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

**MANDERA EAST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To be a leading ASAL district in sustainable development, food security and self reliance.

Mission:

To identify and improve available resources and facilities by use of proper participatory planning in improving service delivery, so as to realise desirable Social, Cultural and Economic development by the year 2012

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

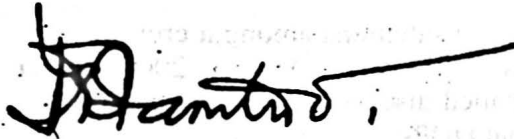
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAH (UK)	Action against Hunger (United Kingdom)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	Arid Lands Livestock Livelihoods Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBF	Community Based Funds
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DfID	Department for International Development
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DIV	Division
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DMU	District Monitoring Unit
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DTC	District Technical Committee
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPAG	Emergency pastoralist Agency
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free primary Education
GOK	Government Of Kenya
H/Qs	Headquarters
HIV	Human immune virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group.
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission

KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M	Million
MCC	Mandera county council
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Mandera
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCD	Ministry of Cooperative Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MoYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MT	Metric tone
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Extension Programme
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGO's	Non Governmental Organisation
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
PLWA	People living with Aids
PMTCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RACIDA	Rural Agency Community Integrated Development Agency
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WFP	World Food Programme
WMU	Welfare Monitoring Unit
UNCEF	United Nations Children Fund.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YEP	Youth Enterprise Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mandera East District Development Plan 2008-12 is prepared in line with the Kenya's Vision 2030 which is the Country's long term development blue print. The Vision 2030 is to be implemented through Medium Term Plans at the national and district levels. These DDP also takes cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda. The DDP therefore is the medium term Plan containing project and programme proposals that the district will implement in the 5 years in order to achieve the MDGs and the Vision. This Plan was prepared in a consultative and participatory manner and all the stakeholders at the district level were represented. The 2008-2012 will continue to serve as an important reference document that will be used by stakeholders involved in implementing development projects/Programmes in the district. The Plan is in 4 Chapters:

Chapter I

This chapter introduces the district. In summary, Mandera East District is one of the districts in North Eastern Province, located at the north eastern corner of Kenya. The district is administratively divided into seven divisions, 37 locations that are further subdivided into 53 sub-locations. The district has two local authorities namely Mandera County Council and Mandera Town Council. There are fifteen (15) electoral wards in the Council and seven (7) wards in the Town Council. The district has one parliamentary constituency namely; Mandera East. The district is classified as ASAL. It is covered by thorny shrubs which usually dry up due to harsh climatic conditions followed by erratic droughts. The people of Mandera East are traditionally nomadic pastoralists who move from one place to another in search of pasture. However, due to improved social and economic infrastructure, they have now started leading settled lifestyles leading to development of many upcoming trading centres especially around watering points. The district is expected to have 104,401 persons of which 53,365 are males and 51,036 are females at the beginning of the plan period. With an estimated annual growth rate of 3.96 percent this figure is expected to increase to 122,343 people in 2010 and reach 132,427 by 2012. Some of these issues include; the people of Mandera East are traditionally nomadic pastoralists who move from one place to another in search of pasture. However, due to improved social and economic infrastructure, they have now started leading settled lifestyles leading to development of many upcoming trading centres especially around watering points. The district labour force constitutes 48% of the population most of which is unemployed. There are about 20,000 households of which 33% are female headed. The district is inhabited by people who are very poor (86.3% lives below poverty line). Most of the people in are illiterate as only 4.6 percent of the population is able to read and write. The chapter also provides a brief profile of each of the sectors in the district. From the analysis of MTEF sectors in the district there is evidence of great potentials that will be harnessed to improve living standards of the people during the plan period.

Chapter II

This chapter gives the district development analysis. It looks at the economic performance in the previous planning period; it highlights the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan. Some of the major constraints

experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were, inadequate and late release of funds, lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, insecurity, bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. M&E was also observed to be weak. Most departments did not embrace the culture of M&E hence, keeping track of some projects remained a challenge.

The chapter also shows the linkages of the DDP to the Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals and other policies such as the MTEF. Major development challenges and crosscutting issues as generated during the consultative forums are discussed in this chapter. A SWOT analysis to the crosscutting issues is provided. Finally an analysis of development issues; identifying their causes, Development objectives, immediate objectives and formulated strategies has been included.

Chapter III

This chapter captures the proposed projects & programmes in line with the MTEF sectors. The District Development Analysis covers the following sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector. For each of the sectors the following has been provided; the vision and mission, district response to the sector Vision and Mission, importance of the sector, role of stakeholders, ongoing and the new proposed projects and cross sector linkages. Finally the chapter discusses the strategies that will be employed to mainstream crosscutting issues in each sector.

Chapter IV

This chapter discusses the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of this DDP. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The District will use participatory implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation process comprising government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives and other donors. The chapter then provides a matrix with performance and impact indicators that will be used for monitoring and evaluation indicators at the middle and end of the plan period.

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

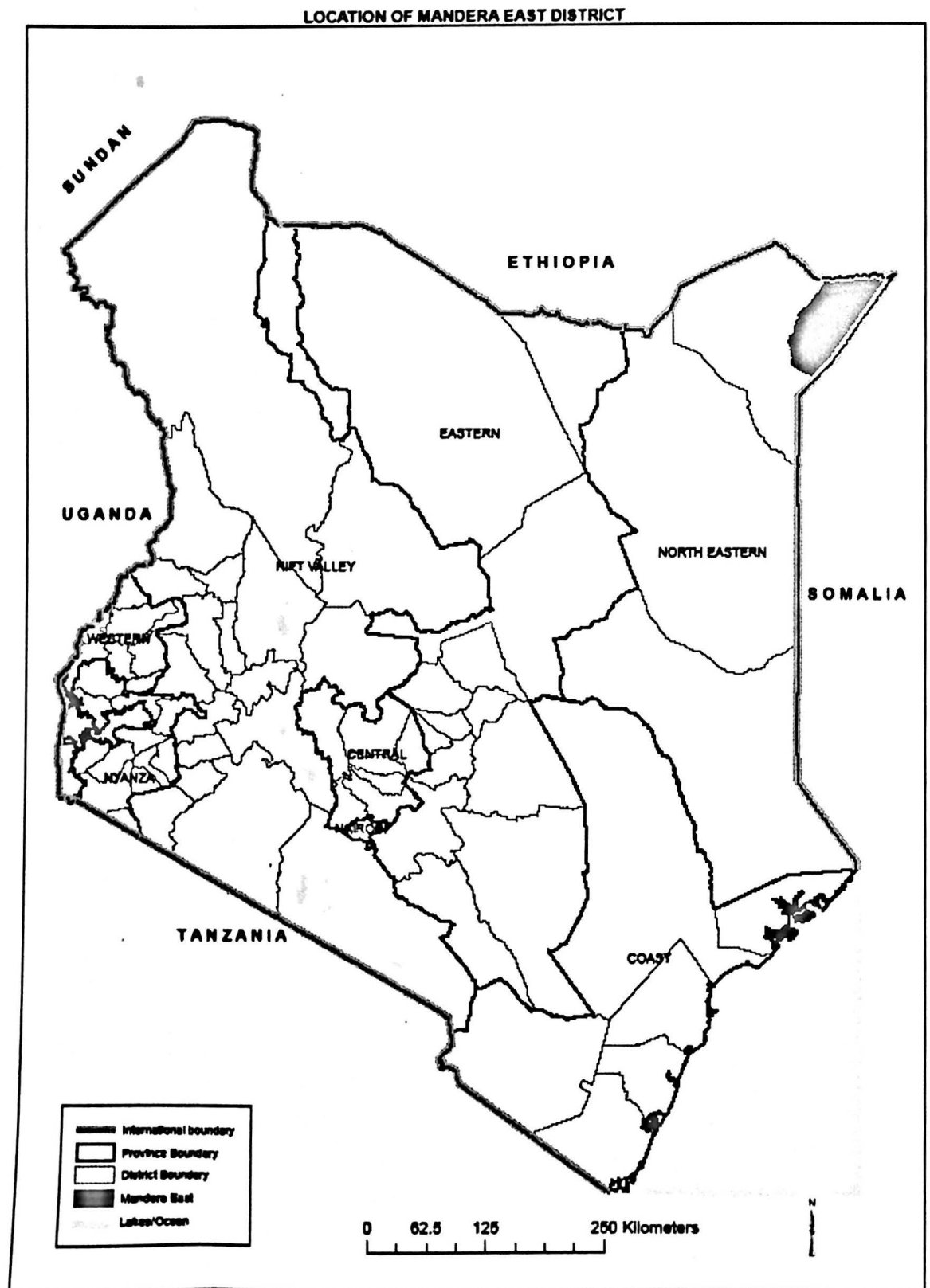
This chapter provides the background information about the district in terms of its location, area, administration boundaries, settlement patterns, topography, climate, main physical features which play a critical role in the development of the district. Finally, this chapter contains a district fact sheet which provides the district's profile at a glance.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size

Mandera East District is one of the districts in North Eastern Province. It is located at the north eastern corner of Kenya. It was carved out of the former Mandera District. The district borders Ethiopia to the North, Somalia to the East and Mandera Central to the West and South. It lies between latitude $3^{\circ} 0'$ North and $4^{\circ} 45'$ North and longitudes $41^{\circ} 0'$ East and $41^{\circ} 45'$ East. The district has a total area of approximately 3,979.1km².

Map 1: A map showing the location of Mandera East District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is administratively divided into 7 divisions and 37 locations that are further sub-divided into 53 sub-locations. The district has two local authorities namely Mandera County Council and Mandera Town Council. There are fifteen (15) electoral wards in the Council and seven (7) wards in the Town Council. The district has one parliamentary constituency namely; Mandera East. Table 1.1 shows administrative units by division.

Table 1: Administrative Units and Area by Division

Division	Area in Km ²	Locations	Sub-location
Khalalio	510	9	17
Hareri	1,213	4	4
Libehiya	670	4	7
Fino	1,883	3	3
Lafey	863	5	5
Warankara	957	3	5
Central	101	9	12
Total	6,197	37	53

Source: District Statistics Office, Mandera 2008

As shown in Table 1.1 above Fino division is the largest with 1,883 square kilometers, while Central is the smallest with 101 square kilometers. Khalalio and central have the largest number of locations. Khalalio has the largest number of sub-locations (17) followed by central division (12).

1.1.3 Settlement structure

The district's population is estimated at 113,061 persons at the start of the plan period with an annual growth rate of 3.96 % p.a. The district is expected to be inhabited by about 132,427 people by 2012. The major factors that influence people's settlement in the district are availability of Water and pasture. Areas with permanent water have high population concentrations especially around boreholes and earth dams. These centres have evolved to be administrative centres and towns. Other factors influencing settlement in the district are availability of social amenities such as schools, health facilities and security. Mandera Town has the highest population concentration (61% of the district's population). Other centres with high population concentration are Lafey, Khalalio, hareri and Libehiya which are all divisional headquarters.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features.

The District is characterized by low lying hills rising between 230 Metres and 400 Metres above sea level. These are located on the plains that rise south to the north. The underlying rocks are sedimentary and comprise alluvial latching and fluvial sediments. The rest of the district though rising gradually is low lying and covered by bushes, shrubs and boulders and stunted Acacia trees. There are no gazetted forests. River Daua which originates from Ethiopian highlands is the main physical feature.

The thorny shrubs dry up due to harsh climatic conditions and frequent droughts. Overgrazing due to the establishment of boreholes, contributes to formation of sand dunes which is a clear indication of the desertification. This scenario is visible at Fino through Arabia, Libehia Khalalio and Central divisions of the district.

Mandera East district has reddish soils of varying texture that are non stony, deep and moderately fertile Alluvial soils occur along the river line zone of Daua and Laggas. There are pockets of coarse textured soils that are shallow on the hilly areas of Fino. Other parts of the district have sandy soils which cannot hold water during the rains but support scattered shrubs and grassland.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district gets scanty and erratic rainfall which averages 240mm per annum in Mandera town to around 270mm per annum in Arabia. The long rains fall in the months of April and May while the short rains are received in October and November. Rainfall is irregular, insufficient and unreliable for the growth of crops. This has the effect of recurrent droughts that have contributed to abject poverty in the district. The rains also come with excessive run-offs due to the loose sandy soils

The district is one of the hottest in the Republic with a mean annual temperature ranging between 24°C and 42°C. The hottest months are February and March where temperatures will rise up to 42°C. July is the coolest month with a temperature of around 30°C.

The evaporation rate is very high due to high temperatures. The high evaporation rate hinders plants and crops growth, leading to poor vegetation cover.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

Demographic variables are very important in the development process. This section examines the various population characteristics of Mandera East. They include size, structure, density and the size of urban population. These variables are important in determining the labour-force, the level of resource allocation, exploitation and utilization.

1.3.1 Population Size and Structure

The 1999 population census established the population to be 65,030 and it is expected to grow to 113,061 at the beginning of the plan period, 2008. With the annual growth rate currently at 3.96 %, the population is projected to grow to 132,481 by the year 2012 as shown in table 1.2 above.

Table 2: Projected Population by Age Groups 2008 – 2012 Mandera East

AGE GR	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	6,420	6,028	12,448	9,172	8,612	17,784	9,928	9,322	19,250	10,747	10,091	20,838
5-9	7,138	6,380	13,518	10,198	9,115	19,312	11,038	9,866	20,904	11,949	10,680	22,630
10-14	7,447	6,245	13,692	10,639	8,922	19,561	11,516	9,657	21,173	12,467	10,454	22,921
15-19	5,483	4,498	9,981	7,833	6,426	14,259	8,479	6,956	15,435	9,179	7,530	16,708
20-24	3,382	2,849	6,231	4,832	4,070	8,902	5,230	4,406	9,636	5,662	4,769	10,431
25-29	2,106	2,530	4,636	3,009	3,614	6,623	3,257	3,912	7,169	3,526	4,235	7,761
30-34	2,058	2,381	4,439	2,940	3,402	6,342	3,182	3,682	6,864	3,445	3,986	7,431
35-39	1,525	1,859	3,384	2,179	2,656	4,835	2,358	2,875	5,233	2,553	3,112	5,665
40-44	1,769	1,614	3,383	2,527	2,306	4,833	2,736	2,496	5,231	2,961	2,702	5,663
45-49	935	775	1,710	1,336	1,107	2,443	1,446	1,198	2,644	1,565	1,297	2,863
50-55	1,065	981	2,046	1,522	1,401	2,923	1,647	1,517	3,164	1,783	1,642	3,425
55-59	471	293	764	673	419	1,091	728	453	1,181	788	490	1,279
60-64	715	543	1,258	1,021	776	1,797	1,106	840	1,945	1,197	909	2,106
65-69	237	142	379	339	203	541	366	220	586	397	238	634
70-74	355	310	665	507	443	950	549	479	1,028	594	519	1,113
75-79	115	73	188	164	104	269	178	113	291	193	122	315
80+	206	211	3,254	294	301	596	319	326	645	345	353	698
Total	41,427	37,712	65,030	59,184	53,877	113,061	64,062	58,318	122,380	69,350	63,131	132,481

Source: District Statistical Officer Mandera 2008

Mandera town is the only one urban centre in the District, with an estimated population of 62,720 at the beginning of the plan period. The others are Divisional Headquarters and market centres with upcoming settlements. The analysis below gives the major demographic features of the district's specially selected age groups as shown in Table 1.4..

Age Group 0-5 Years (Under 5 years). This group comprises of 17,784 children (16%) percent of the total population according to the 2008 population projections. More emphasis should, therefore, be put in projects/programmes that are related to child care such as immunization in the health sector and Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) and training of more ECD teachers in the Education sector.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary school age): This is the primary school going population. According to the population projections, the population in this age group is 38,873 in 2008 and is expected to rise to 45,551 in 2012. The increase is expected to put pressure on the existing 41 primary schools infrastructure thus it is necessary to build more primary schools, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio. This increase in population increase will pose a major challenge in attaining universal primary education.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary school age): The population in this age group is projected to be 11,602 in 2008 and 14,716 in 2012. This will pose a major challenge in implementing the free secondary education because enrolment is expected to increase and there are only 8 secondary schools. Hence, there is need to invest in building more secondary schools and improving the existing facilities. Further investment is required in tertiary institutions so as to prepare the secondary school graduates for the labour market. This is the most vulnerable age group to be infected with HIV and AIDS, thus more investments is required for Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC) targeting this age group.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth): This figure is projected to be 29,784 in 2008 and will continue increasing to 34,900 in 2012. This population constitutes 55% of the labour force. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extra curricular activities etc. Education forums on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse are important because this is the most vulnerable age group. The Youth Enterprise fund is playing a major role in empowering the youth economically, so far it has benefited 29 youth groups within the district.

Women in Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): This figure is projected to be 23,581 in 2008 and will continue increasing to 27,631 in 2012. This represents 21 percent of the total population. This age group is the single most important determining factor of population growth. With total fertility rate of 7 births per woman and the low levels of contraceptive adoption rates at 2%, the rapid population growth rate of 3.96% is expected to continue. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, investment must be directed in health services and facilities that they require. The most important would be measures of controlling fertility so that they can direct more efforts on other economic development activities. This therefore calls for vigorous campaigns in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl child education.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64): The majority of the people in this district are in the age group 15-64 years, which is the working population. This age group will have a population of 54,048 in 2008. This represents 48% percent of the total population. It is projected to increase to 63,332 in 2012 the end of the plan period. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive

Dependent population (under 15 Years and above 64 years): The district has a 100:110 dependency ratio. The district is expected to have 59,013 dependants in 2008, who are expected to increase to 69,149 by the end of the plan period. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide food, water and other social amenities such as schools and hospitals to the dependants. This situation puts a lot of pressure on the resources that could be used for investment and capital formation. Low investment leads to few employment opportunities leading to high unemployment rates hence reduced economic growth. There should be an increase in investments in the agricultural, livestock, health and education sectors.

