	Increase the level of business growth to 40% by 2012.	Increase the number of small scale businesses from 1,260 to 1638; Improve the working environment of small scale traders; Strengthen business support institutions; Strengthen collaboration	Revival of the Joint Loan Board; Introduction of other credit sources to business people; Establishment of business services providers to train business people; Improve Jua Kali sheds and Markets; Diversify collaterals;	

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	weak/lack of enterprise skills; Lack of collateral; Lack of business information; Lack of representation due to weak/lack of trade association.		between private sector and public sector.	Formation of Businesses SACCO; Revival of Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Jua Kali Associations; Strengthen the District Trade Office through more funding and adding staff.	
Attract tourists in the district	Inadequate marketing for the district and its resources; Few tourism packages; Beach harassment and insecurity; Inadequate skilled local manpower; Inadequate tourist accommodation facilities.	Increase the number of tourists visiting the district by 10%. By 2010	To market tourist attraction products such as eco-tourism, cultural aspects, game viewing and conference tourism so as to increase the number of tourists by 30% by 2010.	Establish a joint marketing venture for the district through brochures and a website; Development of tourism facilities in the.	

2.4.3 Human Resource Development Sector

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High disease incidences	Low immunization coverage; Low nutritional status; Low usage of treated bed nets; Poor sanitation conditions; Presence of breeding	Reduce cases of disease incidences by 30 %.	Reduce cases of malaria from 40% reported cases to 20%; Increase immunization coverage	Provision of treated bed nets; Initiation of immunization campaigns; Provision of health education in schools and community level.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	areas for mosquitoes; Low contraceptives acceptance rate.			
Low access to health services: District average distance to the nearest health facility is 40km	Inadequate health facilities: Inadequate health personnel and transport facilities	Reduced district average to the nearest health facility from 40 to 20 km by 2012.	Increase number of dispensaries from 6 to 10 by 2010; Increase proportion of deliveries in health facilities to 70%	Upgrading of health centres in far flung areas to offer services of sub-district hospitals; Increase funding for construction , equipping and staffing of dispensaries; Mobile health care services; Purchase of boats which will be used as ambulances.
High level of malnutrition in the district:	Lack of continuous supply of food due to poverty and drought; Low breastfeeding level caused by cultural factors and lack of information on its importance; Poor infants and young child feeding method; Unimmunised children.	Reduce rate of malnutrition by 50% by 2012	Increase District immunization coverage to 60 % by 2010; Increase district vitamin A coverage to 60 % by 2010	Establish growth monitoring centres in places where there are no heath facilities; Increase immunization campaigns and nutrition education.
Low enrolment and retention of girls in schools	Nomadic lifestyle, poverty, long distance to schools	Raise Gross Enrolment Rate to 40% in order to increase access to education by 2009	Raise gross enrolment level to 40% by 2009	Construction of 10 classrooms, 30 toilets, provide 3435 desks and 21 water tanks Create mobile schools, low cost boarding schools and adopt an integrated curriculum
Quality – below average performance	Understaffing, lack of proper career	Attain at least 30% successful	Improve KCPE performance	Enhance capacity for standards

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
at KCPE/KCSE with low transition rates	guidance and inadequate capacity for regular standards assessment	pupils going to national and provincial secondary schools and 55% qualifying for university and tertiary	from 252 to 274 by 2010 and KCSE to 7.500 by 2010	assessment through insets; improve staffing to recommended pupil : teacher ratio
ECDE: low access to ECDE education and lack of teachers	High poverty levels; Preference for religious matter than secular education; Lack of capacity for quality teaching by teachers; Inadequate materials	Raise access and retention to 45% by 2010	Raise access and completion by 10% by end of 2008; Have adequate trained ECDE staff	Effective use of community support grants; Training both teachers and SMC in ECD managements; Provide adequate learning materials in liaison with development partners
Secondary education: Inequalities in terms of access to secondary education between boys and girls; No access to professional courses after form 4	Lack of education opportunities (secondary) for girls; Lack of proper career guidance; Poor performance	Increase access to secondary education by girls; Have more students access competitive careers	Improve KCSE performance; Have equal secondary opportunities for boys and girls	Develop model girls secondary schools; Scholarships to bright needy girls; Teach ICT in schools
School feeding health and nutrition; Lack of food hampers access to secondary education while compromising retention and completion	High poverty levels; Marginal nature of the district	Ensure improved health, nutrition and well being of pupils; Help communities be self sufficiency in food	Raise Gross Enrolment Rate to 4% and retain children in school	Construct 5 food stores in 5 schools and central grain silo.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Health				
Poor human health	Inadequately equipped facilities; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate drugs; High poverty levels; Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees; Poor transport and communication; Long distances to health facilities; High levels of illiteracy; High staff turnovers; Preference for traditional medicine	To increase access to proper medical care by 20% by 2012	Ensure that adequately supplied and equipped health facilities are accessible to 50% of the population by 2012; Increase sensitization campaigns on preventive measures; Reduce morbidity rate; Increase the percentage of under five children immunized; Increase funds to the malarial control programme by 60% by 2012; Increase the number of households with a toilet/ latrine facility from 4% to 50% by 2012	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres; Deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs; Train CHWS's and TBA's; Establish community and home drug management kits; Avail transport for health services , for example ambulance; Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees; Install radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres; Sensitize communities of importance of immunization; Train and empower health facility management committees.

2.4.4 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor roads infrastructure	Inadequate funds, personnel and machinery	To make 400 Km of roads mortarable all year round by 2012	Have 200 Km of road in good condition by 2010	Provide funds for major and rural access roads Open up more rural access roads in the district Properly maintain all roads
No access to electricity	The district has no electrical power connection.	Provide electricity to 5 urban areas in the district by 2012	Have 3000 households connected with power by 2010	Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar; Enhance management of power supply; Start rural electrification programmes

2.4.5 Environment, Water And Sanitation Sector

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate access to safe drinking water	Persistent drought ; Poor water management interventions; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; Poor water harvesting techniques; Poor distribution of water resources in the district	To increase the proportion of population with access to sustainable access to safe drinking water from 7000 households to 12,000 by 2012	Reduce average distance from nearest water point from 15 km to 9 by 2010	Drilling of more boreholes and roof catchments to harvest rain water' Construction of water pans and dams; Water harvesting; Water treatment monitoring
Poor sanitation	Lack of sewerage systems in urban centres , low awareness and attitude change	To increase access to proper sanitation to 30% by 2012	To raise awareness on proper sanitation by 40% by 2012	Creation of awareness and education , undertake town planning, increase water facilities

2.4.6 Special Programmes

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Weak Child protection systems	Religious and cultural practices; Poor birth registration; Poverty;. Child labour	To enhance children rights	Increasing enrolments in schools	Campaigns, advocacy and sensitization; Support to OVCs; Registrations
High rate of unemployment amongst the youth	Slow economic growth; Lack of skills Lack of capital for youth to venture into business	Create 50,000 employment opportunities	Increase employment; 5000 jobs by 2010	Initiate self reliance awareness campaign; Increase financial and advisory support to Youth who intend to venture into business; Impart technical skills for self enhance; Financial support of youth-run enterprises
Recreational facilities	Inadequate sports and other recreational facilities.	Increase recreational facilities such as recreational Youth centre	Increase funds to support recreational facilities for the Youth	Increase awareness on productive use of leisure time among the youth in the district.
Low involvement of women in leadership and decision making processes	Cultural/religious practices; High illiteracy levels	To enhance women participation in decision making process	To up proportion of women in all committee to 30% by 2009	Advocacy and awareness campaigns; Affirmative action; Increasing the number of ALC and teachers
Dormant and weak community groups Low funding levels	Competition for funding; Clanism; Low management capacity; Poor fund raising skills; High Illiteracy levels	To streamline groups management and build capacity by 2012	To undertake trainings for community based groups; Streamline formation and establishment of groups	Increase group formulation and registration ,increase funding of groups

2.4.7 Public Administration

Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Weak district planning and coordination services	Shortage of staff and transport facilities; Inadequate planning data; Lack of funding for community consultation; Most stakeholders do not have ICT facilities; Weak linkage between district planning and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)process; Weak monitoring and evaluation system Weak development oversight institution (DDC); Lack of information on funding levels by different agencies.	Improve district planning and coordination by 2012.	Enactment of an Act for legalizing planning activities by 2010; Installation of ICT facilities and linking them together for easy information exchange and communication and reduction of paper work; Strengthen statistics office to be able to collect and analyze data at District level by 2010; Increase funding to contract- out NGOs and Private firms to collect information through participatory methodologies in the communities; Training district teams on the MTEF process.	Increase funding for support of district planning services; Legalization of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD).
Slow financial processing	Use Manual systems Poor skills. Inadequate personnel	To improve the efficiency in processing by 50% by 2010	To fully computerize and network the finance department by 2010	To deploy a financial management system Training of staff Deployment of additional staff
Weak service delivery	Poor accommodation at divisions; Lack of transport and office equipments; Inadequate staff; High staff turnover; Inadequate funding; Week Divisional and location committees; Poor access to information e.g. policies	To improve service delivery by 50% by 2012	To deploy ICT system in all divisions headquarters by 2012; To procure vehicles for all divisions by 2012; Develop housing and offices for staff	Procure vehicles and equipments; Deploy ICT systems at all divisions headquarters; Increase funding; Capacity building for all divisional and location committees; Increase staff; Construction
Poor service delivery and management in Local authority	Inefficiency in revenue collection and management Low revenue base for the county council	To improve service delivery and efficiency by 50% by 2012	To improve revenue collection and management by 50% by 2012	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres Construct proper drainage systems

Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Lack of technical personnel Lack of enforcement mechanisms Lack well managed markets. Lack of physical planning of towns.			Establish waste management site Construct organized markets. o coordinate with central government personnel for technical backstopping To institute enforcement mechanisms and staff the structure Establishing linkages with government departments Fundraising

2.4.7 Research, Innovation And Technology Sector

Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Inadequacy of telephone services	Aged landline infrastructure Some areas of the district not covered.	Telephone services to cover the whole district by 2012	Rehabilitate telephone infrastructures by 2010; Install wireless services in the district; Increase mobile phone coverage;	Increase funding for telephone expansion; Lobby telephone providers to increase telephone coverage;
Lack of FM radio services	FM signals do not reach the district	Have FM radio services by 2012	Lobby for media houses to extend their services to the district; Start local FM radio station.	Leaders to market the district to the media houses; Seek funding for establishment of a local radio station.
Lack of television services coverage	Lack of adequate television infrastructure in the district	Have half of the district television signal 2012	Expand television facilities in the district 2010.	Local leaders to lobby Media houses for installation of television facilities.
Inadequate internet	Shortage of internet providers;	Have regular and affordable	Increase the number of internet providers;	Local leaders to market /lobby

Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
services	Inadequate infrastructure for internet provision.	services in all major urban and trading centres.	Installation/upgrading of internet infrastructure.	to attract internet providers: Telephone service providers to upgrade /install internet facilities.

CHAPTER THREE:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that district will undertake to achieve the objective of ensuring a high quality of life for all the residents. The chapter sets the development path envisaged for the district in the first phase of Kenya's Vision 2030.

It also highlights various sectors and sub-sector priorities and constraints as well as defining the districts long-term goals and strategies in line with the national vision. The chapter contains a list of on going sub-sector projects and programmes as well as proposed ones based on identified funding from MTEF budgetary allocation or from other sources .The chapter further highlights the major cross sector linkages that will ensure effective implementation of the on going and proposed new projects and programmes. It ends by looking at ways of mainstreaming the identified cross-cutting issues into the on going and proposed projects and programmes.

The sectors outlined in this chapter include: Agriculture and Rural Development . Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry . Environment. Water and Sanitation, Special Programmes, Research, Innovation and Technology, GJLOS and Public Administration.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector covers various sub sectors namely Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands ,forestry and wildlife and fisheries development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period (2008-2012), the district will work towards attaining adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Steps to be taken include promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. Furthermore, extensive campaigns will be put in place to promote the production of alternative cash crops and horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over reliance on livestock and its products and improve the livelihood of the community. In matters of food security the district will promote the cultivation of drought resistant crops and

encourage irrigation. The livestock sector will embark on livestock extension to pastoralists to improve production. Efforts will be made to commercialize production, disease control and promotion of new livestock enterprises such as beekeeping and ostrich farming. Focus will also go to marketing and value addition of livestock products to increase pastoralists' incomes.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very important in the district as its sub-sectors support and facilitate various activities. Agriculture and livestock are the main employers in the district and they are the backbone of the district economy as they act as agents of economic development and Industrialization. Agriculture also contributes to food security and provides raw materials for agricultural based industries, employment for the population and market for other sectors e.g. farm inputs.
Agriculture and Rural Development also supports human settlement and provides market for industrial products.

3.1.4 Role of the stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government departments	They provide financial resources and technical staff and extension services
Donors and NGOs	Provision of financial resources & capacity building
Community/farmers/traders	Recipient of the development programmes. They initiate most programmes and ensure sustainability of programmes
Provincial Administration	Community mobilization for development and security & peace building efforts

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Improve food security and production of high quality produce; To improve on crops quality; Provision of sufficient food for the people.	High cost of farm inputs; Inadequate research extension services; Low usage of improved technology.	Adopt use of agro-processing and value addition; Promotion of small scale irrigation projects; Promotion of drought tolerant crops; Develop community based post harvest storage facilities
Livestock development	Increase milk and beef production and value addition.	Poor pasture and fodder availability	Develop alternative feed sources and fodder bulking; Upgrading and sourcing of milk production; Improve goat breed
Veterinary services	Reduce animal diseases and improve on the	Inadequate budgetary allocation;	Increase vaccination ; Construction of vaccination

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	quality of livestock products	Poorly developed animal health extension services; Inadequate funding; Lack of vaccine and cold storage facilities	crushes; Provide animal health education: ,Increase dipping facilities
Forestry	Increase acreage under forestry	Lack of water and roaming animals which hinders planting in some open places; Land to accommodate both the trees and food crops; Private forests can only be established in public land like schools which are no longer having enough space.	Increase acreage under Dry land forestry ; Farm forestry; Roadside tree planting and
Lands	Preparation and implementation of land use plans for the district; Revision and mapping of selected urban areas for effective planning and resource allocation.	Inadequate resources; Encroachment of road reserves and public land by private developers.	Develop an electronic document management system; Establish a land bank on public utility land; Recover irregularly allocated public land.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Agriculture Extension Delivery All divisions	Promote food security	2,534 farmers reached in Wajir North district.	Extension of service delivery to the whole district.
NALEP-GOK- All locations	Promote food security in all locations	Farmers in Wajir North district	Extension of service delivery district wide
NALEP-SIDA	Promote food security in Wajir North district	2 focal areas covered this financial year with 3,100 farmers to be reached	GOK & Swedish government
KAPP All locations	To improve the food security situation in Wajir North District.	To fund cereal CIG on Value addition (Posho mill)	GOK & private service providers
ALRMP II	Improvement of food security situation in the district.	To excavate a pan and purchase farm inputs for crop production	GOK (Development of Northern Kenya and other arid land

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Agriculture

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
National Agricultural Extension Programme(NALEP GOK) All locations	1	Improve agricultural extension services delivery; Improve and increase agricultural productivity; Staff and farmers skills improved; To train agricultural input suppliers	2 MSC training; 15 short courses; 360 farmers trained on agricultural input suppliers; 20,000 farmers and agro pastoralists trained; 60 field days conducted and various technologies disseminated to farmers; 600 on-farm demonstrations conducted on various extension packages and technologies	MSC training on dry land farming; MSC training on nutrition and home science; In-service short courses on irrigation agronomy and on-farm water harvesting, gender and development, guidance and counseling, fire fighting, crop protection, dry land agriculture, beekeeping, disaster management, pastoral conflict resolution, entrepreneurship and environment conservation; Field days and demonstration; Training farmers on crop/livestock production husbandry practices, home economic activities and farming as a business.
National Agriculture Livestock Extension programme (NALEP –SIDA) and (NALEP-ASAL)	2	To improve on food production district wide; To institutionalize demand driven and farmer led extension services; To increase the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services; To increase the participation of private sector in providing extension services; To empower farmers to take charge of project cycle management of extension projects; To develop accountability	Train 4500 farmers, agro pastoralists and pastoralists at locational level in all the divisions; One focal area per division per year; F.A-1500 farmers in 320-600 Ha; 3 focal areas per year	Extension services and field visits to improve on food production; Focal area identification and selection Community mobilization; Community action plan implementation; Training of FAO members; Training of out of school youth and 4K-club members; Formation and training of common interest Groups CIGs which are enterprise based; Farmers field schools and demonstrations.

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		mechanisms and transparency in delivering extension services; To facilitate commercializati on of some extension services;		
District Agricultural Office block at district headquarters	3	Improve service delivery at district level	1 administration block with 6 office rooms and 1 store in place by 2010	Construct an office block in the district
Divisional Agricultural Office block Gurar division	4	Improve service delivery at the division	1 administration block with 2 offices,1 store and 2 toilets in place by 2010	Construct an office block in Gurar division
Divisional Agricultural Office block in Buna division	5	Improve service delivery at the division	1 administration block with 2 offices ,1 store and 2 toilets in place by 2010	Construct an office block in Buna division
Purchase of motor vehicle District wide	6	To improve service delivery	1 vehicle in place by 2010	Procure e 1 vehicle
Purchase of 2 motor bikes Gurar division	7	To improve service delivery	2 motor bikes in place by 2010	To purchase 2 motor bikes
Promotion of fruit crop production Gurar and Bute	8	Promote self-sufficiency in food production, income generation, rural industrialization and nutrition supplements	Establish 1 demonstration plot in each named division; Target 10 Ha in each division and gradually cover the entire district by 2012	Introduce grafted mangoes and improve current pawpaw production; Purchase juice extraction; Pasteurizer and packaging machine
Agro forestry training and extension Buna, Gurar and Bute	9	Conserve soil and water in order to increase food production	Establish 3 nurseries annually; Training of 30 farmers annually	Establish group/farmers managed agro forestry nurseries; Train farmers on the same
Small scale irrigation for horticultural production	10	Promote fruit and vegetable production for self sufficiency and income generation; Enhance micro irrigation, rural industrialization and boost	5 rock catchments; 10 shallow wells; 15 water pans; 3boreholes; 30ha of vegetable and fruit production; 33 group farms assisted and trained	Construction of 5 rock catchments; Drill 10 shallow wells; Excavate 15 water pans; Drill 3 boreholes; Promote fruit and vegetable production e.g. water melon ,pawpaw, mangoes, kales, tomatoes ,spinach, capsicum and onions

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		employment and district nutritional status		
Industrial crop production Bute and Gurar division	11	Improve on farm income from cotton production	Increase yield and hectare under cotton Expand area under cotton production from 30ha to 297 ha in the district	Intensify extension services to cover cotton production Promote the use of hand loom machines to promote rural industrialization through establishment of a cotton cottage industry
Promotion of oil crops Gurar, Buna and Bute divisions	12	Promote self – sufficiency in food production and oil supplements in the diet	Establish 1 demonstration plot in the named divisions; 10Ha simsim production in each division; 2Ha sunflower production in each division; 6ha groundnut production in each division	Enlarge simsim, groundnut and sunflower crops production in the divisions; Purchase of oil pressers
Post harvest stores (Granary) Korondille, Gurar and Bute	13	To minimize post-harvest losses; Enhance food security	To minimize post harvest losses by 30%	Construction of 3 stores to be used by farmers
Environmental awareness conservation Buna, Bute and Gurar	14	Enhance awareness on environmental conservation and management; Reduce pollution of environment; Reverse emergency of administrative centres	Training of 100 opinion leaders; Training of 30 youths,women,4K -clubs and young farmers clubs in all the divisions; Sensitize administrative officers	Training of opinion leaders organized group and community
Milk processing plant Bute division	15	Enhance food security; Employment creation; Income generation; Milk marketing.	Skimming cattle and camel milk; Yoghurt processing; Mala processing; Cheese processing; Ghee processing	Construction and equipping a small milk processing plant
Abattoirs Bute and Gurar divisions	16	Boost food security; Income generation; Employment creation; Reduce food poisoning	Increase off take by 30 %.	Construction and equipping of an abattoir

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		associated with meat products		
Sorghum cottage industry Korondille/Buna	17	Developing agricultural markets and products; Increasing agricultural outputs and productivity	Local women's group Korondille sorghum farmers; Local community	Preparation of the business premises and meeting legal requirements'; Procurement of raw materials; Purchase of food processing equipment; Training the group in packaging, labeling and marketing; Training the group in entrepreneurship; Training the group in sorghum processing technology; Cakes ,buns , and bread production; Registration of farmers; Feasibility of dry and design preparation; Construction of dams & rock catchment; Provision of seeds; Construction of post harvest stores.
Integrated food security programme(maize, beans, fruit trees and horticulture) Ogomdi, Dugo Bute, Adadijole, Ogorji ,Gurar ,Danaba	18	Improving agricultural productivity through rain water harvesting to turn the district from food insecure to food secure (construction of rock catchment, Dams, Water pans)	3000 farmers 100,000 Ha	Feasibility study and design preparation; Construction of dams, rock catchments, water pans; Provision of farm seeds and fertilizers; Construction of post harvest stores.
Korondille poultry and hatchery association Korondille/Buna	19	Promote food security in at least 50 households and raise their nutrient status; Earn Kshs 4800 as group's profit per day; Employ at least 50 people in poultry production and market activities.	Local women's group	Poultry raising batteries; Poultry procurement and vaccination; Poultry ration formulation; Poultry husbandry practices; Egg marketing; Hybrid poultry breeding.
Buna	20	Promote food	Local women's	Procurement of quality seeds

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Horticultural products and marketing Association Buna/Buna		security in at least 300 households per day through horticulture production and marketing; Earn Kshs. 6000 as group's profit per day; Employ at least 30 people in horticulture production and marketing	group	,chemical, insecticides and pesticides; Pest harvest technology; Crop husbandry practices; Marketing and value addition; Entrepreneurship
Community seed building Bute/Gurar/Buna	21	Improve crop production; Produce clean seeds Develop capacity of small scale farmers to seed production; Promote production and maintenance of quality seeds of improved crop varieties; Increase supply of seeds of improved crop varieties; Promote on-farm processing/distribution and storage of seeds	Farmers in Bute, Gurar and Buna.	Crop variety selection; Seed storage and disposal; Feed back to researchers and extension; Purchase of building materials; Community mobilization and education; Promote bulked materials; Identifying farmers and bulking sites; Procuring and distributing seeds; Farmers training; Provide farm inputs and market information; Supervision and follow up; Retrieve bulked seeds and distribute to others; Quality control and documentation; New varieties demonstration ; Regulating and pricing issues;
Belbafuna Horticulture production farm	22	Enhanced food security through water harvesting; Income generation; Employment creation	Local women's group	Group mobilization; Pan excavation; Run off catchment; Provision of farm inputs; Horticulture production; Farmers training; Value addition and marketing; Land development through irrigation works.
Ingirir Women's local poultry production group Ingirir/Buna	23	Enhanced food security; Income generation; Employment creation	Ingirir women's group	Group mobilization; Hybrid poultry production; Egg marketing; Poultry house construction; Poultry radiation formulation Hybrid poultry breeding; Hybrid poultry breeding; Poultry procurement and vaccination;

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Small scale irrigation Buna, Beramo and Lesayu	24	Improved food security; To continue with crop production even during drought; Increase market partnership; Assets protection	630 people would receive adequate food to fill in the identified food gap; 12 Ha of land to be under irrigation.	Terfuming techniques and other high impact techniques will be introduced.

Project /Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Water conservation for human and livestock Korondille, Buna ,Batalu and Beramo	25	1250 people would receive adequate food to fill in the food gap; Increased water availability for 560 households and their animals; Increased water availability for 1800 animals ; Increased animal health and body condition.	Diversified diets and food security for 610 households; Improve sanitation for 560 households; Increased market participation/access to food for 50 households.	Digging shallow wells; Spring protection; Building of water pans.
Soil conservation project Buna	26	To provide adequate food to fill in the identified food gap; To improve the diets of the local community; Improve soil conservation; Improve soil yields Assets protection	47 people would receive adequate food	Terracing of sloping land
Environmental conservation and fodder production Ingirir, Buna	27	Improve the diets of beneficiaries; Increase market access and income of the beneficiaries; Improve resilience to drought hazards	141 people would receive adequate food to fill in the identified food gap; Increase availability of pasture for animals of 48 households.	Reseeding denuded rangelands. Afforestation Fodder conservation Introduction of drought tolerant fodder plants

		and shocks; Protection of Assets; Reduce animal mortality.		
Project /Programme Location/Division	**Priority Ranking**	**Objectives**	**Targets**	**Description Of Activities**
Gum harvesting and production of drought tolerant commercial plants Korondille/Lesayu/Ingirir/Buna	28	Increase production of drought tolerant commercial medicinal plants	Diversified diet for 30 households; Increased resilience to drought hazards and shocks; Increased market access and incomes of beneficiaries	Drought tolerant commercial plants such as Aloe Vera. Mulinge tree to be produced.
Food for training Korondille/Lakole/ Batalu/Malkagufu	29	Improve livestock practices Training in improved nutrition ,hygiene and care practices, HIV/AIDS, Entrepreneurship, fodder conservation	350 food insecure households to receive food 200 households trained on livelihood enhancing practices Diversified diet for 250 households	Training women's groups in Korondille, Batalu and Malkagufu

C: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Livestock

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
NALEP Buna, Bute, Gurar	Trigger demand for extension Form marketing groups Promote value addition	Hold 50 farmers forums by 2010	Broad based surveys Stakeholders forum CIG group formation
NALEP-GOK All division	Improve livestock outputs	Hold 30 field days by 2010	Field days Trainings
ADB-ASAL Gurar	Improve rural livelihoods	Train 200 groups by 2012	PICD Trainings
NALEP-ASAL Gurar	Trigger demand for extension; Form marketing groups Promote value addition.	Have 10 value addition ventures by 2012	Broad based surveys Stakeholder forum CIG group formation