Table 3: Population projections on selected Age Groups 2008 and 2012

AGE GR	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
U 5 YRS	6420	6028	12448	9172	8612	17784	9928	9322	19250	10747	10091	20838
(5 - 14) PRIMARY	14585	12625	27210	20837	18037	38873	22554	19523	42077	24416	21134	45550
(14-17) SECONDARY ****	18,480	17,612	36,092	24,379	23,233	47,612	28,568	27,226	55,794	30,923	29,470	60,393
(15-29) YOUTH	10971	9877	20848	15674	14110	29784	16966	15274	32240	18367	16534	34901
(15-64) LABOR FORCE	19509	18323	37832	27872	26176	54048	30169	28335	58504	32659	30672	63331
(15-49) FEMALES		16506	16506		23581	23581		25525	25525		27631	27631
65+ AGED	913	736	1649	1304	1052	2356	1412	1138	2550	1529	1232	2761
Under 15 + Above 64=DEPENDANTS	21918	19389	41307	31313	27700	59013	33894	29983	63877	36692	32457	69149

Source: District Statistics Office, Mandera 2008

NB: **** Data from District Education Office – Mandera East District, 2008

Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

The Central division has the highest population density with 575 persons per square Kilometres in 2008, while the rest of the divisions are sparsely populated with a population density of below 22 persons per square kilometre.

The high population density for central division can be attributed to it being the district headquarter, availability of water, its position at the border point and good infrastructure that attracts inter-border business. Other push-pull factors are employment, business and investment opportunities in the town. Warankara division with 4 persons per square Km has the lowest population density. This is attributed to the constant drought, which forces communities to abandon their settlements and migrate to places with pasture and water. Projections show that by the end of the plan period Central division will be having a population density of 729 persons per square kilometer while Warankara will still be having the lowest population density of 5 persons per square kilometre (Table 1.5).

The district is inhabited by Somalis whose dominant clans are: Morule, Gar.e, Dagodia, Korner Mairhaan and Rahwein. Majority of the people have informal and poorly planned settlements with no basic social amenities.

Table 4: Population distribution and density per division

Division	1999			2008		2010		2012	
	Popul ation	Area in sq Km	Den sity	Populat ion	Den sity	Populati on	Den sity	Populati on	Densit y
Khalalio	8048	510	16	11498	21	12,287	24	13,299	26
Hareri	5,468	1,213	5	7,812	6	8,453	7	9,150	8
Libehia	2,992	670	4	4275	6	4,625	7	5,007	7
Fine	7,910	1,883	4	10,435	6	12,228	6	13,236	7
Lafey	7,865	863	9	10,375	12	12,158	14	13,161	15
Warankara	3,042	957	3	4,013	4	4,703	5	5,090	5
Central	43,916	101	436	57933	575	67,889	674	73,485	729
TOTAL	79,141	6,197	13	104,401	17	122,343	20	132,428	21

Source: District Statistics Office, Mandera 2008

Urban Population: Mandera town is the only major centre in the district, with a population of 62,720 at the start of the Plan period as per the Table 1.6 below. The population is projected to 79,558 by 2012. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban planning and urban

infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones and housing among others.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas 2008 and 2012

Urban Centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Mandera Town	21,153	20,793	41,946	31,140	31,580	62,720	36,492	37,007	73,499	39,500	40,058	79,558
Total	21,153	20,793	41,946	31,140	31,580	62,720	36,492	37,007	73,499	39,500	40,058	79,558

Source: District Statistics Officer 2008

1.3.2 Rural Population

Majority of the population in this district live in rural areas and are very poor. They are concentrated in the interior divisions and they live in settlements called Bullas. The preoccupation of the population is majorly nomadic pastoralism with pockets of irrigation farming along river Daua. There are limited basic social amenities in these settlements, thus making people to concentrate near watering points and market centres where they can be able to access some of the basic social amenities. Majority of these rural folk are Women and children.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

The District has the following main sectors; Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure (Roads), water and sanitation, Human Resource Development (Education, health), Governance and Public Administration. The profile is as follows:

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural development Sector

a) Livestock Sub- sector.

This is the main preoccupation of the people in this region. They are pastoralists. The main activities are rearing of cattle, sheep, Goats; Bee keeping and Poultry. The annual production for beef in kgs is 23,045, with a value of 3,456,762 (Ksh.), Mutton is 27,480 kgs. with a value of 32,151,600 (ksh.), milk in litres is 56,570,000 With a value of 169,710,000 (ksh.), Bee apiaries is 51 and bee hives is 8007. The eggs in trays is 15,600 at a value of 1,560,000 (ksh.) and poultry meat production is 7200 kgs at a value of 792,000 (kshs.)

The main challenge facing this sector is the frequent drought which adversely affects the production. This makes the main objective to be restocking after prolonged drought periods. The poor infrastructure also hampers the marketing of livestock products. During this plan period emphasis will be put on development of infrastructure in order to enhance development and marketing of livestock products.

b) Agriculture Sub-Sector

The sector policy is to improve economic management, reduce poverty, increase food security, and make agriculture competitive and commercial. Irrigation potential is 5,800 Ha. Exploited irrigable land area is 2,110Ha. Potential arable rain fed land area is estimated to be 315,478 Ha; Agricultural production is dependent on rain fed and irrigation zones with two rain seasons; short rains (November- December) and long rains(April- May). Even so these proceeds are not enough to feed the entire population leading to supplementary aid in form of relief food. Other supplementary programmes initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture are, Njaa Marufuku, the use of drought tolerant crops, certified seeds and extension services. The department has also embarked on measures to enhance food security through provision of technical advice, dissemination of new technologies to farmers and field demonstrations on value addition.

c) Cooperatives and Marketing Sub-sector

This sub sector is not well developed. There are 6 active societies, 6 semi active, 5 dormant and 5 collapsed with a total membership of 620 and a turnover of Kshs. 1.5 million.

d) Lands

Most of the land in the District is trust Land or Government owned. There is private allotment in town & market centres. Only Mandera town has lease hold ownership. Most of the land in the District is used for grazing. Pockets of land are used for rain fed & irrigation agriculture.

e) Forestry & wildlife

The subsector policy is to Promote farm forest, commercial tree farming for efficient marketing and utilization of forest products.

The District has no gazetted plantation forests. There is a proposal to gazette some hilltops to conserve biodiversity and water catchment's areas for posterity. Kenya Forest Services (Mandera East) plans to register community forest associations for better management of the existing natural and farm forests.

There are no gazetted National Reserves or National Parks in the District, however, there is a significant potential that can be tapped from this resource. The District is a home to many wild animals; the most notable ones are Lions, Giraffes, Gazelles, Antelopes and River Dauá also harbours many crocodiles.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

a) Trade

The District is strategically positioned to accommodate both local and cross- border trade. This is the lifeline of the people since most of the goods come from Ethiopia and Somalia countries

b) Tourism

This sub-sector is poorly developed. The District has a great potential for wild animals which could be an important tourist attraction. The development of general infrastructure in the district could open this area as a tourist destination. The tarmarking of Garissa-

Mandera road as envisioned will be a significant milestone in achieving their tourism dream. This could similarly open business avenues for other sectors.

c) Industry

The district Industrial resources are not fully exploited. There are no formal industries set up in the district. The established ones deal with making foodstuffs such as posho mills and fruit juice making. The Jua kali sector is well established dealing mainly in motor vehicles repair, carpentry and bricks making. In the plan period there are plans to construct Jua kali sheds in Mandera town and establishment of Agro-based industries.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

a) Roads

The District has only one classified road that connects Mandera town to other parts of the District. The rest are unclassified roads that serve the District. During rainy season the roads become impassable. During this plan period the construction and refurbishing of these roads will be embarked on to open up the area to other parts of the country.

b) Transport

The main modes of transport are roads, camels and donkey carts. There are 2 airstrips in the District, which serve small chartered planes. There are no commercial flights to the District. There is need to expand to accommodate commercial aircrafts.

c) Energy

The main source of energy is wood fuel, which is used by the majority of house holds for cooking. Kerosene is the main lighting energy source with a few house holds using solar or electricity supplied by KPLC, from thermal power generation. Wind and solar can be of great potential if exploited extensively in the District.

d) Housing

There are permanent and semi-permanent settlements in town and market centres with permanent iron roofed houses. However temporary houses are also common. There is scarcity of commercial and residential houses. The rural houses are simple with grass thatched roofs generally known as the Bullas. Stakeholders are particularly advised to invest in housing.

1.4.4 Environment Water and Sanitation

a) Water and irrigation

The main source of water is ground water through boreholes, earth pans, dams and wells. Rain water is harvested during the sporadic rainfalls. River Daua is also a major source of water for domestic and animal use. Water pumps and gravity flow is employed for irrigation purpose along River Daua.

b) Environment & mineral resources.

Over grazing has resulted to environmental degradation. To prevent further degradation, environmental management has to be improved. The poor waste disposal in settlement areas & towns is a big menace. The littering of polythene bags need to be addressed and managed. There is no mining of precious stones currently taking place in the District. There is also no proved mineral or oil deposits, but there are prospects that some deposits could be found in this District. These will need to be exploited in an environmental manner.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Health

Life expectancy for male and female is 61 and 58 years respectively at the start of the plan period. There is one District hospital, 7 Dispensaries, 3 Nursing homes and 24 Private clinics. At the start of the plan period the doctor/patient ratio is 1:36311 and the nurse/patient ratio is 1:3822. The average distance to the nearest health facility is approximately 15 kilometers. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated to be 2% at the beginning of the plan period. Over 75% of children under the age of 5 years are fully immunized by the start of this plan period

b) Education.

The District has 41 primary schools, 8 secondary schools and one youth polytechnic. The District has the following enrolment rates; primary (male – 64%, female – 34%); secondary (16% male & 12% female). There are a total of 250 primary school teachers which translates to teacher: pupil ratio of 1:78, with 178 secondary school teachers with a ratio of 1:22.

c) Labour and human resource development

The labour force is estimated to be 54,048 at the start of the plan period and projected to be 63,332 at the end of this plan period for both male and female. The labour force will be 48 percent of the total population. Most of the labour will be unskilled. Acquisition of basic management skills will be advisable in order to engage them in more gainful production. This will be more addressed in organising the youth within this age group to start income generating activities targeting to improve their skills.

The development of human resources in the District is poor. This is depicted by high school drop out rates. The number of tertiary and vocational institutions are lacking, thus the school leavers don't join post secondary institutions to acquire the necessary skills that will make them competitive in the labour market. With the Youth Development Fund, CDF, other devolved funds and stakeholders in the District, there are prospects to initiate programmes that will enhance business and entrepreneurial skills among the youth.

The gender and children issues in the District are neglected a lot. The department of children in the District is in the forefront in the advocacy of children and women rights.

There is high rate of unemployment. To fully utilise the idle labour to enhance overall production in all sectors in the district, implementation of projects will be required to be labour intensive, so as to absorb the idle youth.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

a) Information and Communication

The District is served by one post office based in Mandera town, there are also five private courier services operating in the District.

Currently, Fixed telephone lines are only 539 while the cellular network covers 53% of the District. Four cyber cafes connect the District to the internet with a few people

accessing the internet through their phones and other connectivity through the cellular networks.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector comprises of the provincial administration, Prisons, Judiciary, Immigration and Registration of Persons and Electoral Commission of Kenya. This sector provides a favorable environment for other sectors to carry out their activities by ensuring that there is security at all times and the rule of law is upheld by all. This sector also ensures rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of ID cards, death and birth certificates.

a) Provincial Administration and internal security

The Provincial Administration plays a vital role in coordination of various players in the development initiative in order to create a free and secure environment. The provincial Administration provides an important link between the Government and community at the grass root level, the protection of life and property and ensuring law and order prevails in the district. In enforcing law and order, the Police Department also plays a vital role in ensuring that people are doing their activities in a favorable environment free from any interference or disturbance whatsoever. This sector contributes to peace and security, which in turn enables people to engage in productive activities.

The office of the Vice Presidents and Home affairs offers corrective and rehabilitative services. There is one prison in the district that accommodates those serving custodial jail terms. While they serve custodial sentences, the prisoners are trained in various fields to acquire skills, with the intention of making them become responsible citizens after completion of their sentences. To decongest the prison petty offenders are given non custodial correction measures which are administered under the Community Service Order (CSO) programme run by Probation department.

There is one judicial court served by a district resident magistrate and one kadhi's court. At the community level, there is the council of elders who informally settle disputes between communities; Individuals and between clans. This system is locally known as "Maslaha" which is very much respected by the community and helps to reduce the case load at the district resident magistrate's court.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There are two local authorities represented in the district. These are the Mandera County Council and Town Council. These Councils generate revenue from levies, permits, Cess, rates and LATF. The services they provide includes; maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, provision of cattle auction yards for marketing, maintenance of market centres and provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students. The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury facilitates disbursement of public funds for implementation of projects and Programmes.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

To address these challenges the sector is represented in the district by department of gender and children's affairs, Youth and Sports and Northern Kenya represented by Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) II.

The department of Youth Affairs is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprise Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth to participate fully in economic development. With good funding the youth of Mandera East have a lot of potential in business. To fully exploit their potential the sector needs to address the main critical issues affecting them which include; Unemployment, Drugs and Substance abuse, Hiv/aids, FGM and early marriages.

ALRMP II has a primary goal of addressing issues of food security and reducing livelihood vulnerability for communities living in the district. The project addresses the complex problems of vulnerability and how to enable communities to move beyond survival and subsistence to sustainable development. The project has three components namely; Drought Management (DM), National Resource Management (NRM) and support to local development.

Finally, Gender and Children Affairs sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable socio-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund. The Children's Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child, through its technical arm called Area Advisory Council. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet provides the baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the district.

Table 6: District Fact sheet

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
District Area:	
Total Area	6,197
Water mass	Nil
Gazetted Forests	Nil
National Parks/Reserves	Nil
Arable land	3,213
Non-arable Land	2,984
Total Urban Areas (km ²)	49
No of towns	1
Topography and climate:	

TEGORY	DATA
	400mm
	970mm
	42 ^o C
	24 ^o C
	255mm
	0mm
idity	-
	-
	113,061
	59,184
on	53,877
	100:105
	122,380
	132,481
	1,345
	1,334
	2,679
	8,612
	9,172
	17,784
	5,494
	5,695
	11,189
up:	
	13,998
	15,231
	38,873
oup:	
	6,827
	8,130
	14,957****MoE-Mandera East District
	14110
	15674
	29,784
	26,176
	27,872

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
Total	54,048
Aged population:	
Female	1,052
Male	1,304
Total	2,356
Dependent Population	59,013
Eligible voting population:	
Khalalio Division	4,382
Harari Division	3,015
Libehia Division	1,650
Fino Division	4,361
Lafey Division	4,336
Warankara Division	1,677
Central Division	24,213
Total	43,633
Urban population:	
Female	31,580
Male	31,140
Total	62,720
Rural population:	
Female	19,456
Male	22,225
Total	41,681
Population density:	
Highest (CENTRAL DIVISION)	575
Lowest (WARANKARA DIVISION)	4
District	17
Crude Birth rate	49.3
Crude Death rate	7.3
Infant Mortality rate(IMR)	67.4
Under Five Mortality Rate(U5MR)	107
Life expectancy:	
Female	60.5
Male	61.4
Total	61.0
Total Number of households	19,333
Average Household size	5.4
Female headed households	6,457
Children needing special care:	
Children in labour(5-17 years)	21,621
Orphans(OVCS)	3,500
Number of the physically handicapped	900
Child-Headed households	250
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
Percentage	86.3
Number	90,098
Contribution to national poverty	0.5
Urban Poor:	
Percentage	67
Number	42,022
Rural Poor:	
Percentage	86.3
Number	53,833
Income per capita(Kshs)	2,400
Sectoral contribution to H/Hold income:	
Agriculture	10%
Rural self employment	13%
Wage employment	3%
Urban self-employment	4%
Number employed per sector:	
Agriculture	7,811
Rural self employment	7,800
Wage employment	3,340
Urban self-employment	23,463
Crop farming:	
-Average farm size(Small scale) in Acres	2
-Average farm size(Large scale) in Acres	-
-Percentage of Farmers with title deeds	Nil
-Total acreage under cash crops	Nil
-Total acreage under food crops(HA)	2,971
-Main domestic Agric. storage facilities	Local stores/Traditional granaries
-Population working in Agriculture	28,705
Livestock Farming:	
-Number of company ranches	-
-Number of group ranches	-
-Total number of ranches	-
-Average size of ranches	-
Main livestock bred(main livestock types)	CATTLE, GOATS, SHEEP, CAMEL,BEE KEEPING, DONKEYS AND POULTRY
Land carrying capacity-livestock per Ha	Free range
Number of Bee apiaries	51
Number of bee hives	8,007
Milk production:	5,657,0000
-Quantity annually in litres	169,710,000
-Value annually in Kshs	
Beef Production:	23,045
-Quantity annually in kilogram's	
-Value annually in Kshs	3,456,762