D: New Project/Programme Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Market linkages and partnership establishment All locations	I	To establish market linkages with key collaborators	Have a fully fledged Livestock markets by 2010	Market research and linkage; Excursions and market visits; Information exchange Documentation
Diseases Control All locations	2	To control the spreading of cross border and Tran boundary diseases	Vaccinate 300,000 animals by 2010	Vaccination campaign, provision of cold storage for vaccines, quarantines amongst other measures.
Breed improvement All locations	3	To increase milk and meat production and resistance to diseases and drought.	Establishment of mobile AI units; Extend AI Services to three divisions by 2012.	Introduce AI services; Training pastoralists in breed improvement; Institute a communication system
Honey Production All locations	4	To promote honey production and processing	Farmers supplied with apiaries ,beehives and processing machines	Provision of bee apiaries and processing machines; Assist farmers in packaging and marketing of the honey
Cottage industries All locations	5	To add value to livestock products and improve farmer income by 60% by 2012.	To establish 5 cottage industries in the District for value addition by 2012.	Mini dairies (Camel milk, Goat milk and cattle milk; Hides and skins drying bandas & tanneries; Gums and Resins collection, quality control and grading warehouses. Honey refineries; Fodder drying shades and hay barns. Documentation.
Improve livestock handling and marketing infrastructure All locations	6	To rehabilitate all livestock handling infrastructure	Rehabilitation of market infrastructure on key stock routes; Construction of shades at milk vendors market; Construction of sanitary facilities; Construct shades and watering; Improve watering facilities	Stock route mapping; Construction, equipping and fencing, water facilities
Commercialization of production All locations	7	To increase incomes of livestock keepers	40 groups by 2012	Community mobilization and training of enterprise groups on improved technical skills, entrepreneurship and agribusiness. Documentation.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				Mainstream early warning system
Rehabilitation of range lands All locations	8	To enhance pasture production through folder propagation and building	Reseeding of 40% of denuded lands with perennial grasses; Management of wet and dry season grazing areas.	Reseeding, planting of trees, fencing Community sensitization, advocacy and lobbying.
Formation of farmers cooperative societies All locations	9	To harness benefits of economies of scale	3Cooperative Societies in place by 2012	Mobilization and capacity building
Ostrich farming All locations	10	To diversify income Spread the risk in case of drought	100 rural pastoralists trained by 2010	Training of pastoralists on ostrich farming; Domestication of the ostrich
Restocking of livestock All locations	11	Improve livestock farming and incomes	15 households in Bute. Buna and Gurar divisions given livestock by 2010	Pastoralists are given new livestock.

3.1.7. Cross sector linkages

The Agricultural and Rural Development sector will play a vital role in the realization of the District Vision and Mission. The sector provides all the other sectors with various products and at the same time creating a market for products produced by the same. The Physical Infrastructure sector will provide the necessary facilities such as roads, and electricity, which will reduce the cost of production and enhance productivity. The Environment, Water and Sanitation sector will provide the water necessary for domestic consumption and livestock use and for irrigation.

Human Resource Development sector will provide the skilled workforce and healthy citizenry that are crucial in agricultural production. Tourism. Trade and Industry sector will provide a ready market for the agricultural produce. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is also dependant on the Research. Innovation. and Technology sector in terms of adoption of modern technology and marketing information system.

3.1.8. Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues

The sector through the respective departments will mainstream HIV / AIDS awareness in their extension programs. At least one field day will be held per year in the district to sensitize crop and livestock farmers on the impact of HIV / AIDS. Awareness creation will also be incorporated through dissemination and sensitization activities in behavior change and stigma reduction. This will be accomplished through theater and drama.

Gender inequality will also be addressed through adequate representation in various proposed projects and programmes. To ensure sustainability, there will be greater involvement of women.

The sector will incorporate environmental concerns in the projects and programmes.Since the projects impact directly on women and youths, their effective participation in decision making will be guaranteed. The sector will further promote the use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to increase access to market information. The youths will be encouraged to engage in farming as a commercial enterprise.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.2.2 District response to the sector vision and mission

To respond to the vision and mission, the district has lined up various programmes. These include developments related to rehabilitation and development markets and enterprise development. There are programmes to revitalize the Jua Kali Sector and rehabilitate markets in the urban centres .There are also programmes aimed at diversifying the tourist packages especially those which are related to eco-tourism. The district also will ensure that traders have access to Business Development Services such as.capital and training .This will be done through the District Joint Loan Programme and other Credit schemes targeting youth and women.

3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector is important as it is an employment provider to the local labour force .The sector also provides markets for the local produce. Hotels provide markets to Livestock and Agricultural products. Investments in this sector also provides markets to firms and individuals in the building industry .The sector is also a major source of revenue for the Wajir County Council and Government and therefore enables them to provide various services.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Hotel Industry	Provide catering and accommodation services
Wajir County Council	Develop market centres, Licensing of traders and provision of business support infrastructure and services; Contribution to the Joint Loan Board Programme ;Construction of market and other business facilities; Control business operations by issue of licenses

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Trade& Industry	Policy guidance and marketing. Promotion and development of micro and small enterprises through training of traders and provision of business finances through the Joint Loan Board and other loan schemes
Ministry of Industrialization	Policy guidance and marketing
Development Partners	Provision of funds and infrastructural facilities
Traders and Trade associations	Articulation and promotion of traders interests

3.2.5 Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Diversification of tourism to include Ecotourism, conference tourism, cruise wildlife safaris and archaeological visits	Poor road network: Inadequate tourist accommodation and site	Improvement of roads: rehabilitation of airstrip:Development of tourist camp sites
Trade	Improve trading Encouraging good business practices	Poor infrastructure especially roads Inadequate funds Lack of industrial investment and exploration of mineral resources Inadequate markets.	Enhance security: Regular maintenance of roads: Value addition, improvement of access to credit through promotions of co-operatives, Increase women and Youth Development funds
Industry	Promote industries in the district Provide business counseling services and extension services	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure Lack of processing to increase value	Promote security; Improve infrastructure

3.2.6 Project and programme Priorities

A. New Project Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of small scale enterprise for women All locations	1	To encourage women to develop entrepreneurial competencies	Give 50 women groups loans by 2010	Generate business ideas, link them to Financial Institutions to access credit: Train women entrepreneurs on basic business management skills
Training on business Management All locations	2	To train business people to acquire good management and business skills	Conduct 30 business training workshops by 2010	Field seminars and workshops

B. New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of conservation areas All location	I	Have an area put aside for conservation	Have 5 conservation sites by 2010	Formation of work groups

3.2.7 Cross- sector Linkages

In order for this sector to flourish. physical infrastructure has to be developed. It is therefore important that the main roads and rural access roads are constantly improved .As the issue of marketing and quality product provision is being worked on in this sector. energy becomes important for value addition activities .Provision of reliable and affordable power has to be a priority if the Trade. Tourism and Industry is to play its expected role of wealth creation and employment generation. The sector will also rely greatly on the education sector for prosperity. Tourism industry and modern production processes firms require an educated and skilled labour force which is always upgrading and innovating .It is therefore important that those leaving education institutions have adequate and appropriate qualifications to facilitate productive activities .The labour force which is engaged in the Trade. Tourism and Industry sector has to be healthy and therefore workplace HIV and AIDS preventive and curative services have to be stepped up.

For the private sector to flourish. the cost of doing business in all sub-sectors has to be minimal. This means that Public Administration sector which ensures proper planning and facilitation of financial resources comes in handy to make sure adequate benefits are derived by the target groups. The sector also flourishes when there is peace and harmony in the district. The support coming from Governance. Justice. and Law and Order sector is therefore very vital.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

To district will ensure that relevant cross cutting issues are taken into consideration during the plan implementation .The district will put a lot of emphasis on ensuring that all Trade Tourism and Industry projects take into consideration environmental concerns. Issue which hampers access to credit by women will also be factored in .At the same time stakeholders in Trade, Tourism and Industry will be required to provide continuous workplace HIV/AIDS education.

As the ICT usage is greatly increasing in the country. the district will endeavor to ensure that ICT infrastructure is availed in all parts of the district so that people can access market and trade information and enhance transfer of money.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Physical infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Services. The sector has been identified as a key pillar in Economic recovery supporting the productive sectors in realizing their growth targets and hence poverty alleviation.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

"Provide cost-effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of vision 2030."

Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission:

The district will strive to improve the available infrastructure to ensure transport of agricultural products and enhance trade. The district recognizes poor and inadequate infrastructure as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and puts a lot of emphasis in providing the necessary infrastructural facilities to catalyze development. Provision of power which has been one of the major drawbacks to development in the district will be addressed through the expansion of the rural electrification programme and promotion of the use of equipment which will harness solar and wind power.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector facilitates the growth of other sectors in the district such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education .The roads ensure that important services reach the intended beneficiaries. Many people also derive their income from undertaking construction and maintenance of roads and expansion of rural electrification. The sector is also a major outlet of locally produced building and hardware materials.

3.3.4 Sector /sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Improvement of the roads network; Improve transport in the district	Flooding, low funding, weak technical capacity for contactors; Poor road network and insecurity in most parts, vastness of the district and low population density;	Improve the roads to bitumen and gravel standards; Construct drifts; Focus on the major roads to improve transport of produce; Periodically maintain roads to improve accessibility; Roads rehabilitation to ease communication and reduce the cost of transport; Enhance collection and

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Inadequate weather stations; Limited understanding of weather and its implication to development in the district.	dissemination of weather data; Training and sensitization on weather
Housing	Increase access to better and affordable housing	Lack of building materials, land tenure system, lack in technologies and technical capacities, high cost, Poor basic social infrastructures and services	Develop housing estates, training and provision of affordable housing technologies, urban planning; To provide street lighting on all town streets: Extend water and sewerage infrastructure; Provide waste bins in strategic locations in all settlements; establish housing cooperatives; Providing a secure land tenure system.
Energy	Connect power supply though rural electrification programme to the district headquarters; Reduce fuel wood consumption; Connect the district to power supply and explore alternative energy/ renewable energy	High cost of fuel; Breakdown of generators; High poverty level; Lack of technologies; Limited electricity generation capacity	Increasing power capacity through connection of power supply and through installation of diesel power plant or extra generators.; Promote renewable energy like solar, biogas, wind, etc energy in the district

3.3.5 Project and Programme Priorities

A: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance of roads All locations	1	To maintain existing road network to motor able conditions throughout the year	300Kms of road is to be maintained by 2010	Grading and off-carriage way maintenance
Spot Improvement District Wide	2	To improve trouble spots on the existing road network	50Kms of roads to be maintained every year	Undertake Spot gravelling;
Drift Construction District Wide	3	To construct drifts and other drainage structures at water crossing points	500m of roads to be covered with drifts by 2010	Drift construction
Waititi-Korondille road E841 Korondille/Buna	4	To make the road all weather	50Kms to be graveled by 2010	Undertake gravelling and drainage works
Masalale-Korondille road C80 Buna	5	Facilitate the movement of people and goods and services	70Kms to be graveled by 2010	Undertake gravelling and drainage works

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural electrification programme Bute/Bute and Buna/Buna	1	To enable residents of Bute and Buna towns access energy for domestic and industrial use.	Improve power supply coverage within the district.	Connect power supply to Bute and Buna towns Justification: Investment is constrained by lack of power supply
Solar panel installation at the district headquarters Bute/Bute	2	To help government departments in their office work	Provide a solar panel for government offices in Bute town.	Put in place a solar panel at the district headquarters.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There are strong linkages between this sector with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. The district envisages achieving a higher rate of economic growth and development. This growth can only be achieved and sustained with an efficient and functioning infrastructure.

The Physical Infrastructure sector ensures that goods, livestock and people can easily move from one place to another. The Human Resource Development sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of this sector. Public Administration sector will enable the sector to do well by ensuring that there is peace and tranquility.

3.3.8 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues.

The overall goal of the sector is to have a well developed and maintained physical infrastructure for rapid and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. The district will promote labour intensive projects/programmes in order to create employment for the youth and women. Through NEMA, all projects will be required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and give an undertaking to mitigate against identified negative impacts in order to mainstream the issue of environmental sustainability in all projects and programmes.

In order to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector, infrastructure projects and programmes e.g. roads will be encouraged to have a HIV/AIDS component. The Ministry of Public works and local government will ensure that all buildings whether public or private takes into account the needs of the physically challenged. The district will also capacity build the local contractors in order to encourage them to win tenders to implement projects and hence mainstream poverty in the sector.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

This sector comprises Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources subsectors.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will strive to modernize all the infrastructural facilities under the various sub-sectors. This will involve rehabilitation, routine maintenance and upgrading of existing water facilities.

In addition, the district economy is mainly natural resource-based and hence highly vulnerable to climate change and variability. As such it regularly suffers from severe drought, a climate change related disaster. Potential for Public Private Partnerships thus exist in securing global funding mechanism to implement adaptation and mitigation programmes in the region. Furthermore, construction works for dams, pans and drilling of boreholes as well as promotion of education, training and public awareness relating to climate change are potential areas for private investment in the district.

Another area presenting huge investment opportunities in the district involves waste management through an integrated approach. Management of solid waste through recycling will reduce environmental pollution and offer employment opportunities through commercial ventures. Investors are welcome to invest in solid waste management, which can be undertaken through PPPs. Further, installation of sewerage systems is in the offing as urban centers in the district grow. This will create demand for maintenance services, therefore providing another investment opportunity.

In addition, development of the district economy will largely continue to rely on raw materials from the environment hence the two are inseparable. Consequently, for the district to pursue sustainable development, environmental issues will be taken into consideration as degradation of the environment during development compromises the socio-economy aspects people's livelihoods. Environmental conservation in the district is a sure way of having a healthy population (due to a lower incidence of diseases), increased food production, industrial growth and increased earnings, among others. Benefits to be derived from these include employment creation, increased income generation and poverty reduction.

3.4.3 Importance of the sector to the district

This sector provides water for agriculture which in turn creates employment and ensures food security. This sector will enable farmers to reduce incidences of illness through reduced pollution and sustainable waste management.

3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Provision of extension services on control of soil erosion; Train the local communities on surface runoff water harvesting for both domestic and irrigation purposes.
Ministry of Energy	Provision of power for water pumping for irrigation and domestic use.
Northern Water Services Board and Water Resource Management Authority	Give policy directions in relation to water Manage and protect the various water resources
Ministry of Water	Supply adequate water to urban centres
Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands (ALRMPII)	Provide resources needed for water development and emergency response during drought

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies.
Environment	Environmental Act awareness; Improve management environmental sanitation	Low environmental issues awareness; Poor waste disposal; Inadequate resources; Deforestation and poor farming practices; Conflicts in enactment of environmental conservation like the coral reef rehabilitation, mining; Wildlife /forest conservation conflict.	Control of over exploitation of forests and mangroves; Involve stakeholders in environmental conservation Act; Put emplace waste disposal infrastructure; provide additional resources; Water recycling; Involve communities and departments to monitoring of environment and conservation;
Major Water Works	To improve water supply and distribution	Low investment in water and sanitation projects; Old pipelines lead to occasional bursting and breakdowns;	To rehabilitate the pipelines; To expand the pipeline; Involve the stakeholders in funding and implementation of water projects.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies.
Irrigation Development	Rehabilitation of existing schemes.	High capital investment outlay: Land tenure: Inadequate knowledge of the irrigation potential.	To develop a district master plan on irrigation to identify potential: Rehabilitation of existing minor irrigation schemes: To enhance collaboration with stakeholders to support irrigation development: Carry out adaptive research to boost irrigation development.
Sanitation	To improve quality of water	Contamination of ground water: Limited water sources.	Create awareness on water and sanitation improvement:

3.4.6 Projects / Programmes Priorities

A: On-going projects/Programs: Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description
Soil and water conservation programme	Reduce soil erosion and conserve water	Rehabilitate 5 degraded sites and protect 1 water catchment annually	Use of gabions and tree vegetation to rehabilitate and prevent soil erosion. Fence off water catchments areas and promote environmental sustainability.
Natural resource Management Project	Ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources	300 bee keepers 20 communities	Training on forests management; Provision of beehives to farmers; Collection of honey for processing.
Ewaso Nyiro North Catchments Region (ENNCR)	Protection of water catchments and increasing of forest cover	Water catchments in the district	Training of forest officers and forest committees on forest management Rehabilitation of dams and pans within these catchments region.

B: Water

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Wajir North Constituency Water Projects in Gurar , Bute and Buna divisions	Improve access to clean drinking water for domestic and livestock	Targets 18 communities within Wajir North Constituency	Construct of water tanks; Construction of extension pipelines; Construction of water kiosks

C: New Project /Programmes Proposal: Water

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Dams and pans Development All locations	1	Reduce average distance to nearest water point to less than	18 dams each with a storage capacity of 20,000m^3	Desilting of 8 old dams and excavation of 10 new dams

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		15km: Provide reliable water source for livestock	In place by 2010	
Replacement of old boreholes and drilling and equipping of new boreholes All divisions	2	Reduce average distance to nearest water point to less than 15km: Increase access to clean reliable water source for domestic consumption: Reduce the incidences of water borne diseases	8 new boreholes drilled and 5 rehabilitated by 2010	Site, drill and equip new boreholes: Provide storage tanks, cattle trough and CWP: Train the committees before handing over to them.
Water tanks	3	Improve access to safe drinking water: Reduce water borne diseases	30 water tanks installed by 2010	Purchase 15 for schools: Construct 15 for community projects: Construct water kiosks
Shallow wells project	4	Increase access to water and availability for domestic and livestock use	5 shallow wells equipped with hand pumps	Provide well lining and hand pump to the shallow wells
Rock catchments	5	Improve access to safe drinking water for both agriculture and human consumption: Reduce water borne diseases	5 rock catchments in place by 2010	Construct three rock catchments: Construct water tanks: Lay up an extension pipeline: Construct water kiosk
Operational Maintenance for existing boreholes	6	Reduce breakage rate and maintain constant supply	10 operational boreholes by 2010	Carry out maintenance and repair on routine basis: Train the committees on operation and maintenance

D: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Pollution/ Waste Management All locations	1	To reduce the levels of pollution	Clean 6 trading centres of polythene bags and other solid waste; Change the attitude of people on handling of solid waste.	Campaigns on waste management to be conducted at all trading centres; Establish a system for waste collection and disposal at these centres; Review of council by-laws on handling of waste in urban centres
Energy conservation programme All trading centres	2	To reduce pressure on natural resources especially on forests	Schools; Hotels; Households	Hold demos on alternative energy to schools, hotels and families using such energy sources like the solar cooker and energy saving jikos
Environmental Awareness Programme, All locations	3	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire	To carry out awareness to 10 groups and 5 schools per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; Formulate localized environmental awareness

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
		knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment by 2012.		programmes for schools/ colleges.
Forest management All locations	4	To reduce the destruction of forest and encourage community participation in forest protection for sustainability	Form and register 3 community forest associations per year	Training and sensitization of members

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Environment is greatly affected by activities in other sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Industry and Tourism and Physical Infrastructure. The environment also affects the growth of the same sectors. It is therefore important that harnessing of the environment is done in a sustainable way to ensure its continuous re-generation in both quality and quantity. This however can only be attained when the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector has functioning and strong systems to provide guidance and protection. Humans are the users and in many ways the abuser of environmental and water resources, it thus becomes important that the Human Resource Development Sector plays its role in providing environmental and sanitation education in schools and health institution.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The involvement of Women and Youth in leadership positions of committees manning water projects will be given a lot of emphasis during the implementation of projects. This is to ensure that gender concerns are factored in and the benefits accrue to all strata of the society. The same principle will be applied during the implementation of environmental programmes and those dealing with sanitation. The District will also ensure that the poor and the minority are not excluded from benefiting from local programmes. This will be done through using participatory methodologies to ensure that programmes are designed is such a way that their views and priorities are factored in.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to make health care services accessible to the entire community. Public health and sanitation issues will be given a higher preference in the health delivery system. The community will be sensitized on their roles in health issues so as to fully utilize their potential for development. Focus will also be on upgrading of the health facilities to offer better services.

In the education subsector, focus will go to improving the school infrastructure such as classrooms, dormitories and laboratories through construction of new ones and rehabilitation of existing ones as necessary. This will improve on access and retention. Specific emphasis will go to performance improvement, enrolment and retention of girls in schools, enhance community skills in management and improve utilization and conservation of local resources. It will be necessary to sensitize the community on their roles in education, health and community participation so as to fully utilize their potential for development.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the Human Resource Development sector is guided by the national philosophy of "Education and Training for Social Cohesion as well as Human and Economic Development". The human resource sector's focus will be on the acquisition of life-skills and learning emphasis will be on the provision of holistic quality education for all. The Human Resource Development sector will therefore focus on the promotion of holistic domains namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor of learners. The sector will therefore be playing an important role in instilling values such as patriotism, equality of all human beings, peace, security, honesty, humility, democracy, virtues that will be in accordance with the current policy thrust. Finally, it is through the human resource sector that learners will be sensitized and be made aware of the importance of internalizing our national philosophy of education. This sensitization and awareness in turn will make the learners conscious that in human beings there are vacuums of needs that need to be dealt with for healthy co-existence in society e.g. loving others, feeling secure etc. The sector therefore, will be a source for quality human resource for sustainable development.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Medical services Public health	Provision of curative and preventive services Expansion of health infrastructure Provision of technical personnel Capacity building for the community
Development partners UNICEF ,OXFAM,WASDA,,MERLIN	Provision of supplies Logistical support Infrastructure development
NACC	Funding HIV/AIDS activities
CDF	Putting up Health & Education Infrastructure
Local Authorities	Health infrastructure development, waste management Advocacy on HIV/AIDS
Community	Ensure sustainability of programme through community partnership

Stakeholder	Role
Schools Board of Governors and School Management Committees	They are mandated through education policies to manage schools and colleges on behalf of the government.
Parents, Teachers Association	To equip, build and renovate learning institutions. They pay for meals and provide uniforms for their children.
Donors	Provide school equipment.
Hospital Management Boards and Health Facility Committees	Management and mobilization of resources for health and to ensure health services are delivered in the district

3.5.5 The Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Ensure prompt quality services; Reduction of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the social economic effects on the community; Improve material health and reduce neonatal and child mortality; Prevent diseases and promote healthy behaviour.	Lack of funds; Shortage of staff. Lack of awareness and poor health seeking behaviour in community; Environmental degradation.	Equip and ensure adequate staff is present in all facilities to ensure prompt quality services; Train staff (continuous professional development) Continuous awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and behavior change communication; Improved care to PLWHA and OVC's; Encourage mothers to deliver in hospitals attended by skilled health workers. Immunize all children against immunizable conditions; Keep environment clean; Educate on safe water and sanitation practices.
Education	Guidance& counseling.	Lack of enough personnel.	Train more teachers on guidance and counseling.
	Improvement of performance in national examinations.	Lack of motivation for both learners and teachers	Organize district prize giving days to award teachers and pupils.
	Increasing enrolment in schools	Inadequate classrooms.	Construction and equipping of classrooms.
	Improving infrastructure and feeding programmes	Inadequate resources.	Routine maintenance of existing infrastructure. Sourcing for funding from other stakeholders.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects /Programmes-Public Health and Sanitation

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Accelerated immunization programmes District Wide	Reduce IMR under %yrs mortality	Increase immunization coverage by 40% by 2010	Immunization and creation of awareness
School hygiene education District Wide All locations All schools	Improve hygiene behavior	Cover all 20 primary and 20 pre-primary school by 2010	Hand washing facilities in schools. health messages in school walls. PHAST concepts
Diseases surveillance All locations	Reduction in morbidity and mortality resulting from main diseases	Reduce cases of diseases by 20% by 2010	Data collection. analysis: .Epidemic .forecasting and sensitization of health facility staff: Planning and preparedness: Eradication of EPI diseases
Operationalization of dispensaries-Qudama, Malkagulfu, Ingirir, Adadijole , Ogorji, Dugo, Korondille, Ogomdi and Batalu	Improve access to health care delivery	Treatment of 52,088 annually by 2010	Staffing .drug supply and installation of EPI facilities

B: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Medical Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Minor renovation of Bute Hospital	Improve the facility	Bute hospital	Painting, Minor crack repairs

B: New Project/Programme Proposals: Public Health and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support EPI District wide	1	Reduce IMR Under 5 mortality	Under 5 years population	Installation of EPI equipment to existing and new facilities
Support communication system District wide	2	Improve service delivery efforts through rapid response	Have all health facilities provide with radio Communities/facilities by 2010	Installation of EPI equipment to existing and new facilities
Logistic support District wide	3	To enhance efficiency in	Transport to all health facilities by 2012	Purchase of motorbikes and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		drugs supply supervision and surveillance		vehicles
HIV/AIDS advocacy District wide	4	Attitudes and behaviour change	Whole population of Wajir North covered by 2012	Awareness creation, testing kit supply and counseling
Dispensaries Contraction programme	5	Improve access to healthcare delivery	3 dispensaries in place by 2012	Construction of dispensaries

B: New Project Proposals: Medical Services

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVTIES
New District Hospital Bute	1	Improve health care delivery/reduce congestion.	New hospital by 2012	Construction and equipping;
Buna sub-district hospital	5	Reduce cost of healthcare	Sub-district hospital in place by 2012	Construction and equipping
Protection of District hospital Bute	6	Improve security in hospital	Security for district hospital	Perimeter fencing

C: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Education

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Bute Girls secondary	2	Provide a conducive atmosphere for sleeping	Dormitory in place by 2010	Construction of a dormitory
Buna secondary school	3	Provide conducive eating/cooking environment	Dining hall in place by 2010	Construction of a dinning hall

D: New Project /Programme Proposals: Education

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/ DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Funanbua Primary	1	Provision of additional	Increase enrolment for both boys and	Build 6 classrooms

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
School Buna/Buna		enable the school accommodate the increasing demands for pupils		
Ogorji Primary School	2	Provision of additional classrooms; To have improved sanitation; Improved storage facilities in the school	4 classrooms,4 toilets ,1 administration block and 1 store in place by 2010	Building of 4 classrooms 4 toilets 1 administration block 2 stores and 1 S.F.P store
Ajawa Primary School	3	Provision of additional classrooms; Proper sanitation; Improve storage facilities in the school	4 classrooms, 4 toilets, administration block and 2 stores in place	Building of 2 classrooms, 6 toilets, 1 administration block and 2 stores
Eresateno Primary School	4	Provision of additional classrooms; Proper sanitation; Improve storage facilities in school	8 classrooms,8 toilets,1 administration block and 2 stores in place by 2010	Construction of 8 classrooms, 8 toilets, 1 administration block and 2 stores.
Godoma Primary School	5	Provision of additional classrooms; Proper sanitation; Improve storage facility in the school	2 toilets, 1 administration block and 1store in place by 2012	Building of 2 toilets, 1 administration block and 1 store.
Qudama Primary school	6	Provision of additional classrooms; Proper	4 Classroom; 8 toilets;1 administration block and 2 stores in place by 2010	Contraction of 4 classrooms, 8 toilets, 1 administration and 2 stores.