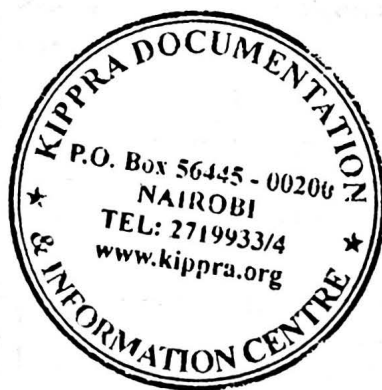
INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
Mutton Production:	27,480
-Quantity annually in kilogram's	
-Value annually in Kshs	32,151,600
Eggs Production:	15,600
-Quantity annually in Trays	1,560,000
-Value annually in Kshs	
Poultry meat production:	7,200
-Quantity annually in kilograms	
-Value annually in Kshs	792,000
Honey production:	7,669
-Quantity of honey production in KGS	
-Value annually in Kshs	1,196,395
Wild life Resources:	
-Number of Animals by type	Giraffes, Lions, Crocodiles, Lions, Cheeters, Monkeys, Antelopes, Oryx, Wild dogs, Hippos, Ostriches and Kudus,
-Number of Wildlife estates-private	NIL
-Number of KWS staff	16
-Number of KWS camps	1
-number of hunting licenses sold by type of license and type of animal	NIL
Number poachers arrested	Nil
Number of firearms confiscated	Nil
Forestry:	
-Number of gazetted forests	NIL
-Number of Non Gazetted forests	NIL
-Size of gazetted forests in KM ²	N/A
-Size of Non gazetted Forests in KM ²	N/A
-Main types of forestry products	CHARCOAL, FIREWOOD
Number of people engaged in forestry activities	22
-Number of seedlings produced	30,000
-Quantity of timber produced in tones	-
Cooperatives:	
Number of cooperatives by type:	
Number of active cooperative societies	12
Number of dormant co-op societies	5
Number of collapsed co-op societies	5
Total number of registered membership	400
Total Annual turnover by type:	1.2 M
Health:	
-Number of hospitals	1
-Number of Nursing Homes	3
Number of Health centres	-

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
-Number of Dispensaries	7
-Number of private clinics	24
-Number of beds in all H/facilities wards	150
-Doctor/patient Ratio	1:34,311
-Nurse/patient Ratio	1:1,711
-HIV prevalence Ratio (%)	2
-Av Dist to Nearest Health facility in Kms	15
%age of expectant mothers attending ANC	44.9
%age of children under 5 yrs fully immunized	75
Number of TBAs	28
Number of CHWs	22
Education	
Pre-School:	
-Number of ECD centres	45
-Number of ECD Teachers	45
-Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:60
-Total Male Enrolment	3,697
-Total Female Enrolment	1,295
-Total ECD Enrolment	4,992
-%age Drop out rate	5
Average yrs of pre-school attendance	2
Primary school:	
-Number of primary schools	41
-Number of teachers in primary schools	250
-Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:65
-Total Male Enrolment	13,329
-Total Female Enrolment	6,209
-Total primary schools Enrolment	19,538
-%age Drop out rate in primary schools	15
Average yrs of primary school attendance	9
Secondary schools:	
-Number of secondary schools	8
-Number of teachers in secondary schools	90
-Teacher/student ratio	1:50
-Total Male Enrolment	1,247
-Total Female Enrolment	765
-Total secondary schools Enrolment	2,012
-%age Drop out rate in secondary schools	5
Average yrs of secondary school attendance	4
Number of tertiary institutions by type:	
Youth polytechnic	1
Adult Literacy:	
-Number of Adult Literacy classes	102

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
-Total Male Enrolment	1,308
-Total Female Enrolment	1,411
-Total Adult Learners Enrolment	2,719
%age of Literate Males in the district	7.2
%age of Literate Females in the district	2.4
%age of Literate Population in the district	4.6
Water and Sanitation:	
-Number of permanent rivers	NIL
-Number of Protected Springs	NIL
-Number of Unprotected Springs	NIL
-Number of water pans	80
-Number of Dams	7
-Number of Boreholes	15
Average distance to nearest water point in Kms	1
%age of H/holds with Latrines	12
ENERGY SECTOR	
-Number of H/holds with Electricity connections	1120
-No of trading centres connected with electricity	1
Proportion of H/holds using wood fuel(1 %)	99
Proportion of H/holds using kerosene(%)	0.4
Proportion of H/hold using solar energy (%)	15
Proportion of H/holds using Bio-Gas	-
Transport & Communication:	
-Road length:	
Bitumen surface in kilometres	NIL
Gravel surface in kilometres	215
Earth surface in kilometres	650
Total length in kilometres	865
Feeder roads in good condition in Kms	139
Feeder roads in bad condition in Kms	182
Trunk roads in good condition in Kms	80
Trunk roads in bad condition in Kms	Nil
Number of bridges in good condition	Nil
Number of bridges in bad condition	Nil
Number of landline telephone connections	539
Number of Airports by type(Air strip)	3
%age coverage of cell phone network	53
Number of cyber cafes	4
Number of private courier services provide	5
Number of Post Offices	1
Number of sub Post offices	Nil
Number of Licensed stamp vendors	Nil

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DATA
Tourism, trade and Industry:	
Number of trading centres	10
Number of registered retail traders	271
Number of registered Wholesale traders	15
Number of Bakeries	3
Number of Manufacturing industries	-
Total production by Industries	N/A
Total consumption in KGs or tons	N/A
Indicate Surplus/deficiency in Kgs or tons	N/A
Number of hotels	Nil
Number of commercial banks	2
Number of Micro-Finance Institutions	Nil
Number of Village Banks	9
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:	
HIV/AIDS:	
Location of VCT(Mandera DH)	1
-Number of trained counselors	1
-Average No tested per month	30
Number of home based care centres	Nil
No of youth clubs & Y/ friendly corners	1
Number of institutions offering ARVs	1
SECURITY:	
-Location and No of P/posts and stations:	
Police station	1
Police base	1
Police post	1
AP Posts	12
Mandera prison	1
Mandera Law courts	1
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR:	
Number of active women groups:	86
-Their location	
-Their membership	1682
Number of community based projects:	54
-Their location	
-Funding sources	
Number of youth groups:	91
-Their activities	
Number of Adult literacy classes:	94
-Number of males attendance	1,510
-Number of females attendance	604
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	3,500

CHAPTER TWO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
CHIEF OFFICER



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a review of implementation of the District Development Plan (2002-2008) and the constraints faced and lessons learnt. The chapter provides the linkages with the 2008 -2012 plan and other policy documents like vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It then looks at major development challenges that the district faces such as high poverty levels, gender disparities and lack of basic infrastructure. Finally it analyses cross-cutting issues to be addressed in the district.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2002-2008)

The 2002-2008 Mandera East District Development Plan was used by stakeholders involved in implementing development projects in the district. The theme of the plan was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. This was to be achieved through proper co-ordination, monitoring of project implementation and inclusion of all development partners in implementation of the plan. Increased funding of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF and HIV/AIDS played a central role in spurring development in the district. There were also a number of donor funded programmes which also supplemented the Government efforts.

The challenges faced were; inadequate and poor infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, inaccessibility to credit facilities, high school drop outs rates, morbidity, high population growth rate and HIV/AIDS scourge. Other challenges included attainment of universal primary education and setting up of middle level colleges. These issues need to be addressed as they still pose threats to implementation of the DDP, attainment of the MDGs and the Vision 2030.

2.1.1 Implementation of 2002 – 2008 Development Plan.

This section reviews implementation status of the 2002 – 2008 District development Plan by departments. Table 6 below shows the actual implementation status of various projects during the plan period.

Table 8: Project Implementation Status 2002 – 2008

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	Percentage Implementation status	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Agriculture	1	1	100	2m
Water	6	5	83	98m
Lands	2	1	50	3m
Cooperative	4	1	25	0.8M
Roads	2	1	50	1.4B
Communication(AIR strips)	1	1	100	N/Available
Energy	2	1	50	1m
Trade	7	5	71	8m
Tourism	1	1	100	2.5m

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	Percentage Implementation status	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Industry	2	0	0	
Education	9	5	55	57.2m
Health	8	3	38	13.5m
Culture, Rec & Sport	2	1	50	1.9m
ICT	7	3	43	19m
Provincial Administration	3	1	33	64m
Admin of Justice	1	0	0	7m
Probation	2			
Total	60	30	50	

Source: District Development Office; Mandera East 2008

During the plan period a total of 60 development projects were proposed by various sectors for implementation to enable the district effectively manage resources for Sustainable Economic growth and Poverty reduction. From the above it is evident that only half of the proposed projects (30) were successfully implemented. This was a slight improvement over the previous (1997 – 2001) plan period implementation rate of 43.8 per cent. This improvement was due to collaborative efforts by GoK, NGOs and the community. The leading agent in funding most of the planned activities was Arid lands Resource Management Project II through the District Steering Group (DSG). In addition, availability of devolved funds especially CDF improved the implementation rate.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were, inadequate and late release of funds. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis which was not economical and often delayed before disbursement hence reaching the implementing agencies late. This hampered the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, insecurity, bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. M&E was also observed to be weak. Most departments did not embrace the culture of M&E hence; keeping track of some projects remained a challenge.

The number of people living below poverty line in the district is now estimated to be 86.3%. This high poverty levels affected projects, especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released. This slowed down implementation rate of donor-funded programmes such as Community Development Trust Fund, Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, Action against Hunger and Islamic relief.

Natural disasters such as floods, drought and Rift Valley fever led to the shift of priorities and funds earmarked for the implementation of the district development plan projects and programs were channelled towards alleviating the effects of the said disasters .

Inter clan conflicts also posed a major constraint in the implementation of projects and programmes. The conflicts slowed down the implementation rate of projects and also led to diversion of some of the funds meant for development activities to security operations.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD

Line ministries and funding agencies, in most cases, do not refer to the District development plan during resource allocation. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the District Development Plan.

Institutionalization of disaster preparedness remains a constraint. Emergency funds allocation has been ad hoc. There is urgent need to enhance mainstreaming of disaster interventions for sustainable development. There should be a budgetary allocation to mitigate disasters. The issue of water shortages increases the cost of most projects as the district is faced with persistent and acute water shortages.

Project identification at the community level through participatory process has improved project implementation, sustainability and ownership by the communities. In spite of this, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local committees to manage the funds disbursed at the grassroots. This will ensure efficient utilization of available resources.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH KENYA VISION 2030, NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MDG'S.

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.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.

This section highlights major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district faces. These challenges if not addressed adequately may remain major constraints to development. They include; Food insecurity, low returns from livestock production, human - wildlife conflict, high illiteracy levels, inaccessible health services, poor road network, Poverty, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Gender, Youth, concerns of the physically challenged, Environment, National diversity, and disaster management.

2.5.1 Food insecurity

Generally crop production performance was below normal due to insufficient inadequate rainfall, floods and poor agronomic practices. The district acreage under food crop is very low compared to total district arable land. Irrigated agriculture is practiced along river Daa. Consequently, this makes the district unable to produce sufficient food to sustain its population and currently about 51% of the district population is under relief food supplies.

2.5.2 Low incomes for livestock farmers

Livestock keeping in the district is the main occupation of the people. However, the practice is as a culture rather than for economic and income generating purposes. The challenge is therefore to improve livestock infrastructure, control diseases and introduce modern livestock production methods.

2.5.3 Human wildlife conflict

There are many cases of human wildlife conflict. Therefore during the plan period measures will be required to protect human life and property from wild life attacks (reduce human/wildlife conflicts).

2.5.4 High illiteracy levels

Literacy levels in the district are very low. This is mainly due to the fact that the communities in the district are nomadic pastoralist. Children are mostly kept out of school to look after livestock. During the plan period the district will strive to put in place measures to increase school enrolment.

2.5.5 Poor Physical Infrastructure

The district's roads network is a major development challenge. Poor road network hinders exploitation of available resources. Poor roads also contribute to high transport costs and thus high product prices. Poor roads also hamper provision of various services.

The district is also poorly served by electricity, which is very crucial for industrial development. Only Manderu town is served with electricity.

2.5.6 Inaccessibility to health services

Health facilities in the district are scattered and have inadequate staffing. Access to quality health services in the district is a great challenge due to poor road network. Currently the district has only one district hospital. The district challenge is therefore to improve staffing levels, construction of strategic health facilities closer to the people and mechanisms on how to reach the interior parts of the district.

2.5.7 Cross Cutting Issues

a) HIV/AIDS

During the previous plan period, there have been gains in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The prevalence rate has reduced from a high of 8% at the beginning of the plan period to about 2% in 2007. The prevalence is highest among the working age group (15-64).

If not addressed, the pandemic could lead to inadequacy of the much required skilled and unskilled labour force. The HIV/AIDS affects all sectors and is therefore a crosscutting issue, which needs to be addressed by all sectors.

On the social front, household expenditure on health care will increase, reducing savings and investments; pressure on the health services will increase reducing the quality of services offered; people especially women and children will be expected to spend more time in caring for the sick, further affecting productive activities at the household and community levels, increase in school dropout rates and or irregular attendance as affected children look after ailing parents thus lowering education quality and standards. An increase in orphans is expected to raise dependency ratio in the district.

Culturally, marriages are arranged in this district which further escalates the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates as the bride and the groom may not know their status. The culture also allows polygamy, thus providing a fertile avenue for the pandemic. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the sector is as follows:

HIV/AIDS SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Strong NACC structures in the district, Trained staff</p> <p>Declining HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.</p> <p>Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities</p> <p>Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10)</p>	<p>Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities;</p> <p>Low staffing levels in health institutions;</p> <p>Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile testing.</p> <p>Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT</p> <p>ARVs not available in all dispensaries</p> <p>Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutritional support</p> <p>There is low support for PLWHAs in the District</p> <p>Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district.</p> <p>Lack of harmonization of donor support organizations</p>	<p>Mobile VCT and PMTCT services</p> <p>BCC campaigns to promote couple counseling, safe sex and fight stigma</p> <p>Increase ART services</p> <p>Training and capacity building</p> <p>Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs.</p> <p>Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource</p> <p>Study to find out the drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission</p> <p>Initiate Home care Based programmes</p> <p>Establish youth friendly testing centers /corners</p> <p>Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive</p>	<p>Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers.</p> <p>Tribal conflicts</p> <p>Food shortage</p> <p>Floods.</p> <p>Epidemics.</p> <p>Poor transport and communication network</p> <p>Number of OVCs is increasing significantly</p>

b) Gender Inequality

The female population is slightly lower than that of male population (females 49,750 and males 54,651 in 2008). The basic gender concerns in the district are related to limited access to economic assets and retrogressive cultural practices that hinder female population from fully participating in the development activities and decision making forums. Men take leading roles in making major decisions of development activities. The aforesaid cultural beliefs do not give women chances to make decisions.

The enrolment rates for both secondary and primary school show higher figures for boys (17,026) than those of girls (7,504). The drop out rates for girls at secondary school level is higher than that of boys thus making the completion numbers for girls lower than that of boys. This is mainly due to the fact that the communities prefer to educate the male children in spite of the great potential females have in contribution to economic growth; this affects the self development of women and results to girl-child abuse, leading to

early marriages, FGM and exploitation of women in general. Action must be taken to fully address both socio-economic and cultural factors affecting the education for both boys and girls with special interest in the girl-child education.

Women have greater contribution towards economic growth than men, but they have little control over resources and decision making.

To empower women economically, the government has established the Women Enterprise Fund. The fund will mainly empower women groups at the grassroots. Individual women can also access the money through micro-finance institutions (MFI) at a lower interest rate. Women should be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral by such (MFI). Similarly, programmes alleviating poverty such as Njaa Marufuku Kenya have also been assisting groups that carry out agricultural related projects. There have been efforts targeted at involving women in decision making by incorporating them in the different development committees at the district and divisional levels.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Gender issues

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Min of Gender and Children. Presence of Maendeleo ya Wanawake and civil rights groups. Increased awareness Affirmative action	Poor funding. Understaffed. Poor infrastructure Low membership Lack of exposure No media coverage Illiteracy Ignorance	Affirmative action. Equal education Opportunities. Women enterprise fund Presence of Civil societies/NGOs/CBOs Devolved funds Women enterprise fund	Cultural practices. Illiteracy. High divorce rates. Lack of funds Lack of capacity HIV/Aids; Political instability; Drought

c) Youth

The young people have not been adequately involved in decision making at the district level. Persons aged 30 years and below constitute about 65% of the districts population, forming the largest source of human resource. This group has been excluded from identification and implementation of development projects. During the plan period, efforts will be made to involve the youth in development matters.

d) Disaster Management

The District is prone to droughts, occasional flooding and disease outbreaks. Flooding destroys crops when river Daa overflows. This leads to consistent food deficiency making the district vulnerable to food insecurity leading to reliance on relief food. Flooding also destroys infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, houses, displacing people from their settlements. Diseases such as the Rift valley Fever disease outbreak cause big losses due to Livestock deaths and closure of markets. Disasters divert resources intended for project implementation to emergency activities.

Efforts towards the management of drought related disasters in the short term involve the provision of famine relief food by the Government and WFP. In the long run, management mechanism of encouraging the pastoralists to dispose off their animals when early warning is issued will be put in place. The SWOT analysis for disasters is as below.