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
		sanitation; Improve storage facilities in school		
Malkagufu Primary school	7	Improve learning environment	Have 3 Classroom, 4 toilets ,2 stores and 1 administration block in place by 2010	Construction of 3 classrooms, 4 toilets, 2 stores, 1 administration block.
Buna Primary school	8	Improve learning environment	14 toilets and 4 water tanks in place by 2010	Construction of 14 toilets,4 water tanks, electricity
Adadijole Primary school	9	Improve learning environment	2 toilets , 1 administration block and 2 stores in place by 2010	Construction of 2 toilets, 1 administration block and 2 stores.
Bute Arid zone Primary School	10	Improve learning environment	5 toilets and 2classroom in place by 2010	Contraction of 5 toilets , 2 classrooms ,2 water tanks
Malaba Primary School	11	Improve learning environment	1 administration block,2 stores, 2 Water tanks and 6 toilets in place by 2010	Construction of 1 administration block, 2 stores, 2 water tanks and 6 toilets.
Gurar Primary School	12	Improve learning environment	4 toilets,1dining hall, 1 dormitory ,1 administration block and 2 stores in place by 2012	Construction of 4 to toilets, 1 dormitory, 1 dinning hall, 1 administration block and 2 stores.
Beramu Primary School	13	Improve learning environment	4 classrooms ,1 administration block, 4 toilets ,1 store,1 water tank in place by 2012	Building of 4 classrooms, 1 administration block,4 toilets ,1 store, 1 water tank
Lesayu Primary	14	Improve learning environment	3 classroom,1 administration block,1store, 4	Construction of 3 classrooms, 1 administration block, 1 store, 4 toilets and 1 water

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
School			toilets, 1 water tank in place by 2012	tank.
Gurunde Primary School	15	Improve learning environment	3 classroom, 1 administration block, 1store. 4toilets, and 2 water tanks in place by 2010	Construction 3 classroom, 1 administration block, 1store. 4 toilets, and 2 water tanks
Danana Primary School	16	Improve learning environment	1 dormitory in place by 2010; 1dining hall ,2stores. 2 classroom and 2 toilets in place by 2012	Construction of 1 dormitory, 1 dining hall, 1 administration block, 2 stores, 2 classrooms and 2 toilets
Buteheiu Primary School	17	Improve school learning environment	1 dormitory, 1dining hall, 2 stores ,2 classroom and 2 toilets in place by 2012	Construction 2 classrooms, 1 dining hall, 2 toilets, 1 water tank
Ingirir Primary School	18	Improve school learning environment	4 toilet, 1water tank ,1store 1administration block in place by 2010	Construction of 4 toilets , 1 water tank, 1 store, 1 administration block
Dugo Primary school	19	Improve school learning environment	3classrooms, 1 administration ,3 toilets and 1 store by 2012	Construction of 3 classrooms ,1 administration block,3 toilets,1 store
Lakole Primary School	20	Improve school learning environment	2 Classrooms, 2toilets ,1administration and 1store in place by 2012	Construction of 2 classrooms ,3 toilets ,1 administration block ,1 store

Secondary Schools

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Bute Boys Secondary	1	Improve school learning environment	1 laboratory and 4 toilets in place by 2010	Construction of 1 laboratory,4 toilets, fencing of school & compound and drilling & equipping of 1 borehole
Bute Girls secondary	2	Improve school learning environment	2 laboratory ,4 toilets ,1 dormitory in place by 2010	Construction of 2 laboratory, 4 toilets, 1 dormitory fencing of school & compound and drilling & equipping of 1 borehole
Buna Boys Secondary	3	Improve school learning environment	1 classroom ,1 dormitory and 2 laboratories in place by 2010	1 classroom, 1 dormitory, 2 laboratories and fencing of school compound, drilling of 1 borehole

DEO's Office

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
DEO's office	1	To render better administrative services	Build and equip 5 rooms by 2010	Building offices for the department.
Divisional office	2	To render better administrative services and storage facilities; Improve supervision and performance for quality education	3 divisional offices in place by 2010	Construction of divisional offices centres and TAC centres; Provision of office equipment and electrification.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While the Agriculture and Rural Development sector feeds the population and also provides building materials for construction of educational and health facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to educational services and health facilities and maintenance of public health as well as water and electricity to realize its objectives. Research, Innovation and Technology development is paramount to the success of this sector as it provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and internet. Public administration sector; and Governance, Justice Law and Order sector provides good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities and for implementation of health activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on the Human Resource Development sector for a healthy, well educated and skilled manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The district will empower the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability. It will mainstream gender in education and training to secure parity in various sectors. It will provide appropriate manpower training on environmental management, as well as provide a basis for mindset towards positive environmental behaviour. In addition it will incorporate basic (preventive/promotive) health in the curriculum at the basic levels, and continued capacity development in human resources for health. On water and sanitation the sector will inculcate a culture of basic hygiene and responsible water use, as well as in embracing modern technology in water extraction and delivery. The sector will sensitize the communities on the need to accept Person's with Disabilities into the society as well as intensifying education on HIV/AIDs.The district will develop relevant human resources capacity to transform the construction industry, and to benefit local entrepreneurial management in the sector.

Further, this sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups such as people with disability by involving them in health issues. Through the public health department, environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector by promoting and enforcing waste management. The district will mainstream gender issues into the sector through the reproductive health programme and promotion of family planning. The sector will intensify support to PLWHAs and ensure that together with youth, women and people with disabilities are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision

"Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge"

Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is acknowledged that the sector provides the knowledge and skills that drive development. In conjunction with other sectors such as education, physical infrastructure, ICT infrastructure will be expanded. Mobile network and use of other communication devices will be increased and expanded. Collaborations will be done with educational institutions to bring to bear effective exploitation of the district's resources through use of this sector. Further efforts will be made to establish a district information and information system, training of staff and provision of internet services through the DIDC.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education. ICT programmes needs to be introduced in schools. ICT should also be used to pass out information on gender HIV/AIDS, youth and women affairs.

Information Communication Technology Sector provides opportunities for trade, tourism as they market their goods and services via the internet. Access to information provides better service delivery as institution concerned with public administration, safety, law and order can be more efficient and fast in responding to people's concerns. The provision of electricity through the physical infrastructure sector will enhance the development of ICT in the district and its proliferation to the rural areas.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Name of the stakeholder	Role
Mobile operators	Provide mobile services (voice and data) in the country
Fixed network operators	Provide fixed wire line and wireless services
Internet service providers (ISPs)	Provide internet, data and VSAT connectivity to the licensed service providers
Data carrier network operators (DCNO)	Provide network services for data.
Postal and courier operators	Provide local and international postal and courier services.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology Communication	Establish an information and communication system accessible to all; Computerize and install appropriate information systems in all government offices; Revitalize DIDC; Integrate IT in education system.	Lack of funds for initial installation of facilities; Lack of training and appreciation of the potential of information communication technology in rural development; Lack of collaboration between stakeholders; Inadequate knowledge on sources of data and information.	Strengthen the DIDC; Collection and analyze data; Training to GOK staff on modern information technologies; Awareness creation on importance of I.T.
Radio services	Avail network coverage of all mainstream radio stations in the district	Low potential in some parts of the district to attract radio stations	Advocacy and lobby with radio stations to set up transmissions in the district
Television services	Avail network coverage of all mainstream television stations in the district	Low potential in some parts of the district to attract television stations	Advocacy and lobby with television stations to set up transmissions in the district
Research	Step up research in mining and minerals at JKUAT campus	Collaboration bottlenecks, lack of appropriate personnel	Strengthen collaboration, educate more locals on this field of research

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Loc/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Management Information System District Headquarters	1	To promote district development planning	Install 5 computers in the DIDC computer section; Create the 8 sectoral databases and initiate data entry arrangements for the selected departments	Establish computer based development information management system in the DIDC for use of all development stakeholders
GOK staff training District Wide	2	To have a computer literate government workforce	Impart basic computer literacy to all officers and advanced computer skills to the departmental technical staffs.	Training of all government technical and extension staff on computer operations.
Cellular-phone transmitter station District Wide	3	To expand the Cellular phone signals to the remaining sections of the district	District to have at least one cellular-phone provider covering the entire district.	Put up cellular-phone transmitter station at strategic points.
DIDC Internet and E-mail services District Headquarters	4	To enable development planners in the district keep pace with the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions through information communication technology	The DIDC to start offering E-mail and internet services by 2010.	Provision of a satellite dishes to the DIDC, E-mail service accessories and connection of the centre to the internet.
Acquiring of computer for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District wide	5	To have teaching of computer studies in school as a vital component of a modern education system	Resource mobilization campaign and computer labs in all zones by 2010	Put up a computer lab in every higher education institution for use by institution
Mass Media expansion programme. District wide.	6	To expand the transmission of other media channels both radio and TV in the district to sensitize and educate the community on different aspects of development in social, political, and economic.	Transmission of Citizen, KTN, Nation, and Family Radio and TV signals to have been started by 2010 to cover the entire district.	Erection of TV Transmission stations ; Promote change from analog to digital of TV signal.

3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

In Agriculture and Rural Development availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products assisting farmers accessing information about the most profitable markets. Availability of raw material from agriculture can only be communicated with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, human resource development will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, Tourism and Industry sector will benefit immensely from Information Communication sub-sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public Administration and Governance, Justice, law and Order sector will provide an enabling environment and security for information communication technology to flourish as well as benefiting from an expanded ICT by effective information sharing thus being enabled to offer good security.

All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge but mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world. By availability of a well expanded ICT Infrastructure, the community will benefit from learning new development skills from the sharing of information, education and sensitization done by the mass media thus enhancing the development of all other sectors to achieve the Vision 2030.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

ICT sector has continued to develop in the district and it will be utilized to educate the general public on the best practices of mainstreaming cross cutting issues through dissemination and sharing of information on environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, youths, women and children rights, as well as the physically challenged persons. The investment in ICT facilities in public schools which is on-going will be continued with an aim of arming the youths and children with ICT skills to be able to communicate with rest of the world, share information and learn. Various policies can only be quickly disseminated with effective ICT systems and by the bigger population being ICT literate, there will be more investment in the sector thus creating more employment hence lower poverty levels.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission:

Top on the agenda is to provide adequate security in all parts of the district .Other important concerns that will be addressed include ensuring that the local people are able to obtain with ease legal documents such as identification cards, passports and birth and death certificates and work permits incase of investors. Quality Judicial, Prisons, Children's and Probation services will also be improved through up-scaling and construction of more facilities.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is vital for development because it creates harmony in the community and ensures that everyone is given an opportunity to contribute to the development of the district.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Judiciary	Arbitration and administration of justice
Police	Apprehending of offenders Investigation and Prosecution of cases
Wajir County Council	Formulation of by-laws Apprehending offenders
Probation	Non-custodial rehabilitation of offenders
Prisons	Custodial rehabilitation Punishment of offenders
Provincial administration	Providing conducive environment for all players to operate and creating peaceful environment for development.

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Integration of registration system; Modernize travel documents to biometric format.	Inadequate resources; Resistance to change by the people; Lack of advanced technology.	Automation of the services; Capacity building; Development of an integrated population registration system.
Probation	Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and make them productive	Inadequate office space; Poor knowledge of services offered by the department; Inadequate staff capacity	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders to the Community Service Order; Training of staff on guidance and counseling;; Assist clients to set up IGAs
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	Provide security and maintain law and order so as to offer a conducive environment	Inadequate transport requirement; Inadequate personnel; Poor physical	Sharing resources with other department; Institutionalize community policing up

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	for development	infrastructure in informal settlements.	to the grassroots as a crime prevention strategy; Increase and improve on physical infrastructure
Electoral Commission	Reduce electoral violence and malpractices; Capacitate voters to participate and make informed choices.	Political interference and corruption; Inadequate voter education.	Increase voter education; Strengthen co-operation with political parties.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On Going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Administration Police houses District Headquarters	Provide good accommodation to APs	Complete the A.P Line by 2010	Construction of 2 houses for A.P personnel

Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration and issue of Identification (ID) Cards. District wide	Have all citizens who are 18 years and above registered.	Attend to 6,000 cases by 2012.	Vetting of applicants; Registration and issuance of Identification cards; Registration of duplicate ID cards; To register changes in particulars in ID cards; Register replacement of ID card.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
District Headquarters Wajir North[Bute], Divisional Headquarters- Bute, Gurar and Buna	1	To enhance efficient delivery of services	Complete construction of the District Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters by end of 2010	Construction of office blocks
District Commissioners' residence, District Officers' residence(Bute,Buna,Gurar)	2	To house government officers	District Commissioners residence in place by 2010	Construction of residential houses
A.P Post District wide	3	Enhance security in the district	5 AP post in place by 2010	Construction of A.P posts

Civil Registration

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Registration programme District wide	1	Enhance the registration of births and deaths.	Achieve 80 % of registration of births and deaths in the district by 2012.	Training of registration assistants chiefs ,Assistants chiefs ,Health personnel in filling in data collection forms and quarterly reimbursement of their transport; Linking of notification with primary health care activities, school feeding programme and relief supplies and other programmes; Introduction of mobile registration units to nomadic and difficult to reach population

3.7.7 Cross sector linkages:

The broad goals of the sector are to promote the rule of law and human rights and to enhance democracy and public participation. In discharging its mandate, this sector will continue to work closely with other public and private sector institutions to enhance security. The sector will work closely with the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services and other stakeholders in ensuring that initiatives to mainstream gender equality are implemented, monitored and sustained. The sector will continue to support ICT development by collaborating with other stakeholders to improve on efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

This sector will continue to encourage and support the government efforts of enhancing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in policy formulation and implementation.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.

The sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Governance reforms, Capacity building , Security, Gender, Children, Youth, Drugs and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Corruption, Public Private Partnership, Information Communication and Technology, and the Environment. This will be done through the citizenry scorecard, capacity building of he communities on their role in security, development as well as intensifying HIV/AIDs prevention and support. Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intra-sectoral and cross institutional activity prioritization and resource allocation.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.8.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

In responding to the national vision and mission the district will endeavor to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate all devolved funds in the district with an aim of providing a stable and sustainable economic development. All government policies regarding public funds administration will be adhered to and the general public as well as respective departments will be guided on the best practices in regard to project planning, implementation and utilization of public funds. Participatory planning as well as participatory project monitoring and evaluation will form the basis of all development initiatives whether by the Government or other Development Agencies with an aim of creating ownership and sustainability of the projects. Efforts will also be made to disseminate various policies and specifically the District Development Plan.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Finance and Planning sub-sectors form the basis of any effective development in a district. With the increasing levels of funding at the devolved structure, this calls for prudent management of these resources as well as guiding on the best practices for implementation of various prioritized projects. Considering that all funding targets the same population, there is need for a coordinating office to prevent duplication and overlapping of projects as well as guiding on the legal aspects with regards to various funds regulations whereby the sector will be of much assistance. With good project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, which forms the basis of the sector the available resources will be utilized on the best projects with greater benefits to the community.

With introduction of Constituency Development Fund among other devolved funds and also considering all development funds are currently being channeled directly to the district, a strong financial management is mandatory for the government to get value for money which is a responsibility of the finance sub-sector.

Similarly with the government rallying call for self sustenance with the taxes, the revenue collection is an important segment to enhance enough resources is available for further development.

3.8.4 Stakeholders and their role

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Planning	To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management; To develop and implement sound population management policies; Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system; Documentation management and dissemination of national/district information; Enhancing capacity for local level planning; Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation.
Ministry of Finance	Effective management of the Public Resources; Safe guarding government property and assets; Institutionalising monitoring and evaluation of public resources.
Ministry of Public service	Staff welfare; Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources
The General Public and civil societies	Utilize services ; Give feedback on service delivery

3.8.5 Sector/Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	STRATEGIES
Planning	Dissemination of the DDP to all sub-DDCs ; Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies; Continually align projects to the DDP; Monitoring and evaluation; Continuously update and manage district database,; Enhancing coordination of development in the district.	Parallel committees; Lack of office equipments and tools; Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans; Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives; Lack of surveys; Low/no funding; Apathy; Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget	Capacity building on planning and M&E; Carrying out regular surveys; Procurement of equipments; Continued updating of district database ; Interpretation and Dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular DDP reviews; Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with MTEF.
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instill high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district as well as offering financial advice to all departments; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Ensure that all .payments to goods and services supplied to the government are prompt and in line with underlying	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of transport; Limited training opportunities ; Poor staffing levels	Construction, furnishing and computerization of all accounting procedures at District Treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce of all accounting procedures, instructions to enhance

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	STRATEGIES
	regulations.		financial discipline; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury.

3.8.6 New project proposals: Planning

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Dissemination of DDP and development of annual work plans	1	To orient development	1 dissemination workshop per division by 2010	Conduct dissemination workshops.
District data base	2	To enhance data management in the district.	Have a database for projects by 2010	.Collect information from department and stakeholders
Monitoring and evaluation	3	To enhance projects and programme response to districts priorities.	Produce 4 District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report by 2010	Collect information from department and stakeholders
Transport purchase	4	To facilitate coordination and M&E in the district	1 4WD Vehicle purchased by 2010	Procurement and registration

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To enhance effective and efficient service delivery through effective management and development of human resources in the public sector. The public sector requires an efficient education sector to train and graduate well skilled manpower.
Effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects and formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources requires the linkage and close partnership with the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector.
A highly ICT literate public service will deliver services to the other sectors and the general public more efficiently and effectively enhancing catalysed development thus quicker attainment of the district development objectives. Whereas the health sector plays an important role of ensuring service delivery is not hampered by deteriorated health.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Intensive efforts will be made to mainstream cross cutting issues into the MTEF planning and budgeting issues and advocating for resource allocation to these issues.
The DDC through its various sub-committees such as DMEC, D.E.C Monitoring sub committees as well as CDCs Monitoring committees will monitor the implementation of various strategies on cross cutting issues. The involvement of special interest groups such

as women, youth, People with Disabilities,, PLWAs and children will be enhanced at all decision making levels as well as during project identification and implementation to in put their requirements. Environmental consideration will be prioritized and all relevant stakeholders will be involved to steer the development objectives for posterity.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

This is the sector that looks into issues of gender, vulnerable groups and the youth, equity and wealth creation. The district will continue supporting IGAs to enable unemployed youth to engage in gainful employment activities. This will be through capacity building and empowerment of the youth through the Youth Enterprise Fund, building of an empowerment centre, continuous skills development and construction and equipping of a youth polytechnic. This will enable the youth to acquire skills in various trades. The Women Enterprise Fund will assist women groups and individuals to uplift their living standards through the revolving loans. HIV/AIDS issues will also be addressed through advocacy and other programmes as stipulated in the Kenya HIV and AIDS National Strategic Plan.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important as it is charged with facilitation of a sustainable infrastructural environment for socio-economic service delivery, and human resource utilization in order to achieve the desired economic growth and development.

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

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

This sector will thus formulate, coordinate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes geared to provision of quality social services.

3.3.4 Role of the stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Arid Lands Resource Management Programme	Disaster prevention and management
Ministry for Development Northern Kenya & other Arid Lands	Social mobilization
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Youth and sports development
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development	Gender mainstreaming, Social development and children issues
Development partners UNICEF and OXFAM	Funding and social mobilization
Kenya Red Cross	Disaster response and management
Private sector	Employment
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)	Social mobilization and funding

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Special Programmes	Community Driven Development; Drought and Natural Resource Management; Support to local development initiatives.	High illiteracy and poverty levels in most parts of the district; Low staffing levels in schools; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community.	Support to local development efforts; Drought preparedness through contingency planning e.g. early warning systems, community development and capacity building; Mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; Relief and reconstruction through relief food, supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development.
Youth Training Programme	Skills development	Inadequate training institutions; Inadequate tools and equipment in the existing institutions; Low enrolment in the available institutions;	Provision of good learning facilities for both the trainees and the trainers; Aggressive enrolment campaign

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Shortage of trainers/instructors.	Offer more competitive courses which are more marketable.
Sports	Promote sporting activities	Lack of public sports facilities; Inadequate finance for sports activities.	Set aside land for sports activities; Solicit for sponsorship from the local business community.
Social Services	Women and youth programmes development.	Lack of staff; Lack of transport and inadequate funding for social services activities.	Training of groups on management; Encourage formation of more groups for income generation; Advocate for all projects to have community training component; Local Authorities to provide staff.
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level	Lack of office facilities; Inadequate personnel and funding; Lack of IT equipment; Harmful cultural practices; Lack of a children's court.	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of divisional Area Advisory Council on Children Issues.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Labour and human resource development	Facilitate industrial skills development; Availability of skilled manpower for the industries; and Promote harmonious industrial relations in the district.	Inadequate funding and physical infrastructure; Slow growth in local employment opportunities; Non compliance to labour laws by employers.	Collaborate with other stakeholders; Train manpower on IGAs; Government to provide conducive environment for economic growth.
Micro and small enterprises	Market and marketing	Lack of Market for SMEs.	Government of Kenya to encourage group bids in tendering allowing sub-contracting by GOK, provision of incentives by GOK e.g. tax rebates, and duty waiver to encourage SMEs to supply goods to GOK; Expansion of both domestic and external market by government and stakeholders; Restriction of dumping by government
Youth	Skills training and	Inadequate training	Provision of modern learning

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Empowerment Centres	development	institutions; Inadequate tools and equipment in the existing institution; Low enrolment in the available institutions; Shortage of qualified trainers/instructors; Lack of a curriculum that is relevant to the needs of the youth.	facilities for both the trainees and trainers; Aggressive enrolment campaign; Offer more competitive courses which are more marketable and relevant to the needs of Kenyans

3.3.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going projects/programmes: Youth Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To create employment opportunities among the youth.	Support 50 Youth Groups by 2010.	Registered Youth Groups are loaned a maximum of Kshs.50, 000, to either start or expand business enterprises.
Youth Entrepreneur Clubs in Learning Institutions (YECLI)	To inculcate entrepreneurship interests and skills to the Youth in Schools.	3 Secondary Schools having youth entrepreneur clubs by 2010	Register, establish and train the Youth in School on entrepreneurship skills.
Youth Labour Export	To expose young people to International job opportunities.	5 youth securing international jobs by 2010.	Identify potential International job agencies, link them with qualified youths and see the migration of the youth to the foreign countries to take up the identified jobs.
Community Service Programme	To inculcate Volunteerism in community service among the youth.	Have 30 Youth volunteering to undertake community activities.	To sensitize the youth on the importance of community service through holding of workshops.
Recreation Clubs.	To make the youth out of school actively participate in recreation activities.	Set up 10 clubs by 2012	To sensitize the youth out of school on the importance of forming Recreation Clubs throu; holding of

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
			workshops.
Environmental Clinics	To increase participation of youth preservation/conservation and improvement of the environment.	Conduct 15 environmental clinics by 2010	Hold workshops to instill the importance of environmental conservation among the youth; Formation of environmental clubs in the secondary schools in the district.
School Campaigns Against Drugs (SCAD) Clubs	To reduce crime, drugs and substance abuse among the Youth.	Conduct anti-drugs workshops in 20 primary school and 3 secondary schools by 2012	Establishment of SCAD Clubs in schools; Conducting campaigns to create awareness against drug abuse in the District.
Survey on Youth with Special Needs	To promote mainstreaming and participation of youth with special needs in development programs.	Have an inventory of youth with special needs by 2010.	To conduct a survey in the District on the youth with special needs.
Compile Gender Disaggregated data on youth activities.	To promote mainstreaming of gender issues in all youth activities.	Have a data base on gender activities by 2010	To collect and compile gender disaggregated data on youth activities; Conduct sensitization campaigns on youth and gender issues.

B: New Project Proposals: Youth Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Youth Empowerment Centre	To provide the youth with a one-stop centre that would address all youth issues.	Youth empowerment in place by 2010.	Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centre that will house a VCT centre, ICT centre and a venue for indoor games.
District Youth Office	To provide the youth with a District Office where all their issues can be addressed.	District youth office in place by 2010.	Construction of a District Youth office.
Sports Facilities in the district	To provide the youth with standard sporting facilities in the district.	2 sport facilities rehabilitated by 2010.	Rehabilitation and construction of sports facilities in the district.

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Youth Polytechnic Bute	To provide the youth with vocational training opportunities after completion of basic schooling.	Youth in the District.	Construction and equipping of a youth polytechnic; Admitting of students in the polytechnic.

C: Ongoing Projects: HIV and AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
TOWA projects All locations	To reduce HIV &AIDS incidences and its impacts	Give financial Support to 30 NGOs and CBO s by 2010	Prevention of new infections through promotion of counselling and testing and provision of VCT, PMTCT services, mobile VCTs, behavioural change campaigns; Care and support for the infected and affected through, comprehensive care for the infected, provision of ART services; Mitigation against socio- economic effects of HIV and AIDS through support to OVC and PLWHA care and co-ordination of HIV and AIDS activities

D: New Proposed projects: HIV & AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Global fund for HIV, Malaria and TB District Wide	1	To halt and begin to reduce incidences of HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB	Support 2 organizations engaged with HIV and AIDS and Malaria activities by 2010	Campaigns, establish VCT sites , provision of ITNs screening and treatments for TB,

E: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Library hall Bute	1	Enhance the reading culture in the district	Complete the library and provide books and equipment by July 2009	Construction of a library
Divisional Libraries	2	Enhance the reading culture in the district	2 libraries in place by 2012	Construction of 2 libraries

F: New Project Proposals: Gender And Children

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building on OVCs District wide	1	Train care givers on OVC care to improve the lives of OVCs in the district.	2 workshops every year on OVC care in the district by 2012	Training of care givers on OVC care.

3.6.4 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector greatly depends on the education sector which has to nurture the population to be able to participate in local development. The sector also depends on physical infrastructure which includes roads and energy to provide an enabling environment which facilitates dynamics in the community .The sector also relies on the Governance, Justice, Law and Order to provide harmony in the community.