SWOT Analysis. Disaster Management

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Ministry of special programmes. Metrological Department Military camp Presence of ALRMP II; CDF. Presence of NGOs and development partner assisting in quick response to emergencies. Presence of River Daa.	Conflict over resources; Poor physical infrastructure Collapse of traditional pastures management practice; Poor land tenure systems;	Donors Government good will. Irrigation potential Tourism attraction	Adverse climatic conditions Unstable Somalia Neighbors.

e) Environmental Conservation and Management

The poor interaction of the community and environment has brought about undesirable environmental consequences. The major causes include digging of boreholes, overgrazing and use of activities that are unfriendly to the environment such as pursuit of building materials, by depleting the forest, quarrying the environment for building stones, digging for sand. The Environment SWOT analysis is as follows:

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threats
Ministry of environment & mineral resources. Forest services authority & wildlife	Low capacity Low funding Inadequate infrastructure Uncontrolled wild animals	-Government effort to conserve environment. Presence of wild animals which need to be conserved	Changing climatic conditions Extension of desert. Wildlife-human conflict Extinction of the species

f) Insecurity

Insecurity has been a drawback to economic development in the district. Most of the cases of insecurity have in the past, been related to inter-clan clashes and few cases of banditry. Conflict over watering points is the main cause of clashes. Women and children suffer a great deal during the conflicts. Education and health services become inaccessible during conflict.

Various initiatives have been made to address insecurity such as formation and capacity building of peace committees, recruitment of Kenya Police Reservists, and advocating for peace through the collaboration of the Government and other NGOs, FBOs and CBOs.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Provincial Administration. Presence of security forces. Existence of community policing and home guards. Existence of peace committees.	Low literacy level among the chiefs and asst chiefs; Poor infrastructure; High rates of poverty Inadequate funding.	community support Cross border peace initiatives	Vastness of the District Insecurity; Poor roads network; Presence of many illegal fire arms; Raids and banditry along the borders

g) Poverty

Poverty levels in this District currently stand at 65%; which is significantly above the national level of 46%. This is a major development challenge. This situation has led to low enrolment rates in the district, a situation that further worsened the Primary school dropout rates.

SWOT Analysis-Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Devolved funds	Lack of capacity Illiteracy delay in release of funds Poor prioritisation of projects. weak monitoring and evaluation system	Entrepreneurial society increased awareness	corruption Low funding
Presence of NGO's	un-coordinated operations/programmes	willing donors	Lack of Sustainability
Government policy	Poor dissemination Poor implementation Time lag Lack of capacity	Ministry of Northern Kenya & ASALs areas Political goodwill Free primary/subsidised secondary school education	poor community participation Lack of ownership

h) ICT

The district has not fully exploited the Information Communications Technologies (ICTs) potential. There are a few ICT facilities within the district. The mobile phone technology is currently offered by Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless networks. There are also a number of cybercafés in Mandera town. Mobile phones are very vital in the district as they are more easily accessible to people. Their use will enhance service delivery, feedback between the government development agencies and the community.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Kenya ICT Board. Community willingness to adapt ICT Presence of ICT service providers.	No structures at the District level. Lack of funding. Lack of capacity. Poor infrastructure	National fiber optic cabling Removal of tariffs from ICT equipments. Incorporated computer learning into the school curriculum.	High illiteracy Power supply Theft High cost of installation and maintenance of the equipment

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Food insecurity	Dependence on relief food; Recurrent droughts; Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; Animal diseases; inadequate extension services; Lack of technical know how; Poor land tenure system; Lack of post harvesting management techniques; Soil erosion; Wildlife attacks on crops; Lack of farm inputs; Cultural practices where livestock is valued more than crops; Immature crops harvesting to feed livestock.	To reduce by food insecurity to 40% by the end of the plan period.	Reduce the proportion of dependants on relief food to 40% by the year 2012; Ensure 60% of vulnerable households have access to food by the year 2012; Increase the number of farmers using modern farming methods to 40% by 2012; Increase the land under irrigation by 70%; Increase the number of extension visits to 60% by 2012; Initiate	Sensitize community on adoption of crop farming as alternative livelihood to pastoralism; Promote use of drought resistant food crops; Enhance small scale irrigation programmes; Build the capacity of CBAHWs; Provision of chemicals and equipment for pest and disease control; Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Increase awareness on water harvesting

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			appropriate training for communities in 2 focal areas on appropriate technology for farmers every year by 2012.	technologies for irrigation; Establishment of model farms; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate market information; Promote use of certified seeds, fertilizers and crop protection chemicals; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Introduce new marketable crops.
Acute water shortage Acute Water Shortage	Persistent drought and successive rain failure; Poor water management interventions; Inaccessibility to river water;; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; Poor water harvesting techniques	Ensure constant availability of water for domestic and other uses to 80% of the population by 2012.	Increase funding to the water sector by 50%	Construct canal from River Tana to provide water to Ijara, Hulugho, Kotile, Ruqa, Bodhai and Sangailu Divisions; Construction of small, medium and big dams and pans; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; Harness water from Laghas for agricultural, livestock and domestic use; De-silt existing water points; Promote roof water harvesting; Form and train water users associations; Rehabilitate and augment the existing irrigation works
Low Education and Literacy levels	Retrogressive cultural , religious and traditional beliefs.	To Increase the literacy level to 70% by 2012	Increase by 50% annual enrolments in primary schools;	Enhance literacy awareness campaigns; Promote school

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Inadequate learning facilities (buildings, desks and textbooks)</p> <p>Inadequate teaching staff: Low enrolment and transition rates:</p> <p>High school drop out rates: Child labour and negative attitude towards education</p> <p>Food shortage</p> <p>Insecurity</p> <p>Lack of employment</p> <p>High poverty levels</p>		<p>Increase retention levels by 30% in educational institutions every year.</p> <p>Fully equip 3 schools every year with the necessary facilities:</p> <p>Increase adult class enrolments by 30% every year.</p>	<p>feeding programmes:</p> <p>Purchase and supply the needed teaching and learning materials:</p> <p>Initiate community learning centres and equip them with relevant literature:</p> <p>Equip schools with necessary educational facilities e.g. Science Laboratories, computer Labs etc:</p> <p>Construction of boarding schools</p>
Poor Infrastructure	<p>Inadequate funds:</p> <p>Mismanagement of resources:</p> <p>Insecurity</p> <p>Natural disasters-floods.</p> <p>Lack of communication facilities in the hinterlands</p> <p>Lack of proper housing plans and schemes</p>	<p>To Improve Roads to all weather by the end of the plan period.</p> <p>To Increase electricity coverage by 70% by 2012</p> <p>Ensure that 80% of the population has access to mobile phone services by 2012</p>	<p>Increase the number of roads in good condition to 90% by 2012:</p> <p>Increase mobile network coverage to 50% by 2012:</p> <p>Have major market centres connected to electricity.</p>	<p>Open up rural access roads:</p> <p>Construction of proper drainage structures such as bridges and drifts:</p> <p>Expansion of mobile phone network coverage to the rural areas e.g. Telkom wireless mobile, Safaricom and Zain;</p> <p>Initiate Rural Electrification Programme:</p> <p>Ensure routine road maintenance is carried out.</p>
Insecurity	<p>Influx of people from countries:</p> <p>Poor communication networks:</p> <p>Inadequate security personnel.</p> <p>Banditry; Poverty;</p> <p>Competition for watering and grazing land for animals;</p> <p>Inter-clans fighting;</p> <p>Kidnapping of vehicles and people by Somalis;</p> <p>Unclear</p>	<p>Reduce insecurity in the district by 50% by 2012.</p>	<p>Reduce proliferation of illegal firearms to 10% by 2012.</p> <p>Open up 70% of rural access roads to improve accessibility by 2010.</p> <p>Hold semi-annual yearly peace meetings among the communities in conflict.</p> <p>Resolve district borders disputes</p>	<p>Carry out disarmament programmes;</p> <p>Promote diversification of livelihoods;</p> <p>Intensification of security patrols activities;</p> <p>Holding regular peace meetings amongst warring groups/parties;</p> <p>Construct police posts in insecurity prone areas of Lafey, warankara</p>

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	administrative boundaries.		by the end of 2009.	and Fino divisions; Promote community policing activities;
Poor Human Health	Inadequately equipped facilities Inadequate personnel Inadequate drugs High poverty levels Lack of reliable transport facilities Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees. Poor transport and communication facilities; Poor sanitation; Hiv/Aids pandemic	To reduce IMR to 40/1000 live births and CBR to 3/1000 by end of the plan period.	Increase accessibility and availability of health services to 80% of the population by 2012; Increase the number of health facilities to two in every division;	Equip the existing health facilities with necessary equipments and personnel. Expand mobile clinic services. Employment of more medical/technical staff. Expand immunization coverage in the district. Awareness creation, advocacy on disease preventive measures. Improve access to safe drinking water. Procure more ambulances to cater for referral cases from the outreach centres and district hospital; Provide adequate drugs. Train more CHW's. Capacity building health facilities management committees. Installing radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres.
Environmental degradation	Communal land ownership Non gazettement of forests Over –grazing; Illegal charcoal burning; River sand harvesting Poor disposal of solid waste Poverty resulting to poor cultivation,	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 50% by 2012; Enhance environmental conservation and increase vegetation cover to 60% by the year 2012; Land reclamation of the arid parts of	Increase vegetation cover by 20% every year; reduce use of wood fuel by 50% by 2012;	Initiate tree planting programmes in schools; promote afforestation initiate solid waste management programmes; prevent farming and settlement along the river bank; introduce early maturing tree

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	deforestation and overgrazing on river banks.	the district.		species for wood fuel; Promote use of alternative sources of energy which are environmental friendly. Ensure that EIA is done before initiation of any project; Initiate use of renewable energy technologies; Train farmers on proper farming methods Co-ordinate, collect, analyze, document and disseminate desertification mitigation data; Control overgrazing and discourage overstocking; Enforce environmental protection laws(EMCA) to safeguard the environment
Human/wildlife conflict	Crops destruction by wildlife Livestock attacks by wild animals. Unchecked increase of wildlife. Uncontrolled movement of wild animals. Human attacks by wild animals especially crocodiles.	To reduce human/wildlife conflict to 30% by 2012		Compensation of victims of wildlife attack; Create conservation awareness; Training of game scouts; Erection of wildlife barriers

<p>Poor Urban Planning and management</p>	<p>Lack of public toilets/ latrines Lack of well managed markets. Lack of waste management sites Poor drainage in urban centres. Poor planning of towns. Land grabbing</p>	<p>Institute proper urban planning and management practices in all designated market centres by 2012</p>	<p>Ensure all the market centres are equipped with public toilets</p>	<p>Undertake physical planning in all trading centres. Construct proper drainage systems. Facilitate garbage management by Mandera Town Council; Construct organized markets. Ensure County council by-laws are followed to the letter. Develop strategic plans for all trading centres</p>
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CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights Mandera East development strategies and priorities that will be put in place to address strategies and development objectives which will result in improvement of the living standards of the communities living in the district. The chapter is prepared along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development: Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector vision and mission. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector, cross sector linkages and how the cross cutting issues will be mainstreamed in each sector.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Cooperatives, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife. The Sector contributes about 49.5% to the Kenyan economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The Sector is expected to play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Vision 2030.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”.

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In line with strategy for revitalizing Agriculture, the district aims to achieve food security for all, employment creation through support to groups. Income generation and poverty reduction. The district also aims to increase irrigation area from 1.050 Ha to 2.000 Ha through revival of the AMS station (purchase of machines and equipments), provision of farm inputs and construction of earth pans for purely crop production through water harvesting.

The Livestock department will put in place mechanisms to encourage keeping of livestock that the land will be able to carry while veterinary department will continue to respond quickly to disease outbreaks which are frequent in the district.

The Co-operative sub-sector will intensify registration of more co-operative societies especially those dealing with marketing of agricultural and livestock products to enable mobilization of savings and get affordable credit to spur socio-economic development.

and increase environmental awareness through
 protect and conserve the existing forest trees and
 to communities.

District.

omy of Mandera East district. It supports more
 has a total of 10,880 farms whose average size is
 e rain fed dry lands. Therefore the sector aims to
 for the growing population and reduce poverty in
 o the district as 70% of the district population is
 duce dependency on food aid by improving crop
 d irrigated farming. More than 1500 ha of land
 the bulk of the vegetables in the District. The
 Cowpeas, Bananas, Mangoes, Onions, Tomatoes
 l for irrigated/rain fed agriculture which are not
 eting of the district produce. The district has 12
 turnover of over Kshs. 1.5 million annually. The
 all scale investments which in turn could improve

f the communities in the District, as most are
 omic activity. Over 70% derive their livelihood

and semi arid area faces a lot of environmental
 s, deforestation, over grazing, mushrooming
 therefore, requires deliberate environmental
 s to avoid further destruction during the plan

Role
rovide technical support to farmers through -aining. Provide farm inputs. Provide market information.
ivestock disease surveillance, control and eatment.
o participate in all development programmes.
Source of Labour
o enhance food security through provision of m inputs, capacity building, and emergency ater tinkering
eneral security -lief provision

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs: EPAG (K0, RACIDA, ISLAMIC RELIEF, RED CROSS	Capacity building, relief food provision and distribution and water tinkering
Kenya irrigation board	Provide irrigation infrastructure and technical support
KMC	Should provide ready market for the livestock of the pastoral communities in the District.
Education	Technical skills
Metrological department	Information on weather and climate.
Cooperative development and marketing.	Promote and encourage cooperation among various people involved in different economic activities Provide guidance, direction, supervision, and assistance to cooperatives. Offer advice on value addition and strategies to cooperatives.

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock	Marketing of livestock and their products: Promotion of dairy goats keeping: Disease control and surveillance: Ensure high quality hides and skins.	Lack of market: Exploitation of farmers by middlemen: Inadequate funding. Persistent droughts: Poor infrastructure: Lack of capacity for value addition: Tick control problem: Lack of drugs	Build abattoirs: Create disease free zones: Regular campaigns against disease: Set up a Factory for value addition: Provide market information.: Develop and provide appropriate livestock production technologies to farmers: Train personnel on hides and skins management: Routine vaccination of Animals.
Irrigation development (to be transferred to relevant part)	Control floods Increase the land under irrigation. Improve productivity	Floods during rains. Resource dispute over river Daua. Crocodile attacks. Low levels of the waters during dry seasons. Poor funding and lack of equipment. Low capacity	Employ sustainable methods of irrigation. Use better seeds and inputs.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture.	Train farmers through extension services delivery in order to increase crop production: Provide latest modern technologies to farmers: Promote development to farmers: Promote development of drought tolerant crops: Promote market and product development by adopting value addition approaches.	Persistent droughts: Lack of farm inputs: Soil erosion: Poverty: Poor infrastructure: Dependence on relief food: Low incomes: Inadequate extension staff: Low adoption rate of new technologies: Marketing: Incidences of pests and diseases.	Use better scientific methods of farming: Advocate for change in land tenure system: Introduce fast maturing crops: Introduce drought resistant crops: Facilitate increased productivity and agricultural outputs through improved extension advisory support services and technology application: Revive and rehabilitate existing and new irrigation schemes: Encourage use of certified seeds to promote crop development: Promote value addition technologies
Metrological department.	Communication. Vehicle. Instruments and equipments.	Funds and network problems.	Engage WMO. GOK. and TELKOM. SAFARICOM
Cooperative and marketing.	Establish sound cooperative society with a strong marketing base.	Poor leadership. Inadequate finances. Low capacity.	Regular monitoring & evaluation of cooperative societies. Encourage community participation.

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes:

A On going projects/programmes

Agriculture

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Provision of hand tools to farmers in central. Khalalio, Hareri	More land for farming and to increase food production.	235 farmers assisted with assorted farm tools	Procurement and distribution of hand tools to selected farmers.
Procurement and provision of farm inputs	Improve food production and introduce high yielding varieties of seeds to farmers.	About 4 MT of assorted seeds distributed to farmers.	Procurement of assorted seeds, farming tools and distribution to farmers along the river and rain-fed farms.

New projects/programmes

(Agriculture).

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme.(NALEP) Central and Khalalior	1	Implement the national Agricultural Extension Policy By promotion of pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension services to farmers and agro pastoralists.	2 water pans constructed per year 4 focal areas covered per year	Identification of beneficiaries. Construction of the water pans. Cultivation of high value crops around the pan. Irrigation. Broad Based Survey Promotion of opportunities. Formation of CIGs and FADC. Training of FADC and CIGs
Purchase assorted tools and seeds(District wide)	2	Increase area under crop both in the river line and rain fed areas to raise income and also improve food security.	35 MT of seeds distributed. Assorted farm tools distributed.2000 farmer's assisted.40 field days and demonstrations conducted.	Purchase of assorted seeds and farm tools .Identification of beneficiary groups. Conduct farmers field days and demonstrations. Distribute seeds and tools. Follow up
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) Component 1, 2 and 3 District wide	3	Seeks to achieve MDG 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by providing a start up capital to upscale successful community initiatives and to build individual skills and social capital of groups.	10 community groups assisted per year 1 Private sector organization supported with funds to upscale food security initiative in several divisions. 1 Community nutrition and school feeding programme undertaken.	Crop production. Bee keeping. Poultry rearing. Riverbank protection. Goat rearing. Farm inputs Training.
Water Harvesting for crop production	4	Increase food security and diversify sources of income through having water for irrigation	30% of farming families by 2010	Training: demonstrations: monitoring

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish agro processing industries in Central	5	Improve on storage and overall income of the farmer	1 agro processing industries established	Honey and food processing plants purchased and operationalized. Justification: A lot of fruits and honey go to waste when in season.
Orphan seed bulking Fino, Warankara and Lafey divisions	6	Improve and increase the amount of seed to the farming communities in order to increase production and avail more seed for planting the next season.	50MT of seeds(drought tolerant) 200 contract farmers	Procurement of seeds Identification of contract farmers. Distribution of seeds. Training and Follow ups.