3.6.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

While implementing projects in this plan which cover the Special Programmes sectors efforts will be made to ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes succeed, increasing vitality and long life to the population hence sustained development. The strategies adopted will also assist the diverse cultural oriented population to live in harmony and in cohesiveness. While implementing the youth programmes emphasis will be made to bring up issues affecting female youth so that they are able to participate in development.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the projects and programmes contained in chapter three of this plan. The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation is outlined. The chapter also gives a framework for monitoring and evaluation, including a summary of impact and performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

During the implementation of the plan, all the stakeholders will be involved from the grassroots to the national level. At the sub-locational and locational level, the community action plans will be developed to aid the monitoring of the projects. The project management committee and other development partners will also be involved. At the divisional level, the Divisional Development Committee, the District Officer and the other Divisional Heads of Departments will form a Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div.MEC) to monitor the implementation through frequent field visits and holding of monitoring and evaluation meetings.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will monitor the implementation of the DDP. Co-ordination of the monitoring and evaluation will be strengthened by incorporating the other development partners. The activities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be linked to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for continuity. Monitoring will be a continuous process while evaluation will be done in midterm and at the end of the plan period.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

A: Livestock Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of stakeholders
Construction of district headquarters office block.	2.3 million	July 2007 – October 2008	Per cent age completion	No. of blocks completed; Certificate of completion ; Site meeting reports.	GOK	GOK/ Partners	Monitoring & Evaluation
Constructio	2.5millio	July 2009	Percent	No. of	GOK	GOK/	Monitoring

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of stakeholders
n of a Satellite Laboratory, Store and VIP toilet.	n	– Decembe r 2009	completion	blocks completed; Certificate of completion ; Site meeting reports		Partners	& Evaluation
Constructio n of divisions' office blocks.	2.0 million	January 2010 – Novembe r 2010	Percent completion	No. of blocks completed; Certificate of completion ; Site reports.	GOK	GOK/ Partners	Monitoring & Evaluation
Constructio n of vaccination crushes at Bute, Buna, Batalu, Ogorji, Ajawa Gurar and Danaba.	5.0 million	January 2010 – Decembe r 2010	Percent completion	No. of crushes constructe d; Certificate of completion . Site reports.	GOK and CDF	GOK/ Partners	Monitoring & Evaluation
Constructio n of slaughter slabs at Bute and Buna.	3.0 million	January 2011 – Decembe r 2011	Percent completion	No. of slabs completed; Certificate of completion ; Site meetings	GOK and County Council	GOK/ Partners	Monitoring & Evaluation
Constructio n of livestock sale yards and loading rumps.	10.0 million	January 2012 – Decembe r 2012	Percent completion	The area of yard fenced; Certificate of completion ; Site reports.	Wajir County Council	GOK/ Partners	Monitoring & Evaluation
Ostrich farming	5.0 million	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of eggs sold	M&E report; Annual report	MOL/GOK	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Restocking of livestock	609,000	2008-2009	No. of households restocked	Annual reports; M&E reports	WASDA ARMP	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

B: Agriculture

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Sorghum cottage industry	5M	2009-2012	No of farmers involved in sorghum; No of Ha under sorghum crop; No of packets of sorghum flour processed; No of packet of doughnut produced ; No of packages of sorghum beverages produced; No of packets of sorghum bread made; No of packets of sorghum cake processed	Field visits; Records at agricultural offices; Market survey on products and prices; Stores ledger; Receipts Training reports; Farm reports; Farm records; Business records	MOA; Ministry of Trade; Public works; Farmers	GOK/ Partners	Farmers crop production; Fund and expertise GOK Training KEBS-standardization
Korondille poultry& hatchery association	1M	2009-2012	No of birds Feed and construction materials purchased; No of training sessions; No of eggs sold in the market; No of chicks sold to customers	Receipts; Training reports; Field visits; Market surveys	MOA MOL Veterinary department	GOK/ Partners	Community cost sharing NGO's funding and expertise MOA training and funding MOL training and funding Veterinary department training and funding
Buna horticultural products &marketing association	10M	2009-2012	Supply of vegetables at the local market; No of hand pumps and solar pumps installed; Amount of input provided	Receipts Farm records Visit to farms Market survey.	MOA	GOK/ Partners	NGO's funding and expertise; Farmers crop production and marketing; MOA training and funding
Community seed building	20M	2009-2012	Amount of seeds distributed to farmers; No of farmers; No of bulking sites; No of farmers trained;	Field visits Training reports Farm records Work plans Reports of extension services	MOA KARI KEPHIS	GOK/ Partners	Farmers crop production NGOs funding and expertise Community cost sharing

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			Quantity of farm inputs supplied to farmers; Amount of retrieved bulked seed distributed to others; No of new varieties demonstrated				
Belbafuna horticulture production farm	2M	2009-2012	Supply of vegetables at local market; Construction of green house; No of training sessions; No of eggs sold in the market	Receipts Market survey Field visits Farm records	MOA MOW&I	GOK/ Partners	Farmers-crop production NGOs-funding MOA-funding and expertise MOW&I funding and expertise
Ingirir women's local poultry production group	1M	2009-2012	No of birds Feed and construction material purchased; No of training sessions; No of eggs sold in the market	Receipts Training reports Field visits Market survey	MOA MOL Veterinary department Arid lands resource Management project	GOK/ Partners	Group cost sharing NGO.s-funding and expertise MOA-Training and funding MOL Veterinary department-Training and funding
Small scale irrigation	10M	2009-2012	No of hand pump and storage tanks installed; Amount of inputs provided; Green house construction; Supply of vegetables at the local market; Drip irrigation installed	Receipts Farm records Visit to farmers	MOA MOW&I Arid lands Resource management Project Oxfam	GOK/ Partners	Farmers crop production NGO's funding and expertise
Water conservation for human & livestock	20M	2009-2012	No of households served; No of livestock served; Level of milk and meat	Field visits work plans	MOA MOL MOW&I	GOK/ Partners	Donors/NGOs to provide financial support Community cost sharing Community

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			production				involvement and participation
Soil conservation project	2M	2009-2012	No of farmers trained; No of farms laid with structures	Field visits Work plan Field extension reports	MOA	GOK/ Partners	Donors/NGOs to provide financial support Community involvement and participation
Environment conservation and fodder production	2M	2009-2012	No of farmers trained; No of demonstrations constructed; No of field days held	Field visits Workshop reports No of bales of fodder produced No of bales of fodder marketed	MOA MOL	GOK/ Partners	Donor/NGOs to provide financial support Community involvement and participation
Gum harvesting and production of drought tolerant commercial plants	1M	2009-2012	No of tapping/marketing associations formed; No of training sessions conducted; Volume of credit to organized groups; No of studies on processing	Training reports Work plans Credit records Feasibility studies record	MOA MOL	GOK/ Partners	Community: Gum and resin production NGO's- funding and expertise MOA-training MOL-training
Food for training	10M	2009-2010 2	No of training sessions; No of farmers trained;	Training reports Work plans	MOA	GOK/ Partners	Community involvement and participation NGOs funding and expertise
National Agriculture Livestock Extension programme (NALEP GOK)	20M	2009-2012	No. of extension services done; No of farmers trained	Extension services records Field visits	MOA NGO CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Donor/GOK Community: Provide funding and cost sharing
National Agriculture Livestock extension Programme (NALEP SIDA and NALEP ASAL)	10M	2009-2012	No. of enterprises formed and active; No. of extension services done; No. of farmers/agro	Extension services record Field visits	MOA MOL CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Donor/GOK Community: Provide funds and cost sharing

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			pastoralists				
Construction of office block at district headquarters	14M	2009-2012	Trained offices and store constructed	Site visits Office records Photos	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources MOA	GOK/ Partners	Community to provide land GOK to provide funds
Construction of office block in Gurar division	2M	2009-2012	Office and store constructed	Site visits Minutes	MOA MENR	GOK/ Partners	Community to provide land GOK to provide funds
Construction of office block in Buna division	2M	2009-2012	Operational offices	Site visits Minutes	MOA MENR	GOK/ Partners	GOK to provide funds
Logistical support District headquarters	5M	2009-2012	1 vehicle delivered; No. of field visits	Reports records	MOA	GOK/ Partners	GOK to provide funding
Logistical support Gurar	1.5M	2009-2012	1 motor bike delivered; No. of field visits	Reports Records	MOA	GOK/ Partners	GOK to provide funds
Logistical support Bute and Buna division	1.5M	2009-2012	2 motor bikes delivered; No. of field visits	Reports Records	MOA	GOK/ Partners	GOK to provide funds
Promotion of fruit crop production	1M	2009-2012	No. of grafted mangoes; No. of pawpaws planted; Crop yield	Farm records Market surveys Field visits	MOA CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Community involvement and participation Farmers: crop production NGOs and CBOs to provide funds and expertise GOK to provide funds
Agro forestry training and extension	2M	2009-2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of inputs purchased	Workshop reports Farm records Input records Field visits to demonstration sites	MOA MOF	GOK/ Partners	Community involvement and participation Farmers: Fruit and forest tree production NGOs and CBOs Funding and expertise

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Small scale irrigation for horticultural production	80.5 M	2009-2012	No. of rock catchments constructed; No. of shallow wells drilled; No. of boreholes drilled	Field visits Site reports	MOA NGOs MOW&I CBOs	GOK/ Partners	GOK/Donors funding and expertise
Cotton industry rentalisation	5M	2009-2012	Yields; Increase hectare; No. of farm demonstrations and seminars held; Quantity of seeds and inputs distributed in kgs; No. of farmers; No. of people employed in cottage industry	Reports from field visits by extension staff Feed back through barazas Reports to DDC,DAC and PAB	MOA	GOK/ Partners	Donors and GOK – funding NGOs- funding and expertise
Oil crop production	12M	2009-2012	No. of farmers trained; Yield in oil crops; Acreage under oil crop; No. of oil presses established; Amount of oil packaged and sold to markets	Field visits reports Reports to DDC,DEC &DAC	MOA	GOK/ Partners	Ministry of agriculture funding Community involvement and participation Farmers: Provide land and engage in crop production
Post harvest stores	15M	2009-2012	No. of stores constructed	Field visits reports to DDC/DEC	MOA NGOs CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Donors to provide funds
Environmental Awareness conservation	3M	2009-2012	No. of opinion leaders trained; No. of administrative centres; No. of environmental pollutants; Rapid logs of indigenous trees	Workshop reports Acreage of land cleared for settlement	MENR MOA MOF CBOs NGOS	GOK/ Partners	Communities NGOs to provide funding
Milk processing plant in Bute division	20M	2009-2012	Operational milk processing plant; Finished products	Site meetings Minutes Plant records	MOA NGOs CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Donors to provide funds

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Abattoirs Bute and Gurar divisions	100 M	2009-2012	Operational abattoirs; Finished products; No. of people employed	Field visits Abattoirs records Market surveys	MOA NGOs CBOs	GOK/ Partners	Donors to provide funds Community to provide land for abattoir construction

4.2.2 Trade, tourism and industry

Trade

Project NAME	Cost KSHS	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Development of small scale enterprises for women	5M	2008-2012	No. of small scale enterprises developed	Workshop reports	MOI MOT	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Formation of CBOs	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of workshops held; No. of CBOs formed	Field seminars held Workshops held	MOI MOT	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Training on business management	2M	2008-2012	No. of people trained on business management skills	Field seminars and workshops held	MOI MOT	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

Tourism

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of conservation areas	3M	2008-2012	Percent of completion	Site reports	MOT&W	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Formation of CBOs	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of CBOs formed	Workshop reports and seminar reports	MOT&W	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

4.2.3 Physical infrastructure

Roads

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Routine maintenance	60M	2008-2012	Length of road maintained	Reports to KRB,DEC,DDC	MOR	GOK/ Partners	KRB funding, DRC planning and monitoring

Project NAME	Cost KSHS	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
							DRE implementing
Spot improvement	60M	2008-2012	Length of road improved	Reports to KRB,DEC,DDC	MOR	GOK/ Partners	KRB-funding, DRC-planning and monitoring, DRE implementing
Drift construction	25M	2008-2012	Length of drift constructed	Reports to KRB,DEC and DDC	MOR	GOK/ Partners	MOR funding
Gravelling of Waititi-Korondille road E 841	140M	2008-2012	Length of roads graveled	Reports to KRB,DEC and DDC	MOR	GOK/ Partners	MOR funding
Gravelling of Masalale-Korondille C 80	200M	2008-2012	Length of road graveled	Reports to KRB,DEC,DDC	MOR	GOK/ Partners	MOR-funding

Energy

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural electrification	300M	2008-2012	No. of connections made	DDC/DEC reports	KPLC	GOK/ Partners	Expertise, manpower, Funding
Solar panel installation	17M	2008-2010	Site reports	DDC/DEC reports	KPLC	GOK/ Partners	Expertise, manpower Funding

4.2.4 Environment, water and sanitation

Project NAME	Cost KSHS	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Hydrological survey	4M	2008-2012	Hydrological survey done	Survey Reports and findings	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise
Drilling of boreholes	90M	2008-2012	No of boreholes drilled	Site meetings Completion certificates	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Water pans	7.2M	2008-2012	No of pans constructed	Site meetings Completio	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
				n certificates			
Purchase of steel tanks and towers	12M	2008-2012	No of steel tanks Purchased	No of steel tanks bought	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding /expertise
Purchase of Genset pumps	7.2M	2008-2012	No of Genset pumps bought	No of Genset pumps bought	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise
Submersible pumps	7.5M	2008-2012	No of pumps bought	No of pumps bought	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Capping of shallow wells	6M	2008-2012	No of shallow wells capped % of completion	Site reports Field visits	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise
Extension of the reticulation system in rural water supply	24M	2008-2012	Length of extension	Site reports Field visits	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise
Rehabilitation of Gensets	2.1M	2008-2012	No of Gensets rehabilitated	No of Gensets Rehabilitated	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Purchase of vehicles for transport	20M	2008-2012	No of vehicles bought	No of vehicles bought	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise
Purchase of Office equipment and furniture	8M	2008-2012	Office equipment and furniture bought	Office equipment and furniture bought	Ministry of Water	GOK/ Partners	Funding/expertise

4.2.5 Human resource development

A: Education

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
Funanbua 6 classrooms	2.4M	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed.	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership.

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
				DDC			
Ogorji 4 classrooms 4 toilets 1 administration block 1 store	4.5M	2008-2010	No of classroom constructed: No of toilets constructed: % completion of administration block: Presence of store.	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports; Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership.
Ajawa Primary School	3.9M	2008-2010	No of classrooms constructed: No of toilets constructed: % completion of administration block: No of stores constructed	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports: Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership.
Eresateno School	6.5M	2008-2010	No of classrooms constructed No of toilets constructed Presence of administration block: No of stores constructed	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership
Godoma School	3.7M	2008-2010	No of toilets constructed: % completion of administration block and store	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met: Community to provide labour and ownership.
Qudama School 4 classrooms 8 toilets	5.9M	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed: No. of	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
1 administration 2 stores			toilets constructed ; % completion of administration block No. of stores constructed	Reports to DEC and DDC			ownership
Malkagufu 3 classrooms 4 toilets 2 stores 1 administration	5.1M	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed ; No. of toilets; No. of stores constructed ; % completion of administration block	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership.
Buna 14 toilets 2 water tanks electricity	3.8M	2008-2010	No. of toilets constructed : No. of water tanks constructed : Availability of electricity	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership
Adadijole School	3.7M	2008-2010	No. of toilets constructed : Presence of administration block: No of stores constructed	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports: Reports to DEC and DDC.	MOEST CDF LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership.
Bute Arid zone School	3.7M	2008-2010	No. of toilets constructed : No. of classroom constructed : No. of water tanks available	Site reports Quarterly reports DEO annual reports: Reports to DEC and DDC.	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership of the product.
Malaba School	7.1M	2008-2010	% completion of administrati	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
			on block: No. of stores constructed No. of water tanks constructed No. of toilets constructed % completion of fence Availability of electricity	reports: Reports to DEC and DDC.			ownership.
Gurar School	8.4M	2008-2010	No. of toilets constructed % of completion	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met; Community to provide labour and ownership
Beramo School	5.2M	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed : % of completion of administration block: No. of toilets constructed : % completion of store: % completion of water tank	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports. Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership
Leysayu Primary School	4.8M	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed : % of completion of administration block: % of completion of store; No. of toilets constructed : %	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual Reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership.

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
			completion of water tank				
Korondille School	4.8M	2008-2010	% completion of dining hall: No. of toilets constructed : No. of water tanks constructed : % completion of electrification	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met: Community to provide labour and ownership.
Danaba Primary School	7.9M	2008-2010	% of the completion of the dormitory: % of completion of the dining hall: % of completion of administration: No. of stores constructed : No. of classroom constructed : No. of toilets constructed	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met: Community to provide labour and ownership.
Butchelu 2 classrooms 1 dining hall 2 toilets 1 water tank	3.7M	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed : % of completion of the dining hall: No. of toilets	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports: Reports to DEC and DDC.	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept. To ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership
Ingirir 4 toilets 1 water tank 1 store 1 administration	4.6M	2008-2010	No. of toilets constructed : % of the completion of the water tank:	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports: Reports to DEC and DDC.	MOEST CDF SMC LAFT	GOK/ Partners	Works department to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
Electrification			% of completion of store: % completion of administration block: % completion of electrification				
Dugo School			No of classroom constructed ; % of completion of Administration block: No of toilets constructed ; % of completion of the store	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works department to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership
Lakole School	3.6M	2008-2010	No of classroom constructed ; No of toilets constructed ; % completion of administration block: % completion of store	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF SMC LATF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met Community to provide labour and ownership
Bute Boys Secondary	6.4M	2008-2010	% completion of the fencing of the school compound: % completion of the borehole: % completion of the laboratory: No of toilets	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF BOG	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met BOG to ensure appropriate equipment are procured PTA to provide labour and ownership

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
			constructed				
Bute Girls Secondary School	4.5M	2008-2010	No of laboratories constructed ; % completion of the laboratories ; No of toilets constructed ; % of completion of the dormitories	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF BOG	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met BOG to ensure appropriate equipment are procured PTA to provide labour and ownership
Buna Boys Secondary	**8.3M**	2008-2010	No of laboratories constructed ; % completion of the laboratories ; No of toilets constructed ; % of the completion of the dormitory	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF BOG	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure standards are met BOG to ensure appropriate equipment are procured PTA to provide labour and ownership
DEO's office constructio n	12.7M	2008-2012	% of completion of the fully fledged DEO's office; % of completion of the boardroom; % of completion of electrificati on; % of completion S.F.P store	Site reports Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure that standards are met DEO's office to monitor
3 divisional offices 3 divisional TAC centres Office equipment for the above	14.8M	2008-2010	No of divisional offices and their % completion; No of the divisional TAC centres and	Site visits Quarterly reports DEO annual reports Reports to DEC and DDC	MOEST CDF	GOK/ Partners	Works dept to ensure that standards are met DEO's office to monitor

Project Name	Cost [KSHS.]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funding	Role of Stakeholders
ICT materials Electrification			their % completion; Availability of office and ICT materials; % of completion of electrification				

B: Public Health And Sanitation

Project NAME	Cost KSHS	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Purchase of lorry for drugs transportation	5M	2008-2009	Vehicle purchased; Log books	Inspection of inventories	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding
Support to EPI	5M	2008-2012	Percentage of reduction of IMR under 5mortality	Reports from MOH	MOPHS Donors	GOK/ Partners	Expertise and material providing funding
Support to communication system District Wide	1.8 M	2008-2012	VHF radio Network put in place	Reports from MOH	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding
Perimeter fencing Bute hospital	0.4 M	2008-2012	VHF radio network put in place	Reports from MOH	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding
Construction of dispensary-Eresteno	1.5 M	2008-2012	VHF radio network put in place	Reports from MOH	MOPH&S	GOK/ Partners	Funding
M&E	2.5 M	2008-2012	No. of projects monitored and evaluated	Projects monitoring and evaluation reports	CBO,DIVof M&E MOMS,MOPH&S	GOK/ Partners	Evaluation and monitoring
HIV/AIDS prevention advocacy	3M	2008-2012	No. of cases counseled; No. of tests done	Medical reports	NACC MOPH&S	GOK/ Partners	Funding

C: Medical Services

Project NAME	Cost KSHS	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
New district hospital Bute	50M	2008-2012	Percent of completion	Progress reports from site visits	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding
Construction of a sub-district hospital	20M	2008-2012	Percent of completion	Progress reports from site visits	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding
Protection of district hospital Bute	0.5M	2008-2012	Perimeter fence put in place	Certificate of completion	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funds Technical assistance
Supervision, monitoring and Evaluation of all health facilities	2M	2008-2012	No. of projects monitored and evaluated.	Projects monitoring and evaluation reports DMEC reports	CBOs DMEC	GOK/ Partners	Evaluation Monitoring
Logistical support	24M	2008-2012	No. of vehicles delivered; No. of bikes delivered; No. of field visits	Reports Records	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Support communication system	2.5M	2008-2012	VHF radio network put in place	Reports	MOMS	GOK/ Partners	Funding

4.2.6 Research, innovation and technology

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
DIDC	5M	2008-2012	Percent of completion	Site reports Certificate of completion	MOPND &V2030	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Capacity building for all DDC members	2M	2008-2012	No. of persons trained in various fields	Annual reports	DDC MOPND &V2030	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

4.2.7 Governance, justice, law and order

Provincial Administration

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
A.P houses District headquarters	800.000	2008-2009	Percent of completion	Site reports	Office of the President	GOK/ Partners	Funding expertise
District Headquarters	10.5 M	2008-2010	Percent of completion	Site reports Certificate of completion	Office of the President	GOK/ Partners	Funding expertise
District Commissioners' residence	10M	2008-2011	% of completion	Site reports Certificate of completion	Office of the P[resident	GOK/ Partners	Funding expertise
AP posts Ajawa,Batalu,Gurar, Buna,Danaba	8.9 M	2008-2011	% of completion	Site reports Certificate of completion	Office of the President	GOK/ Partners	Funding expertise
AP Line District headquarters	5.4 M	2008-2012	% of completion: Blocks completed	Site reports Certificate of completion	Office of the President	GOK/ Partners	Funding expertise
Registration of persons	3.3 M	2008-2012	Quarterly annual reports	No of persons registered	Office of the President	GOK/ Partners	Vetting and registration of persons

4.2.8 Public administration sector

Project NAME	Cost KSHS.	Time FRAME	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dissemination of DDP and development of Annual Wok Plan	500,000	2008-2012	No. of DDP's disseminated	DEC,DDC reports and minutes	MOPND &V2030	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects	1M	2008-2012	No. of meetings held; No. of reports prepared	Workshop reports Seminar reports	MOPND &V2030	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise
District data base	2M	2008-2012	No. of computers purchased	DDC,DEC,DMEC reports Annual reports	MOPND &V2030	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

4.2.9 Special programmes

A: Social Services

Project NAME	Cost [KSHS]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of library hall	1.5M	2008-2009	% completion of the hall	Site meeting reports Inspectors reports	KNLS CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide funding through CDF
Office capacity support equipment	0.9M	2008-2009	Purchase of library hall equipment	Procurement of the equipment	KNLS CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide funding through CDF
Purchase of motorbikes	0.4M	2008-2012	Purchase of motorbikes	Procurement of the motorbikes	KNLS	GOK/ Partners	Help in the transportation of the motorbikes to the site
Increase staffing level	Optimum staffing level	2008-2009	No of staff working at the library	No of trained staff posted	KNLS	GOK/ Partners	Provide cooperation
ICT for the library	0.6M	2008-2012	Supply of computers	Procurement and purchase of computers	KNLS CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide funding Through CDF
Establishment of libraries at divisional headquarters	4.3M	2008-2012	Ongoing construction of libraries: Completed libraries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Building plan	KNLS CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide funding through CDF
Establishment of mobile libraries	1.5M	2008-2012	Completed libraries	Inspection reports	KNLS	GOK/ Partners	Provide funds through CDF

B: Youth Development

Project NAME	Cost (Kshs)	Time FRAME	Monitoring INDICATORS	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Youth Empowerment centre	18M	2009-2011	Proposed construction Completed; Youth Empowerme. nt Centre	Building plans. Site meeting reports. Inspection Reports.	Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports (MOYAS). CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide land. Provide partial funding through CDF.
District youth Office	3M	2009-2010	Proposed construction. Completed; Youth Office.	Building plans. Site meeting reports. Inspection Reports.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	GOK/ Partners	Provide land.
Rehabilitation of sports facilities	3M	2008-2010	Proposed rehabilitation works; Completed sports facilities.	Building plans. Site meeting reports. Inspection Reports.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS). -CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide land. Form local sports committees. -Sensitize youth on importance of

Project NAME	Cost (Kshs)	Time FRAME	Monitoring INDICATORS	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							sports.
Youth polytechnic	30m	2010-2012	Proposed construction. Completed; Youth polytechnic.	Building plans. Site meeting reports. Inspection Reports.	Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports (MOYAS). CDF	GOK/ Partners	Provide land. Form management committees. Sensitize youth on importance of YPs.

C: Gender And Children

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Capacity building on OVCs All divisions	2.25 M	2008-2012	No. of persons trained in OVC care	Annual reports M&E reports	APHIAII GOK	GOK/ Partners	Funding and expertise

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	Year 2008	Year 2010	Year 2012
Health			
Population Growth Rate	4.5	4.0	3.5
Crude Birth Rate	24.0	20.0	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate	92/1000	90/1000	85/000
Total Fertility Rate	2.7	2.2	2.0
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	4.5%	5.5%	6.5%
Education			
School enrolment rate: Pre-primary Girls Boys	18% 21%	21.8%	25.1%
Primary Girls Boys	12% 17%	14%	16%
Secondary Girls Boys	7% 12%	9.1% 15%	12% 18.5%
Socio Economic Profile			
Water & sanitation			
No. of households with access to piped water	Nil	1%	4%

Item	Year 2008	Year 2010	Year 2012
No. of households with access to portable water	11%	12%	14%
Average distance to the nearest water point	15Km	12Km	10Km
Sanitation coverage	12%	15%	20%
Roads			
Earth roads in Km	374Kms	392Km	500Km
Gravelled roads in Km	81.8Kms	89Kms	200Kms
Agriculture			
Total Area under crops	3000 hectares	5000hectares	7500 hectares
Percentage. of population engaged in agriculture	24%	25%	27%
Livestock			
Percentage of population working in the livestock sector	73%	76%	80%