Livestock Development

A Ongoing Projects/Programmes

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Build capacity for livestock associations. District wide	To improve the quality of live-stock and pastoralist income.	700 livestock traders trained. 10 lobby groups formed Security improved by 2008	Conduct training workshops for livestock traders, Establish livestock market days and quota system, Lobby groups formed to advocate for camel marketing, Security of stock routes improved.
Restocking in Khalalio, Arabia, Fino, and Gari	To assist pastoralists come back to their normal lifestyle and improve their livelihoods.	500 families to be assisted with 4,500 goats 100 donkeys and donkey carts and 100 bulls.	Giving drought affected families breeding animals to improve their stock.
Restocking in Central, Khalalio And Hareri	To increase nutritional value to families	To have 1500 goats slaughtered	To purchase animals from pastoralists, slaughter them and give as relief meat to affected families within the area.
ALLPRO- in the District	To improve sustainable rural livelihoods and food security through improved livestock productivity, marketing and support for drought management and food security initiatives in the ASAL	To have 50 community groups funded to undertake an activity that will promote food security.	Training and institutional strengthening; Gender sensitization; Extension services; Collaboration with international and national research

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			systems; Participatory processes involving the community.
Surveillance and control of animal diseases District wide	To reduce losses due to disease outbreak and improve standard of living of the pastoralists.	About 10,000 herders to be trained, 20 CAHWs to be provided with drug kits and have one million animals treated.	Conduct training, supervision and advisory animal health care; Procure drugs and equipments; Solicit for funds for the exercise.
Construct slaughter houses in Lafey	Improve the quality of meat and reduce human disease	3 slaughterhouses to be constructed; 50 butcher men to be trained.	Site identification; Train butcher association members;
Animal health capacity building District wide	To empower communities access drugs and veterinary services easily to improve animal health.	50 trainees for 5 days courses.	To train and provide drug kits to CAHWs.

B New Project Proposals.

(Livestock).

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ALLPRO-District wide	1	To improve sustainable rural livelihoods and food security through improved livestock productivity, marketing and support for drought management and food security initiatives in the ASAL	100 community groups to be funded to undertake an activity that will promote food security.	Training and institutional strengthening; Gender sensitization; Extension services; Collaboration with international and national research systems; Participatory processes involving the community.
Build capacity for livestock associations. District wide	2	To improve the quality of livestock and pastoralist income.	300 livestock traders trained. 4 lobby groups formed Security greatly improved by 2012	Conduct training workshops for livestock traders, Establish livestock market days and quota system, Lobby groups formed to advocate for camel marketing, Security of stock routes improved.
Surveillance and control of	3	To reduce losses due	About, 1500	Conduct training,

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Animal Diseases Control wide		To disease outbreaks and improve standards of living of the pastoralists.	trainers trained. 20 CAHWs provided with drug kits and one million animals treated.	Organization and advisory animal health care. Procure drugs and equipment. Search for funds for the exercise
Fodder production and conservation	4	To ensure that the animals have sufficient to eat especially at much drying brought due to availability of fodder.	500T of fodder seeds made available. 10,000MT of fodder produced for livestock use.	Identification of sites. Training of pastoralists. Land preparation. Planting and general management. Harvesting. Hay making and storage
Animal health capacity building Project wide	5	To empower communities access drugs and veterinary services easily to improve animal health.	50 trainees for 5 days courses.	To train and provide drug kits to CAHWs.
Commercial slaughter houses in Lokoy.	6	Improve the quality of meat and reduce human disease	1 slaughter houses constructed: 30 butcher men trained	Site identification: Train butcher association members: Justification There are no slaughterhouses in the divisions and animals are slaughtered on the ground, increasing danger of disease

Cooperative development and marketing A On-going Projects/Programmes

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mandera East District H/C/N (a) Demonstration Hall completion (Under construction)	To offer a venue for co-operatives meeting, educational purposes and exhibitions for the cooperative products	To have a 150 seat capacity	Construction of the hall.
(b) Border Point one Farmers Cooperative society	-Marketing of the members products -Completion of	-190 members to benefit -When complete the	Revitalization of the cooperative -Improved irrigation

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-Central Division in Mandera East District	construction of permanent water canals for irrigation purpose	canal will be 5 km long and prevent water loss through seepage	system to offer enough water

B New Projects/Proposals

Cooperatives Development.

Project name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cooperative education and training	1	Improve management and operations of cooperatives. Increase membership awareness on cooperative issues.	50 members	Identify participants. Provision of resources. Identify facilitators. Justification To improve cooperative performance with improved management.
Livestock cooperatives revamping and capacity building	2	-To improve production and marketing of livestock products.	150 Members to benefit	-Identify participants, resources and funds -Conduct workshops for the cooperative members Justification -Livestock production main activity in the region
Set up a women SACCO within the districts	3	-To encourage women participation in cooperative activities -To offer cheap credit facilities -Empower women	100 Women members	-Sensitize the public -Identify prospective women members Formation of the cooperative Justification Women have great potential in contributing to economic growth
Revitalize dormant cooperatives	4	To increase self reliance and reduce dependence on relief and grants	5 cooperatives	-Identify the cooperatives -Carry out pre-identification education. Justification Resources and assets lying idle that needs to be used and also to promote cooperative activities

D. Metrological Department

A :Ongoing projects

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Installation of rain gauges.	Install at police stations, AP camps and schools.	Increase rainfall stations to at least 20.	Suitable sites identified and gauges installed adhering to some basic specifications.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maintenance of rain gauges.	All stations	Twice every year.	Painting, checking if the position is unchanged and for any leakages.
Training of observers, District wide.	To train AP's and regular Policemen	Cover the whole District.	Education on how and when to make observations.

B New Projects/Proposal

Meteorological Department.

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Four wheel drive vehicle	1	Staff mobility	Reach all stations regularly	Tendering & procurement
Under ground water tank at the head office	2	Supply water to the station	Have reliable water supply	Construction & plumbing
Wind system	3	Reliable data	All stations	Tendering, procurement, installation and commissioning
Rain gauges and measuring jars.	4	Reliable data	All station	Installation
Computers and networking.	5	Easy reporting	Main office	Tendering and procurement

(Forest Department) Projects and Programmes. A Ongoing Projects

Project/Division/ Location.	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity.
Provision of tree seedlings in the whole District.	Improve forest coverage.	Whole District.	Procurement and distribution of seedlings and monitoring of their progress.

B New Projects - FOREST.

Project name/ Division/ Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Source of funds	Description of activity
Forest awareness and management	1	To sensitize communities of forest management.	Whole community	GoK and NGOs	Seminars and workshops. Carry out community advocacy and awareness campaigns
Setting up community	2	To provide seedlings to	One plot established	GoK and NGOs	Fencing of the plot; Ground and

Project name/ Division/ Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Source of funds	Description of activity
advocacy and campaign matches		communities and demonstrate how to plant and take care of to them.			seed preparation.
Establish irrigated Acacia Senegal Plantations	3	To commercialize Gum Arabica	7 plantations established	GOK; NGOs and community	Purchase of water pumps; Construct water pans and dams; Land preparation

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Realization of success for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector depends a lot of linkages with other sectors which include Governance, Justice, Law and Order sectors. Security is of paramount importance to the overall development of the district and efficient marketing of livestock and other agricultural products.

The sector links to Human Resource Development sector on issues regarding the general health of the public in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sector's activities and programmes as well as food security and nutrition. Moreover the Human Resource Development sector will provide the much needed labour and technical skills.

Physical infrastructure sector is critical to Agriculture and Rural Development sector and also to Environment, water and sanitation sectors due to the importance of road networks, water and irrigation. It is also important to local authorities with regard to physical development of markets.

The income generated from trade, tourism and industry will in turn be invested in agriculture and rural development through crop farming, livestock production and marketing.

3.1.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

Poverty still remains a serious developmental issue in the district. In the last plan the target was to reduce poverty from about 70% to 65% but on the contrary it has currently risen up to 86.3%. Relief distribution reaches out to approximately 33% of the population locking out over 50% of the poor from benefiting. To reduce poverty from the present levels to about 50% by 2012, the sector has programmes such as Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) whose aim is to reduce extreme poverty and hunger in the district by giving direct grants to community groups to implement projects which aim at reducing food insecurity. There are eleven groups which are currently in the programme. Agricultural sub-sector plans to embark on a programme which promotes planting of drought tolerant crops (orphan crops programme). Other programmes in the sector that address poverty and food insecurity include, NALEP and ALLPRO which lead the district to achieve MDG Goal One that is eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The sector will rely heavily on women and youth to carry out some of its programmes which include crop farming, livestock rearing, agro-forestry and soil erosion control. In this regard the department of Agriculture has a section headed by deputy DAO to deal with gender issues in the district. The youth will be incorporated in all programmes, especially the NALEP programme which has specific programmes dealing with out of school youth. This will go a long way in bridging gender inequality gap and address the needs of the youth. Consequently, this will help to achieve MDG goal 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empower women.

On environmental issues the department of Agriculture has programmes on river bank protection, agro-forestry, soil and water conservation and range management. The department of forestry will promote planting of trees through reforestation.

The sector will integrate HIV/AIDS issues in all its programmes. Most departments in the sector have an ACU to address the pandemic during the plan period. The sector will endeavour to break stigma and discrimination to those infected and affected.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, National Heritage and Culture, Tourism and Industrialization. The sector contributes about 30% to the Kenyan Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The sector will play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Economic Pillar of the Vision 2030

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 sector Vision and Mission

Information on the sector will be gathered, analyzed and be disseminated to consumers through seminars and workshops. Diversifying the export base to cater for more traditional exports and enhance promotional activities, improve on Joint Loans Board recovery and enhance transparency in issuance of loans. Local tourism will be encouraged through establishment of tourist class hotels in the district and opening of a museum for displaying local artifacts. Agro based industries will be established to process horticultural products. In addition the sector intends to set up hawkers markets and Jua Kali sheds.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in poverty reduction and improving the standard of living, but is not well developed. There are 22 trading centres with 340 licensed businesses and 80 licensed hotels/eating places in the district. The number of registered companies is negligible. Developing the sector will lead to poverty reduction by creating new employment opportunities through development of small and medium scale enterprises. The sector will assist in mobilization of organized informal sector through trainings and consultancy. Licensing of businesses assists in monitoring development and growth hence promoting development of trade and industry. The sector also will assist in identifying opportunities of exportable products.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Financial Institutions	Provide credit at reasonable and affordable rates
Department of trade and industry	Provides training and loans to entrepreneurs
Communities	Provide the market for locally produced goods and services
Local Authorities	Collection of revenue and provision of basic infrastructure
KWS	Tourism promotion

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Training on financial and business management; Provisions of loans for trade.	Non availability of funds; Lack of collateral; Inadequate training; Inadequate marketing channels and insecurity.	Involvement of all stakeholders; Develop training programmes; Strengthen business organizations; Strengthen joint loans board.
Tourism	Promotion of tourism; Encourage local tourism; Establishment of tourist class hotels	Poor road network; Insecurity; Lack of tourist promotion activities; Lack of funding.	Improve Roads infrastructure; Encourage local investors; Promote local tourism.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Encourage agro-based industries; Train Jua Kali artisans; Support marketing of products	Inadequate and poor infrastructure facilities; Illiteracy; Underdeveloped human resources; Under utilized local raw materials; Limited finance; Poor marketing of products.	Provision and development of infrastructural facilities; Develop human resources; Develop local raw materials; Access credit; Improve markets; Encourage investors.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing projects -Trade & industrialization

Project name location / Division / Constituents	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Traders course District wide	To provide and equip the traders with the necessary skills to improve their business.	To train 300 people	Training of small entrepreneurs on basic management skills, provide technical advice.
Extension services all urban areas.	To provide support services necessary for growth and sustainability.	300 traders reached in a year.	To visit market centres and meet/advice the traders.
Loans project for local small scale business	To improve business performance	15 trips per year	Visiting traders and loanees to advice them on technical services and loan recovery.

B New projects/Proposals.

(Trade)

Project name location / Division / Constituents	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Construction and rehabilitation of Juakali shades Central division	1	Construct and rehabilitate the juakali Mandera shades	Promote the development of juakali industries	Construction.
Extension services in all urban centres District Wide	2	To equip and provide traders with necessary skills.	200 traders reached in a year	To visit market centres and advise traders.
Construction of office block in Mandera Central Division	3	Improve office space and efficiency	4 rooms & 1 store	Construction of 4 roomed office and a store.
Tanning industry – Mandera town	4	Increase in come	One plant	Construct a tannery processing plant.
Loans project for local small scale business	5	To improve business performance	15 trips per year	Visiting traders and loanees to advice them on technical services and loan recovery

3.2.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector will depend on physical infrastructure especially roads to enable traders take their products to the market. Provision of adequate health and water services is important as this will induce investors and business people. The sector also relies on the availability of skilled labour for management purposes, service provision and production of goods. These skills will need to be developed during this plan period. Moreover the sector will link up with Provincial Administration to tackle the issue of insecurity as it is one of the impediments to development of the sector.

The sector will also need to have efficient and reliable ICT services which include internet, Fax and Telephone services in addition to print and electronic media, which play a crucial role in marketing products and creating awareness.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The trade sub-sector will endeavour to improve living standards of the community by providing conducive environment for small scale traders to open business. The vulnerable in the community will be encouraged to start income generating activities through grants from Arid lands, youth development fund and women fund. Trade department will also continue to give joint loans to traders. All these efforts are aimed at raising people's incomes and hence address poverty and food insecurity in the district.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Physical infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Airstrips, Public Works, Housing, Transport and Energy and Local government. In the Kenya's Vision 2030, infrastructure sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the six key sectors identified under the economic pillar of the Vision strategy.

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 sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential for the district to meet its development targets. During the plan period the sector will continue to open up the interior parts of the district through grading, levelling and gravelling of roads to make them all weather. Maintenance of existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the district roads committee.

Local Authorities in the district in collaboration with their development partners will provide resources for financing the construction and maintenance.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The provision of a well maintained physical infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Access to markets, health facilities and other social facilities entirely depend on good physical infrastructure. Mandera East district does not have any bitumen surfaced roads. Of the 865 Kms roads network, only 215 Kms are gravelled. It is envisaged that most roads will be improved to all weather in the plan period.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GoK (Roads and Public Works)	Construction of roads; Maintenance of classified roads; Supervision of construction works
Local Authorities	Prepare Master plans for all urban centres and ensure that road reserves and public lands are protected; Maintenance of roads within their jurisdiction.
KP and LC	Installation and distribution of power.
KAA	Maintenance of existing airstrips.
Community	Provide Labour and Locally available materials.
Telkom Kenya	Provides telecommunication services
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provide postal services.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Improve all roads to gravel standards; Regular maintenance; Improve Mandera-Rhamu Road	Inadequate Maintenance; Bad weather conditions	Upgrade to bitumen standard; Improve other roads to gravel standard; Regular maintenance of all roads.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	(B9) to bitumen standard.		
Air Transport	Expand Mandera Airstrip to enable landing of big planes	Under utilization due to capacity to handle light aircrafts only: lack of management Authority	Kenya Airports Authority to take over airstrip management.
Energy	Improve power supply	Inadequate power supply; -Obsolete power engine; Untapped solar power.	All major centers be supplied with power; Replace old engine; Harness solar power.

3.3.6 Project and programme priorities

A. Roads

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
URA1 SOROIT-KHALALIO	1	-Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	8KMS	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URA2 Farey – Arasa	2	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URA3 Gadudia – Libehia	3	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URA4 Qombiso – Harare	5	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	6 kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB1 MDR- Koromi MKT	6	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	12kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB2 Arabia- Ota	7	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	14 kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB3 Harare- Hosle	8	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	17kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB4 Fine- Damasa	9	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	25kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB5 Lafey- Kambu	10	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	8kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB6 Arabia- Desiki	11	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	27kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
URB7 Lafey- Desiki	12	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	18kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB8 Lafakole- Duse	13	Widen, gravel and	2.5kms	Gravelling, bush clearing,

		bush clear all weather roads		grading widening
URB9 MDR- BPI	14	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	6kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB10 MDR- Ethiopia border	15	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	5kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
B11 Komoro Liban- Damasa	16	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	7kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB12 Hosle- Somalia Border	17	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URB13 Fine- Kambu	18	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	23kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
URF Kambo- Hota	19	Widen, gravel and bush clear all weather roads	17kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening

A On going projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mandera- Fino	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	85kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
B9 MDR-Rhamu-Gari	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	130kms	Spot Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
E832 MDR- Harare- Sala	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	75kms	Gravelling, Bush clearing, Drift construction
Warankara- Kamoro- Liban	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	45kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
E2001 Libehiya- Hola	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	40kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening
UBA2 Arabia- Hola	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	14kms	Grading, Gravelling

B Proposed projects

3.3.7 Cross sector linkages:

During the plan period prudent management of existing resources and enforcement of existing regulations will be paramount for the sector to provide quality services. However insecurity is a serious concern that will have to be addressed to enable investments to thrive in the district. The sector will rely on Governance, Justice, Law and Order to provide the enabling security environment. In addition the district will require an educated and a healthy population for effective participation in planning and implementation of infrastructure projects and programmes. Agriculture and Rural Development sector will generate revenue to be ploughed back for the development of this vital sector.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

Women and youth empowerment will continue to be a priority in the sector. This category of population will deliberately be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in food for work/asset programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. These efforts will lead to poverty reduction

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sector comprises of Water and Irrigation; and Environment and Mineral Resources. The will be relied upon to enable sustainable development of the economy, particularly in development of agriculture, conservation of environment and adoption of clean technology to minimize environmental pollution.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation and drainage Department	<p>Increasing area under irrigation to enhance agricultural production; Training of farmers on operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructures and equipment; Assist in development of WUAs; Coordination of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Lack of comprehensive national irrigation and drainage policy for proper regulation, coordination and development; Floods- massive sand & silt deposition within the farm lands; Cyclic flood destroys irrigation infrastructure; Lack of a systematic and routine maintenance of riverbanks; Excessive irrigation water seepage (losses) along conveyance canals; Lack of proper designs and poorly constructed of irrigation infrastructure; Wrong pump specifications; Beneficiaries not prepared adequately on pump operations and maintenance (O & M), Water Management, Scheme organization and management; enterprise selection and general crop husbandry; Unavailability of spares/accessories for most pump models procured; No pump seats and shelters hence frequent breakdowns (mainly shaft break down); Most projects/schemes implemented in so much hurry (Data collection investigations; survey; cleaning and validation of data never done); Donors put no proper exit strategy in place before pulling out; Inadequate and poor rural and major roads.</p>	<p>Finalization of the national irrigation policy, legal and institutional framework and implementation of the same; Community mobilization as an important ingredient for people centered and sustainable irrigation development.; Provision of Irrigation pumping sets and their accessories and construction of firm foundation pump seats; Develop and upgrade irrigation water conveyance canals network through lining main canals & construction of distribution box and T structures with gates; Rehabilitation and construction of sluice gates; River bank stabilization; Erection of gabion boxes filled with boulders/ Earth ; Planting of suitable vegetation along the riverbank (use of bio genetic materials); Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water; - Rainwater harvesting systems.</p>
Water Supply	<p>Drilling of boreholes; Rehabilitation of water supplies; Desilting of waster pan/dams; Construction of underground water tanks; Effective water resources management.</p>	<p>Persistent and prolonged droughts; Inadequate funds; High water demand for domestic and livestock use.</p>	<p>Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Protect water catchment areas; Drill more Boreholes; Carry out hydrological surveys; Train water Users associations</p>

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 the Sector Vision and Mission.

Water availability and accessibility both for domestic and livestock use shall continue to remain a priority during the plan period. This shall be achieved through drilling of more boreholes, water pans and shallow wells and rehabilitation of existing water facilities. The sector will also continue contributing to poverty reduction through provision of water for irrigation. Irrigation sub-sector will continue supporting farmers with investigation, surveys designs and implementation of schemes; Construction, supervision of major irrigation civil works; Irrigation water management and trainings.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Water sub-sector is crucial in the district as it promotes and supports water resource management and development for both domestic and livestock use. In addition Irrigation sub-sector contributes to the realization of the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation, food security, economic growth and sustainable development by: Increasing area under irrigation to enhance agricultural production; increasing irrigated area through appropriate support services; increasing sustainability of irrigation schemes through provision of effective technical support services in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Donor Agencies	Provide technical and financial support to smallholder irrigation activities; Monitoring and evaluation of projects.
Min of water and Irrigation	Policy and guideline formulation and enforcement; Assist in development of WUAs; Coordination of all stakeholder; ensure compliance with the land usage rules; Production of extension manuals; Offer backstopping to extension staff; Smallholder's irrigation project development and promotion. Monitoring and evaluation; Development of water resources; Apportionment of water resources.
Min. of Agriculture	Provide extension services; Train farmers in marketing and Marketing Strategy; Promote establishment of cottage industries.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Min. of Environ./NEMA	Implementation of Environment management and Conservation Act; Approval of Environmental impact assessment; Approval of Environmental impact assessment.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

Water and irrigation

A Ongoing Projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Upgrading of Lafey Water supply/Lafey Location/Lafey Division	Increase water distribution to h/holds; Reduce walking distance by mothers and children; Alleviate poverty by reducing water stress	inhabitants Lafey town and its surroundings	Construction of 50m ² tank; Construction of 10No water kiosks; Laying of 8kms pipeline; Rehabilitation of 50m ² masonry tank; Construction of 12No valve chambers

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
BPI Irrigation scheme – BPI location, Central division, Mandera East	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; improve house hold food security and income level; employment creation and Improve nutritional status of children and the aged.	250 house holds	Lining of 1.314m irrigation canal to sufficiently and efficiently command water for irrigation; purchasing of irrigation pumping set and accessories; Construction of pump house.
Khalalio Irrigation scheme – Gadudia location, Khalalio division, Mandera East	- Increase area under irrigation - Enhance water conveyance - improve house hold food security and income level - employment creation and - improve nutritional status	297 house holds	Lining of 300m main irrigation canal due to insufficient and inefficient irrigation canals; 1000 meter of Lateral canals raised and Lined; A gully control around the scheme

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	of children and the aged. - Control and check on the expansion of gulley hence sustaining arable lands area		borders with the hinter land and is seriously threatening to encroach on the cultivated area and there is need to check its expansion; 30 acres bush cleared to open up more land for irrigation.
Aressa Irrigation scheme – Aressa location, Harere division, Mandera East	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; improve house hold food security and self reliance; Employment creation and improve nutritional status of children and the aged; Control and check on the expansion of gulley hence sustaining arable lands area	322 house holds	80 acres opened up for irrigation; 2 km of main canal lined and 4, 000meters of lateral canals to be raised; Purchase of one irrigation pump set with accessories; Pump house construction; 360 meter pipe for water conveyance.

B New proposed projects Water

Project name/location	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	description of activities
Drilling of B/Holes at Qumbiso, Bamboo, Harare Hosle, Libehiya, Lafey Sec, Garbagoley & MDR W/supply	1	Reduce walking distance to water source Provide portable water	10 boreholes drilled and equipped; Mandera water supply rehabilitated	Drilling and equipping of B/holes
Upgrading of Mandera W/supply	2	To provide adequate water to town residents and institutions	Mandera town water supply upgraded	construction of masonry tanks; Laying of rising main; construction of pump houses
-Drilling of B/Holes at Kabo, Kamor Liban, Alango, Lafey, Warankara, Omar Jillow, Fino	4	Construction of treatment works Construction of storage tanks Reticulation system improvements Construction of control chambers Drilling of B/holes	20 Borehole drilled and equipped	Drilling and equipping of B/holes

Project name/location	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	description of activities
Khalalio, Farey, Libehiya, Sarohindi, (Libehiya) Odha, Husein Haret (Fino) -Replacement of B/holes at Fino, Damasa and Lafey				
-Desilting of Fino, Arabia, Gari, Kabo and Alango Pans	5		5 water pans desilted	Remove soil and repair of spillways, channels, repair of submersibles
-Construction of water supply for Gedudia, Burabor and Bella locations	6	Reduce walking distance Provide portable water Reduce conflict with crocodiles Reduce incidences of diseases	2 water supplies constructed	construction of masonry tanks; Laying of rising main; construction of pump houses Laying of reticulation system; Provision of gensets, submersible pumps, and control panels
Construction of BPI W/S Location of Mdr east Construction of Fikow, Gingo and Bulla Haji W/S of Khalalio Div Upgrading of Arabia, Fino and Damasa W/S drilling of B/holes at Bambo, Warankara and Gari of Warankara Div rehabilitation of Arabia, Kalaliyo W/S	7	-Reduce walking distance -Provide clean, portable water -Reduce incidences of diarrhoeal diseases -Reduce incidences of crocodile attack	4 water supplies constructed; 3 water supplies upgraded; 3 Boreholes drilled; 2 water supplies rehabilitated	construction of galleries/sanction wells rising main installations construction of water kiosks construction of pump houses provision of pumping sets
Upgrading of w/supplies district wide Drilling of replacement B/holes at Lafey, Arabia, Kabo and Libehiya desilting of pans	8	Safer and clean water	4 boreholes	Drilling bore holes, plumbing and desilting existing pans

Project name/location	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	description of activities
district wide				
Neboi Irrigation Group – Neboi location, Central Division	1	To Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; improve house hold food security and self reliance.	20 house holds 20 acres	Provision and fitting of Irrigation pumping sets Develop and upgrade irrigation water conveyance canals network. Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water.
Burabor Irrigation Group – Bur abor location ,Khalalio division	2	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; Improve house hold food security and self reliance.	20 house holds; 20 acres	Provision and fitting of Irrigation pumping sets Develop and upgrade irrigation water conveyance canals network. Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water.
Jirma Irrigation group- Neboi location,Central division.	3	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; improve house hold food security and self reliance.	20,house holds; 20 acres	Provision of Irrigation pumping sets and their accessories and construction of firm foundation pump seats and pump house; Develop and upgrade irrigation water; conveyance canals network. Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water.
Aressa Irrigation Scheme- Aressa location ,Harere division,	4	- Increase area under irrigation - Enhance water conveyance - improve house hold food security and self reliance.	- 322 house holds - 80 acres	Provision of Irrigation pumping sets and their accessories and construction of firm foundation pump seats and pump house. Develop and

Project name/location	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	description of activities
				upgrade irrigation water conveyance canals network; Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water.
Fiqo Irrigation group- Bulla Haji location , Khalaio Division.	5	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance Improve house hold food security and self reliance.	80 house holds 60 acres	Provision of Irrigation pumping sets and their accessories and construction of firm foundation pump seats and pump house. Develop and upgrade irrigation water conveyance canals network 1 km concrete canal lining. Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water.
Capacity building (District wide.)	6.	To empower the farmers so that they can fully utilize irrigation potential through tour, exchange visit and adoption of innovative new technologies. To strengthen IWUA's	60 farmers	Farmers taken on tour to Eastern province to exchange ideas, learn and adopt new technologies and strengthen IWUA's Trained on pump operations and maintenance (O & M), Water Management, Scheme organization and management; enterprise selection

Project name/location	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	description of activities
				and general crop husbandry.
Hareri Irrigation scheme- Harare location ,Harare Division ,Mandera east	7	- Increase area under irrigation - Enhance water conveyance - improve house hold food security and self reliance.	80 house holds 45 acres	Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water; Construction of 300 m canal.
Holwathag farmers group – Khalaio location,Khalalio Division, Mandera East	8	Increase area under irrigation Enhance water conveyance To improve house hold food security and self reliance.	120 house holds 80 acres	Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water. Construction of 300m canal
Flood Control. Fiyo and Burabor – Bulla Haji and Burabor locations, Khalalio Division, Mandera east.	9	Increase area under irrigation; Enhance water conveyance; Improve house hold food security and self reliance.	134 houses holds; 1 km of flood control structure.	Planning and design of an irrigation system to improve efficiency and out put of irrigation water; River bank stabilization- Erection of gabion boxes filled with boulders and Earth Dykes

3.4.7 Cross sector linkages.

Mandera east, being an arid area, is constantly faced with challenges of water shortage. The performance of key Sectors in the district especially agriculture, livestock, and tourism depends on the availability and reliability of water resources. The performance of key sub-sectors in the district especially agriculture, livestock, and tourism depends on the availability and reliability of required water resources. Improvement in the sector will lead to reduced Conflict in pastoral areas which is driven by many factors, including long-standing inter-communal tensions, competition over resources especially water and grazing grounds. The proposed projects are going to significantly reduce these problems and thereby help in achieving the MDG's and vision 2030.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

The sector has proposed to implement water and irrigation projects. Irrigation projects will lead to increased food productivity and poverty reduction while water projects will reduce the distance and time taken by women to search for it. Consequently, they will have ample time to engage in other productive activities which would liberate them from

the vicious cycle of poverty. The last two water projects in the district will create employment to the youth in the water sector through desalting of water pan and dams.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises of Public Health, Medical Services, Education, Labor and Human Resources. The Health Sub-Sector ensures that access to basic health services, in general, with strong emphasis on reaching the poor. The fee waiver provision and exemptions in public health facilities has ensured that the poor have access to health care services.

Education sub-sector on the other hand is responsible for the provision and coordination of education services. The overall education sub-sector's goal is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The sector's key policy priority is to improve the performance of education in terms of access, quality and relevance by reduction of loss number.

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 the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market".

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district stakeholders will collaborate to strengthen community participation in provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of educational opportunities, promoting gender equity in education at all levels, ensuring adequate provision of learning facilities to enhance quality, developing Science and Technology in all learning institutions, eradicating illiteracy by ensuring that learning opportunities are affordable to all, promoting education of the handicapped and the disadvantaged groups, with the aim of achieving a transition rate of 80 percent from primary to secondary by the end of the plan period.

In health sub-sector the programmes being undertaken in partnership with NGOs operating in the district namely Action Against Hunger, Islamic Relief, Mercy, AMCHP and private health providers are malaria prevention and treatment, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and management, Expanded Programmes on Immunisation and

control of communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education and training of community health workers.

Moreover, the sector will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs required for all sectors. The sector will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced, concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

3.5.3 Importance of sector in the District

The sector is very vital in the district. It contributes significantly to production, employment and income creation. Investment in the human resource development gives the communities the expertise to effectively participate in poverty reduction activities. A well-educated, trained and healthy human resource will participate effectively in the district development activities.

3.5.4 Role of stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of education	Formulation of policy, development of curriculum, its implementation and supervision; partial provision of facilities and equipment; staffing of education institutions.
Higher education, science and technology	Formulation of policy. Funding for higher education and scientific research. Supervision of higher education institutions.
NGO's- DfID, UNICEF, WFP, US Aid, EMACK,ITDG, AAH, CBO's	Logistical support for putting up and rehabilitating facilities and equipment, school feeding programme and in-service of staff
Ministry of Health	Promotion of curative and preventive health services Provision of staff and equipment

3.5.5 Sub-Sector priorities, constraints and strategies (Education).

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and training	Strengthen quality assurance Enhance teacher skills Attain equity in teacher deployment Expansion of primary and secondary school vacancies.	Lack of enough quality assurance officers in the District. Lack of funds for invoicing teachers, emoluments of teachers and initiatives from past leaders.	The ministry should post more officers in the District. Source funds from NGO's, donors and CBO's. Recruit more teachers. Avail more resources to establish new schools.
Health	Strengthen preventive and curative health services; Rolling out the new community strategy approach towards health service delivery; Upgrading and modernization of health facilities	Inadequate funds, staff shortages, delays in drug supply; Unwilling community volunteers, Untrained CHWs, traditional health practices; Lack of adequate funds to support health infrastructure.	Avail funds, timely drug supply, staff deployment/employment. Create comprehensive health awareness, train CORPS. establishment of community units(CU) Resource mobilization, avail funds.
Labour and Human Resource Development	Create a vibrant and responsive society in terms manpower availability	Inadequate funds; Lack of vocational training institutions	Increased funding; Set up vocational training centers.

3.5.7 Project and programmes

(Education)

A Ongoing projects/programmes

Project name/location/division/constituency	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
Primary infrastructure, all divisions/constituency.	Provide additional, rehabilitate tuition, sanitation, and barding facilities.	138 classrooms 303 toilets 6 dormitories	Construction of new classrooms, toilets, water tanks and dormitories.
ECD infrastructure in all division/constituencies	Equip all ECD centers with basic facilities	35 ECD centers	Construction of ECD centers in primary schools where they are attached
Secondary school infrastructure	Equip science laboratories	5 secondary school	Supply of laboratory equipment to second- any schools through tendering procedure

B New Project /Proposals(Education).

Project Name/location/ Division/constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of more classroom both in primary and secondary	1	To accommodate increasing number of pupils/students	30-primary 5- secondary	Identify the schools of mobilization of resources.
Equip schools with ICT	2	To equip students with ICT Skills	All secondary schools	Setting up of ICT facilities in schools through tendering, training teachers
Induction/in service/ capacity Build stakeholders in the District	3	Improve Management of resources and administration of schools	30 primary 5 secondary	Induct PTA and BOG members
Setting up of two secondary day schools for both sexes in central division	4	Increase accessibility to secondary education	2 secondary schools	Identify land, mobilise stakeholders and construction of tuition facilities

Adult education department

A On-going programmes: Adult education

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Basic Literacy	Eradicate illiteracy among the adults and youth by providing them with basic communication and numeric skills	illiterate adults and out of school youths	Opening of basic literacy centers at locational level
Post Literacy	Sustain and promote multiple literacy through post literacy and continuing education programme	Basic literacy graduates	Providing opportunities for the basic literacy graduates to further their education.
Non-Formal Education (NFE)	Provide education to out of school youths.	Out of school youths who had no access to formal education or dropped out of school system before acquiring sustainable basic literacy.	Provide opportunities for further learning and training in line with the concept of life long literacy.

B New project proposals:

Adult education;

Project name	priority ranking	objectives	Targets	description of activities
Production of learner generated reading and learning materials	1	-Provide adequate learning and reading friendly materials	Adult and continuing education learners	Production and distribution of learning and reading materials
Establishing income generating	2	-Provide income earning	Adult and continuing	Formation of class

Project name	priority ranking	objectives	Targets	description of activities
income generating activities		earning opportunities to the adult literacy learners in order to reduce high drop out rate and barriers to literacy programmes e.g. poverty and other competing needs.	continuing education learners especially women	income-generating groups Funding the identified activities
Capacity building	3	Train and retain literacy teachers	Adult education teachers	Capacity building e.g. through workshops, seminars and induction courses
Publicity and advocacy campaign	4	Mounting of publicity campaigns to profile adult education programmes	Adult education programme partners Stakeholders Illiterate adults and youths	Advocacy workshops Multi-sectoral approach.

Medical services, public health & sanitation

A Ongoing programmes

Project name/location/division	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supply of drugs and medical supplies	Enhance availability of drugs and medical supplies.	All health facilities supplied.	Procurement and distribution to all health centres.
Upgrading of health facilities.	Improve health services and wider coverage.	Two centres upgraded	Upgrade Arabia and Khalalio to health centres.
Establishment of surveillance centres.	Improve data collection and reduce communicable diseases.	3 centres set up.	Provision and set up of disease surveillance centres and equipping them.

B New project proposal.

Health and nutrition

Project name Location/division.	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Timely Supply of drugs and medical supplies district wide	1	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services.	1 district hospital, 7 dispensaries.	Liaise with KEMSA to facilitate pull system of drug ordering and supply.
Strengthening of disease surveillance and reporting in all the dispensaries	2	Timely disease surveillance and response	1 district hospital, 7 dispensaries.	The district disease surveillance coordinator to

Project name Location/division.	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
				compile and submit the report to the necessary authorities.
Rolling out the new community strategy approach towards health service delivery.	3	To in co-operate the community owned resources persons in health related decisions.	District wide	Hold community dialogue days with the community owned resource persons and identify the community health priorities.

Labour and human resource development

B New project proposals

Project Name	Location/Const	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Mandera Jua Kali Sheds	Mandera East	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 120 artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Arabia Jua kali Sheds	Mandera East	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 60 artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Formation of JKA and SACCOs	Greater Mandera District	Mobilize the Artisans for easier management, assistance and Encourage savings, access to Funds	Have a new Jua Kali Ass. And a SACCO registered at every commercial Centre and	Mobilize Artisans to form JKA and SACCOs which will ease the access to credit, enable them get training and other forms of assistance
Management training for MSE associations/SACCOs officials	Greater Mandera District	Organizational Capacity building	Train 100 officials yearly district wide including study tours.	Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and SACCOs
Business/ Entrepreneurship Training	Greater Mandera District	Train Artisans on business management	Train at least 200 Artisans annually district wide	Training on basic business management, bookkeeping, costing etc.
Skill Upgrading	Greater Mandera District	Conduct regular workshops on skills improvement	Train at least 200 Artisans annually district wide including	Train artisans on the latest technologies and products in the

Project Name	Location/Const	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
			study tours	various trades.
Marketing	Greater Mandera District	Participate in trade fairs and Exhibitions	Have 20 Artisans participate in trade fairs and exhibitions annually	Choose 20 best artisan from the district to participate in local and regional Trade Fairs and exhibitions

3.5.7 Cross sector linkages

A healthy human resource is very important for development. The sector will depend on agriculture and rural development sector for production and consumption of food crops. Food security will enhance school enrolment, retention and completion rates. It will depend on physical infrastructure mainly quality road network and electricity to be able to set up training Institutions in the district. Moreover adequate security is necessary for human resource development.

Education sub-sector interacts with several other sectors in order to achieve its mandate. Education empowers the youth with relevant knowledge, skills, attitude, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability.

Incomes from Trade, Tourism and Industry will go to develop human resource sector hence raising standards of living of people. Improvement of the human resource will thereby reduce poverty and its negative effects.

During the plan period it will be vital for people to access latest technological advancements like internet which can make it possible for them to access education through distance learning.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will work with other sectors to improve lives of people affected and infected with HIV/AIDS. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will increase care given to those infected by providing them with nutritional supplements, drugs and involving the community care givers to provide home based care services. The sector will also target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication message. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly VCT centres. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector

The sector will continue to support girl child education which will in the long-run lead to Gender balance in participation of development issues in the district. On mainstreaming ICT Schools will be encouraged to start computer programmes in their teaching curriculum.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women, the sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

The sector through public health department, will work with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

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

In this era of ICT information processing, analysis, storage and retrieval needs to be computerized for efficiency. During the plan period, the service providers especially local authorities and public service, will need to use information technology to become better service providers. Conducive environment shall be created to encourage investment in this sector. More cyber cafe, mobile telephone money outlets will be set up. The mobile and telephone network coverage shall be expanded to cover over 50% of the district by the year 2012. The DIDC, will be equipped, staffed and networked with modern ICT facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development of ICT sector is expected to significantly contribute to development of the district by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information.

The DIDC has continued to play a major role in the provision of information for economic development in the district. The sector is also important in informing, educating and communicating to the community on socio economic, cultural, political social issues.

Communication services such as postal, telephone and Internet services are gaining more prominence in the district. These services help to spur economic growth in the district

because information can now easily and quickly be accessed in a cost effective manner. Presently, these services are not adequate in the district since they are mainly confined within Mandera town and demand is increasing. This sector will therefore play a very important role in expanding these services to other parts of the district during the plan period.

Project No:

Marketing

3.6.4 Stake holders and role

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide ICT policy framework in line with vision 2030 development policies.
Internet Service Providers	To provide reliable, affordable and efficient internet services.
Media	Gather process and disseminate news to the general public
Learning/ training institutions	Provide E- learning Provide technical skills necessary in this sector.

3.5.7

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agricultural
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3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Harness the power of information communication technology.	Expensive extension services	Encourage use of information communication technology
DIDC	Serve as a resource and reference centre for development information	Lack of trained personnel; Inadequate Data and reports; Lack of finance	Strengthen DIDC; Publicize the resource centre; Network with other agencies.
Information	Facilitate the efficient flow of information.	Lack of transport; Inadequate staff; Inadequate equipment.	Collect and Disseminate information; Provide logistic support.
Kenya National Library Services	Increase coverage to include the whole district	Poor reading culture; No facilitation.	Encourage setting up of community libraries in the district

Educational
Educational
culture

Inclusion
enhance
the

Durability
advertising
through

3.6

Threats
warning
annual
budget
priority
costs

3.6.6 Project and programme priorities

B New projects

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ICT centre in the District	1	Enhance information & communication in the District	One ICT centre by 2012	Construction and procurement of ICT facilities
Setting up DIDC	2	Storage and easy retrieval of information	One DIDC	Construction and equipping the centre

3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

The growth of the sector will depend largely on the availability of reliable and efficient telecommunication and electrical infrastructure. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will create enabling environment for the growth and sustainable development of this sector. The sector will also require trained personnel through Human resource Development. Actually the sector is linked to all other sectors in that they will all depend on it for information gathering, storage and retrieval.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will serve as an important avenue where other sectors will be interlinked to share information. The electronic and print media will enable passing information on HIV/AIDS, employment opportunities available, market information and other socio-economic and political related issues.

The ICT sector is also key in disseminating environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

Establishment of constituency digital villages in every division will be a powerful tool for social and economic change among the youth. Constituency digital villages will transform the ways in which youth live and work. Using internet for example, they will be able to access both domestic and international education and job opportunities on line.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector is very important in creation of a secure environment which enables all other sectors to thrive in the district. The sector also plays a critical role in economic development by promoting good governance, accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs, securing equal access to justice for all as well as respect for human rights, peace and tranquility.

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; The mission of the Sector is 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 Response to vision and mission

The sector has a responsibility of Maintaining law and order which are crucial to social and economic development. In the district, various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector have been set up. These include community peace committee initiative which aims at arbitrating on disputes among various ethnic groups. Their involvement will help build consensus and restore peace between the warring factions, this will in turn help in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services by quickly determining cases justly without delay.

3.7.3 Importance of the sector

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for socio-economic and political development. The roles include policy formulation, interpretation and implementation of projects and programmes. It also deals with matters related to security, administration of justice, local governance, financial management, coordination and development planning

3.7.4 Role of stakeholders (Governance, justice, law and order).

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	Provide security Administration and justice adjudication. Provides/mobilises community and creates public awareness.
Community	Law abiding and provides vital information on the ground. Participate in community policing and assist in construction works
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Prisons Department	Custody and rehabilitation of offenders.
Children's Department	Provide supplementary logistical support.
NGO's	Provide supplementary logistical support.

3.7.5 Sub sector, priorities, constraints and Strategies (Governance, justice, law, and order).

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial administration and internal security	Provision of security and maintenance of law and order.	Inadequate Capacity ; Inadequate logistical support	Community policing. Increase staffing
Immigration and registration of persons.	Registration of persons, births, deaths and immigrants	Inadequate funding; Inadequate supply of materials. Lack of facilities.	Increase registration coverage of births, ID's, deaths and border control.
Justice, national cohesion and constitutional affairs.	Just and cohesive society and law abiding citizens.	Corruption; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funding. Human rights violation; Ignorance. Expensive legal services.	Awareness creation on human rights. Increase personnel; Increase funding.
Children's department	To complete the office block by installing electricity and	Lack of funds; Problem of refugee children; Financial bottlenecks;	Establish the number of refugee children in Mandera; Look for

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	furnishing it; To hold workshops to sensitize parents and leaders on children rights	Lack of transport means	funds to complete the office block
Probation	Rehabilitation of drug addicts and offenders; Construct probation rehabilitation training centre in Mandera town	Inadequate funds Insecurity.	Guidance, Counselling and starting income generating activities. Encourage people to surrender illegal arms

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

Provincial administration and internal security.

B New project proposals.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Communication Sets District Wide	1	Improve security and easy communication	Cover at least 5 divisions.	Installation of radio sets in all divisional; headquarters.
Training of Provincial Administrators District Wide	2	Equip them with necessary skills desirable for changing environment	37 chiefs, 53 Assistant chiefs and 10 Dos	Training of District officers, chiefs and assistant chiefs.
Construct staff houses District Wide	3	Creating adequate and modern houses for officers	7 divisions covered	Construction for houses for AP's and Kenya Police
Construct DO's office Fino Division.	4	Improve office operation for the DO's	1 offices build	Construct DO's office

B. Office Of the Vice President and Home Affairs|

A Ongoing projects

Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Building R/Store	To have R/Store	R/Store	For Storage
Counselling of prisoners	Rehabilitation	90%	Coming together for discussion

Prisons new

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Building staff houses	1	To have houses	40 new houses	For accommodation of staff and families
Fencing prison premises	2	For security	To be fenced	Standard fence

Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intervention for the fight against drugs and substance abuse and HIV/ AIDS among the youth in the districts	To have disciplined drug-a free society and reduce vulnerability to opportunistic diseases	All the youth in Mandera East..	Training of 120 TOT's Hold workshops on the sensitization on drugs and HIV/AIDS Organize sporting activities
Renovation and equipping of district probation offices in order to offer a conducive working environment	Be effective and efficient in quick production and present reports in less than a week	Two more rooms plus office equipment i.e. electricity	Construction/renovation of existing and new offices
Construction of probation rehabilitation of training centres in Mandera town	To have a home-based centre	One rehabilitation Centre in the district	Construction of the centre

B New Project Proposals:

Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social investigation and Enquiries District wide	1	To conduct after care of the young offenders long term prisoners	All cases heard	Conduct court inquiries and produce reports
Counselling and Guidance District wide	2	To integrate offenders in society	All cases heard	To counsel and guide probationers and after supervise them

3.7.7 Cross sector linkages

The efficient performance of all the other sectors will be required to provide the required resources for development of this sector. The sector through Provincial administration plays a coordinating role to other sectors. The Human Resource Development through education sub-sector will support the sector by providing for training needs through various training institutions within the district and outside. The sector will be supported by Agriculture and Rural development through production of crops and livestock to provide the required revenue. The sector requires good roads network to perform its coordinating role of the sectors. Moreover the ICT will support it by providing and disseminating information to the public in the district.

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting Issues

The effects of HIV/AIDS permeate through all the sectors of the economy. HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but also an obstacle to development. The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behaviour change

communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected people etc.

The Government, through provincial administration has mandated the institutionalization of HIV/AIDS control units in all ministries' departments. However, effective functioning of these units requires full support and facilitation in terms of equipping them with necessary physical and human resources and efficient coordination.

The sector through provincial administration will coordinate all other sectors concerned with development to reduce food insecurity and poverty. They will provide conducive environment thus reducing insecurity.

3.8 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 Response to sector Vision and Mission

The district lies in a disaster prone area. The disasters range from droughts, floods, wildlife menace to human and livestock epidemics. They affect different members of the society differently and hence the need to have special programmes to mitigate them. The most important programme is the arid lands resource management programme. Through District Disaster Management Committee, programmes are identified for funding through district steering group (DSG). Other programmes include:- Ministry of youth and sports; Gender and Children affairs and the department of Adult Education. During the plan period the district focus on women and youth empowerment. Efforts will be put in place to enhance the women and youth capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process by initiating and development of community based development programmes. Women and Youth Enterprise Funds will come in handy to boost these efforts. There will be Special grants and programmes by ALRMP II targeting various focal groups within the community with an aim of enhancing food security in the district and enable the communities to look beyond relief food as survival mechanism to sustainable development.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district will strive to cater for special needs groups who include women and youth by putting in place strategies to enhance their capacity to be self sufficient. These will include initiating community based development programmes. The groups will greatly benefit from Youth and Women Enterprise Funds. In addition Special grants and

programmes by ALRMP II targeting various vulnerable groups within the community are in place in the district.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector ensures that measures are in place to mitigate against the effects of natural calamities and emergencies. The ALRMP II through various initiatives like focal group programmes, drought early warning system, monthly report bulletins and mainstreaming of Drought Cycle Management (DCM) into the district development agenda will all help to enhance food security and reduce vulnerability of communities.

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Gender and social services	Mobilization and encouragement of self help groups formation and registration which participate in development of their own felt needs.
Youth Affairs	Disburse youth fund Design and implement appropriate youth business programmes Initiate youth employment campaigns To improve the quality of lives of youth through capacity building programmes To promote social responsibilities among youths Increase youth participation in civil and community services Empower youths to participate in all structures of decision making
Adult Education	To eradicate illiteracy and promote life long learning among adults and out of school youths to enable them to make informed decisions, become self reliant and improve their livelihood.
Arid Lands	Mitigation measures during disasters and catastrophes
Gender and Social services	Registering youth groups and organize games tournament

3.8.5 Sub sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies (Special Programmes).

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and employment	Funding youths to start micro enterprises	Funds available not enough to fund all the youth groups	To fund the most viable groups To have the money for the fund increased
Adult Education	Opening of more literacy centres; Conduct advocacy campaigns; Open more community learning resource centres; Provide adequate teaching and learning materials.	Inadequate literacy teachers; Lack of adequate teaching resources; Lack of political good will; Lack of communal physical facilities Poverty and other competing basic needs.	Teacher to man more than one learning centre; Create centre income generating activities; Conduct advocacy campaigns during other sector barazas; Rally the support of politicians to talk about adult and continuing education; Raise proposals for funding Venture into innovative approaches for material production such as learner generated materials
Arid lands	Mitigation measures	Inadequate funds	Establish emergency kit.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	during disasters and catastrophes		
Children's Department	To complete the office block by installing electricity and furnishing it - Visiting and organizing workshops to all the three districts to sensitize parents and leaders on children rights	- Lack of funds - Problem of refugee children. - Financial bottlenecks - Lack of transport means	-Establish the number of refugee children in Mandera - Look for funds to complete the office block Look for partners to assist in funding

3.8.6 Gender and children

A Ongoing projects Social services

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Formation of self help groups District wide	To empower the communities improve their entrepreneurship	Have self reliant community.	Forming groups.
Registration of physically challenged people District wide	To know their number so that services can be delivered according to their needs	All the disabled registered.	Registering the disabled.
Counselling and guidance services rendered to disadvantaged groups	To alleviate their distress through guiding them of acquisition of resources.	All disadvantaged Counseled.	Counselling.

Project name	Objective	Targets	Description of activity
Workshop on FGM and Early marriages	Sensitize the youth on dangers of FGM and Early marriages	Youths	Mass awareness
Completion of office block.	Office space.	Complete the office block. Electricity. Furnishing.	Construction and procurement.
Gender mainstreaming in development activities	To sensitize groups forums on gender mainstreaming in development	5 groups sensitized	Create awareness
Women Enterprise fund Management	To empower women	All women to access the funds	Creation of awareness.

B New projects: Gender and children

Project name/ location/ Division.	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Children rescue centre	1	Rehabilitate street children.	All street children/ families	Construction and rehabilitation.

3.8.7 Youth Affairs and Sports

B New projects

Project name Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Acquiring of Land and Building of Office space	1	To acquired and build an office space to accommodate staff	1 Office building	Tendering and procurement.
Acquiring land and building of Youth Resource Centre	2	To acquired and build a resource centre whole youths can acquire ICT skills	1 Resource centre in Mandera town	Construction a big computer room and equipping it with computers connect internet and have a computer specialist to train youths.
Workshops to train Youth on Entrepreneurship skills	3	To provide and equip youth entrepreneurs with the necessary skills to start and run their micro-enterprises	Youths in the whole District	Conduct workshops to train Youth on Entrepreneurship skills required in starting and run micro-enterprises.
Equipping Polytechnic	4	To provide more facilities and provision of equipment for the existing polytechnic	Mandera Polytechnic	To equip the polytechnic with computers, sewing machines and others tools for learning other courses.
Peace and Conflict Resolution	5	To equip the youths with importance of keeping peace	Youths in the District	To conduct peace workshop with all stakeholders in peace initiatives in the district.
HIV / AIDS awareness	6	Equip youths with information about HIV / AIDS	Youths in the District	To conduct workshop in collaboration with MOH to sensitize youth on HIV/AIDS and need to visit VCT.
Drugs and substances abuse awareness.	7	To discourage youth on drugs and substance abuse	Youths in the District	To conduct workshop in collaboration with MOH, security enforcers, probation department and concerned civil societies to sensitize youth on dangers of drugs and substance abuse.

3.8.8 Cross sector linkages:

The sector through Gender and Social Services department mobilizes communities to implement projects by registration of self help groups, youth groups, CBOs and women

groups. Empowerment of the community involves capacity building of which literacy and continuing education plays a crucial role. Special programmes sub-sector through its various programmes collaborates with other sub-sectors in disaster risk reduction and management. It's linked with the provincial administration and internal security, water, health, roads and public works. Youth Affairs is linked with gender, culture and social services in mobilization, registration and capacity building of youth groups in the district. The future of any development activities lies on the hands of the youths. The District lags behind in terms of manpower and human resource development. The acquisition of land, education on drug abuse and the need for peace are paramount in this District, and therefore ICT, health, education, electric power, Youth Enterprise Fund and wildlife sectors should be put in place for the youths to realize the set targets. Empowering the youth is empowering the nation, and thus much emphasis is needed in this sub-sector at whatever cost.

3.8.9 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Most of the interventions by the sector target national disasters such as floods, drought and HIV and AIDS. Through ALRMP II programmes, occurrence of some of the aforementioned disasters will be mitigated.

Through cultural centres, youth empowerment centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged 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 revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the youth who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skills to make them productive. Secondary schools will be urged to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school.

In collaboration with other stakeholders, the sector will engage in initiatives to address specific needs and vulnerability of children through OVC-CT programme. This will endeavour to mitigate the OVC from the impact of HIV/AIDS menace. The state has a duty to provide access to protection and basic services, including legal aid and alternative care mechanisms to children within a human rights framework. Child protection is a law and order reform issue, which requires the concerted efforts by all stakeholders

CHAPTER FOUR

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter stipulates how sectoral projects and programmes will be implemented during the plan period. It provides an institutional frame work which will guide implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various development projects and programmes.

Implementation of previous plans has not been very successful mainly due to weak database. There wasn't adequate information and necessary data to evaluate performance of DDPs. The database will be improved to provide accurate information for purposes of ensuring that plan implementation is on schedule. An effective monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place to ensure projects are making progress, identify deviations from original plan, measure effectiveness of management through assessment of discipline, transparency and accountability and provide a basis for communicating results to stakeholders

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT.

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken at the right time and in the most efficient and cost effective way. This will be done by involving all stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation and set up a quality feed back mechanism. As in the previous plan, Monitoring and evaluation will be done at community, divisional and district levels.

At the community level community project management committees will be set up. Here the committees will be involved in the daily monitoring for all projects in their jurisdiction. The committee will be elected by the community with the aim of mobilization of resources at the grassroots level. They will be responsible for preparing project reports covering management, finance, implementation, constraints and recommendations which will be used to improve on community action plans (CAPs) and propose further guidelines.

At the divisional level the monitoring and evaluation team will monitor the divisional activities. The team will be composed of government departments, NGOs, and CBOs operating in the division and representatives of the community. The committee will forward their recommendations to the district for action.

At the district level, Monitoring and Evaluation will be done by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC). The DMEC will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the plan, major NGOs and will be coordinated at the district planning unit (DPU). The committee will monitor, evaluate and make quarterly returns to the DDC for authentication. The report will then be fed into the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

It is recommended that a strong communication network be set up for the various committees to share information and enhance ownership among stakeholders. The district monitoring and evaluation committee (DMEC) will improve and manage DIDC by periodically updating its information database. It will make an inventory of projects which will include quantifiable targets to be achieved during the plan period.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

(2008-2012)

Implementation of the plan will depend on clarity of measures, adequacy and proper allocation of resources and responsibilities and effective coordination. The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix comprising project name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agency, source of funds and stakeholders responsibilities as presented below will assist in the assessment of programmes and projects implementation during the plan period.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

A: Agriculture

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme.(NAL EP) Central and Khalalio	18M	2008-2012	Focal areas covered. FADC committee members CIGs formed	NALEP Quarterly reports. Committee members	DAO/DL PO	Donors	Community mobilization
Purchase assorted tools and seeds under ALRMP II(District wide)	10M	2008-2012	MT of seeds, No of tools distributed, No of beneficiaries	Tender minutes, Delivery notes, Beneficiary register	DAO	MoA	Provide funds, Identify beneficiaries
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) Component 1, 2 and 3 District wide	10M	2008-2011	No of beneficiary community groups. No of Private sector organizations funded. No of schools included in the school feeding programme	MoA. Reports Beneficiary register	DAO	MoA	Provide funds.
Water Harvesting for crop production	5M	2008-2012	No of water pans excavated.	MoA reports Beneficiary	DAO Water department	MoA	Identify beneficiaries

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
(District wide)			Area of land under high value crop	y registers	t.		
Establish agro processing industry in Central	1.5M	2008-2010	No of tomato processors, No of mango processors No of beneficiaries	Delivery notes, Beneficiary register.	DAO	MoA	Provide funds, Identify beneficiaries
Orphan seed bulking Fino, Warankara and Lafey divisions	2.5M	2008-2012	MT of seeds distributed. No of contract farmers	MoA reports. Beneficiary register	DAO	MoA	Community mobilization

B. Livestock Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
ALLPRO-District wide	20M	2008-2012	No of community groups /individuals that have received funding for their food security initiative.	MoLD reports; Visit reports; Training reports;	MoLD NGOs	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds and other logistical support. Cost share on the project cost.
Build capacity for livestock associations Under ALRMP II District wide	3M	2008-2010	No of people trained.	Payment vouchers; Field reports; Training reports	DLPO DVO DSDO	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds Identify participants
Surveillance and control of animal diseases District wide	2m	2008-2012	No of animals treated/vaccinated	Beneficiary registers; DVO reports	DVO	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds Provide animals for vaccination.
Fodder production and conservation	5m	2008-2010	MT of fodder seeds produced; MT of fodder harvested; Bales of hay made	MoLD reports Visit-reports Beneficiary list.	DLPO	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds Identify beneficiaries.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Animal health capacity building District wide	1m	2008-2010	No of CAHWs trained.	Training reports	DVO,DLPO	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds Identify CAHWs
Construct slaughter houses in Lafey under LATF	1.5m	2009-2010	No. of slaughterhouses Constructed.	Contract documents; Tender minutes; Site inspection Reports	MCC (Local authority)	GOK. NGO's	Provide funds Provide locally available materials

C. Cooperative development

Project name	Cost estimates	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholders
Cooperative education and training	0.8m	2010	Number of people trained	Training reports Annual reports.	MoCDs	Contribution from members shares, GOK.	Identify participants
Livestock cooperatives revamping and capacity building	0.5m	2011	Number of livestock revived	Performance reports, training reports	MoCDs & MoDLPO	MoL	Identify the cooperative members
Set up a woman SACCO within the districts	0.2M	2009	Registration certificates Number of members registered	Registration certificates, reports	MoDCs & DSDO	GOK	Identify willing members
Revitalise dormant cooperatives	0.3m	2009	Number of revived cooperatives	Field writing periodic reports	MoDCs	MoCDs	Funding identify dormant cooperatives

D. Metrological department.

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Four wheel drive vehicle	3.2 m	2010	1 vehicle available. Employed driver.	Log book. Work ticket. Correspondences. Personnel.	GOK	GOK	Provide funds, technical skills and personnel.
Under ground water tank at the head office	6 m	2009	One underground Water tank In place.	Tender documents Reports	GOK	GOK	Provide funds, technical skills and personnel.
Wind system	1m	Up to 2012	One wind system installed Wind Number of measuring instruments	Tender documents Installation	GOK	GOK	Provide funds, technical skills and personnel.
Rain gauges and measuring jars.	.8m	Up to 2012	Millimetres of rainfall availability of rain gauge		GOK	GOK	Provide funds, technical skills and personnel.
Computers and networking	.5m	Up to 2012	4 computers and accessories		GOK	GOK	Provide funds, technical skills and personnel.

E: FOREST.

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Forest awareness and management	1	2008-2012.	No of Seminars ; No of Communities Trained	Seminars and workshops Reports.	GoK and NGOs	GoK and NGOs	Identify Participants; Provide funds; Identify training venues
Setting up demonstration plot at Central Division.	2	2008-2012	No of seedlings provided; No of Demonstrations held.	Field Reports.	GoK and NGOs	GoK and NGOs	Provide Seeds; Provide Funds
Establish irrigated Acacia Senegal Plantations	3	To commercialize Gum Arabica	No Plantations Established; No of beneficiaries	Field reports; Production reports; Sales	GOK: NGOs and community	GOK: NGOs ; Donors	Provide funds; Provide Irrigation Equipments;

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
				records			Provide seeds; identify Plantation sites

4.2.2 Trade Tourism and Industry

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Mon Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction and rehabilitation of juakali sheds	10M	2008-2012	No of Juakali sheds constructed	Field visits; Site reports;	Town Council; Min of Trade, Tourism and Industry	GOK; Town Council ; Donors	Provide Land; Funds and Technical support
Extension Services	2M	2009-2012	No of Trips Made; No of Traders Visited	Field visits; ME reports; Monthly reports.	DTDO	GOK	Provide Funds and Technical support.
Construction of Office Block	5M	2008-2012	Office Block constructed	Tender Minutes; Contract Agreement ; Site visits; annual Reports	DTDO; DDO; DWO.	GOK	Solicit for Funds; Provide Land
Establish Tanning Processing Industry	To be determined	2009-2012	Plant constructed	BOQs; Contract Agreement ; Site Meetings Reports	DLPO; Town Council; DDO; DWO	GOK; NGOs; Donors	Provide Land; Funds; Solicit for potential investors

4.2.3 Physical infrastructure

A. Roads

Project name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholders
URA2 Farey – Arasa	12m	1	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF,	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.

Project name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholders
						CDF	
URA3 Gadudia – Libehia	12m	2	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel: Technical skills.
URA4 Qombiso – Hareri	6m	3	6 kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB1 MDR- Koromi MKT	10m	4	12kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB2 Arabia- Ota	13m	5	14 kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB3 Hareri- Hosle	16m	6	17kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB4 Fino- Damasa	28m	7	25kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB5 Lafey- Kambo	5m	8	8kms	Gravelling, bush	MoR	Kenya Roads	Financing. Personnel.

Project name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholders
				clearing, grading widening		Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Technical skills.
URB6 Arabia- Desiki	21m	9	27kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB7 Lafey- Desiki	15m	10	18kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB8 Lafakole- Duse	12m	11	2.5kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB9 MDR- BP1	2m	12	6kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB10 MDR- Ethiopia border	1.5m	13	5kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
B11 Komoro Liban- Damasa	4.5m	14	7kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.

Project name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholders
						fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	
URB12 Hosle-Somalia Border	12m	15	15kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URB13 Fino-Kambu	18m	16	23kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.
URF Kambo-Hota	13m	17	17kms	Gravelling, bush clearing, grading widening	MoR	Kenya Roads Board fuel levy fund, LATF, CRF, CDF	Financing. Personnel. Technical skills.

4.2.4 Water sector -IRRIGATION

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder.
Neboi Irrigation Group	1,985,000	2008- 2009	pump house and irrigation infrastructures constructed, pump set purchased.	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	DIO , DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate , farmers organizations and support services

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder.
Burabor Irrigation Group	1,985,000	2008-2009	Pump house and irrigation infrastructures constructed, pump set purchased..	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	DIO , DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate , farmers organizations and support services
Jirma Irrigation group	1,985,000	2008-2009	Pump house and irrigation infrastructures constructed, pump set purchased..	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	DIO , DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate , farmers organizations and support services
Aressa Irrigation Scheme	1,300,000	2008-2009	1 pump set purchased	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	DIO , ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate , farmers organizations and support services
Fiqo Irrigation group.	2,300,000	2008-2009	1 pump set purchased , 1.0 km main canal lined	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	ALRMP, DIO,	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate , farmers organizations and support services
Farmers tour district wide.		2008-2009	Visit and tour achieved	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes ,	DIO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds and support services

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder.
Harere Irrigation scheme	740,000	2008-2009	Lined Canal constructed	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate	DIO, DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate, farmers organizations and support services
Holwathag farmers	740,000	2008-2009	Lined Canal constructed	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate	DIO, DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate, farmers organizations and support services
Flood Control. Fiqo and Burabor	8,485,000	2008-2009	1 km flood control structure constructed at Fiqo and Burabor.	Contract documents, reports, delivery notes, minutes, Group registration certificate.	DIO, DAO, DSDO ALRMP	GOK and Donors	Provide funds, Extension service, farmers registration certificate, farmers organizations and support services

B: WATER DEPARTMENT

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Drilling and Equipping of boreholes	150M	2009-2012	No of boreholes Drilled and equipped	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	DWO	GOK; Donors; NGOs	Provide funds and Technical Support;
Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Mandera WS	10M	2009-2010	No of rehabilitation works done	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	DWO	GOK; Donors; NGOs	Provide funds and Technical Support;
De-silting of water pans	15M	2009-2010	No of Pans desilted	BOQs; Site meeting	DWO	GOK; Donors;	Provide funds and Technical

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
				reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports		NGOs	Support;
Construction of water supplies	100M	2009-2012	No of water supplies started	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	DWO	GOK; Donors; NGOs	Provide funds and Technical Support;
Upgrading of water supplies	100M	2009-2010	No of water supplies upgraded	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	DWO	GOK; Donors; NGOs
Rehabilitaion of water supplies	10M	2009-2010	No of water supplies rehabilitated	Site reports; BOQs; Beneficiary registers;	BOQs; Site meeting reports; Inspection reports; DSG Reports	DWO	GOK; Donors; NGOs

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

A. EDUCATION

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Build more classrooms both in primary and secondary schools.		5yrs	Classrooms built in 30 primary and 5 secondary schools.	Tender documents, reports, designs and plans, minutes	CDF, School committees, government, NGO's, CBO's and other partners.	GOK through devolved funds, community, NGO's and Donors.	Finances. Labour.
Set up 2 day secondary schools for both sexes	24m	5 yrs	2 Schools built.	Minutes, tender documents, designs and plans, reports	CDF, Local authorities, NGO's, CBO's, other partners, GOK.	GOK through devolved funds, community, NGO's and Donors	Finances. Labour. Monitoring. Reporting.
Induction/ in service/ capacity building	2.5m	5yrs	No. of people trained. In 30 primary & 5 secondary	Minutes, reports.	GOK, NGO's, CBO's, FBO's and other partners	GOK through devolved funds, community, NGO's and	Finances. Personnel. Materials.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
			schools.			Donors	
ICT	10m	5 yrs	-Computer Labs Established -No of teachers trained -No of students enrolled	-Reports -Inspection reports	GOK	GOK through devolved funds, community, NGO's and Donors	Construction of buildings

B: Adult education

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of stakeholder
Production of learner generated reading and learning materials	200,000	2009-2012	No of flash card produced; No of poster produced; Pamphlets.	Reports	DAEO	NGOs	Financial support: Technical support
Establishing income generating activities	600,00	2009-2012	No of ABC classes Supported	Reports	DAEO; MIN of Education	Community; GOK	Financial support: Technical support
Capacity building	338,000	2009-2012	No of Teachers trained	Training reports; Annual reports	DAEO; MIN of Education	GOK	Financial support: Technical support
Publicity and advocacy campaign	500,00	2009-2012	No of Workshops held	REports	DAEO; MIN of Education	GOK	Financial support: Technical support

C: Health

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Supply of drugs and medical supplies-District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of drug kits procured and received.	Delivery notes	MOH	MOH	GOK and Donors Funding
Upgrading of Health facilities	To be determined	2008-2012	Centres upgraded to health centre status.	MOH reports	MOH	MOH	GOK and Donors Funding
Strengthening of disease surveillance and	IM	2008-2012	IDSR reports	DDSC	MOH	MOH	GOK and Donors Funding/WHO

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
reporting in all the dispensaries							
Rolling out the new community strategy approach towards health service delivery.	2 M	2008-2012	No. of community Dialogue days held	DPHO	MOH	MOH	GOK and Donors Funding

C: Labour and Human resource development.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake Holder
Mandera Jua Kali Sheds	60,000,000	5 Years	120 sheds/work shops	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK and stake holders	Supplementing funding, Supervision
Arabia Jua kali Sheds	30,000,000	5 Years	60 Sheds / Workshops	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK and stake holders	Supplementing funding, Supervision
Formation of Jua Kali Associations and SACCOs	200,000 Annually	On Going	At least one new JKA and SACCO in every commercial centre annually	DDC, Dept reports	AGs Office and Min of Labour, Min of Co-operative development.	GOK and stake holders	Facilitation and Registration
Management training for MSE associations/ SACCOs officials	250,000	On Going	Train 100 Yearly	DDC, , Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK and stake holders	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programmes
Business/ Entrepreneurship Training	1,000,000	On going	Train 200 Yearly	DDC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK and stake holders	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programmes
Skill Upgrading	1,000,000	On going	Train 200 yearly	DDC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK and stake holders	Supplementing funding, training and exchange program
Marketing	300,000	On Going	Assist 20 Participate	DDC, Dept	GOK and Stake	GOK and	Supplementing funding, Exposure,

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake Holder
			in Trade fairs and exhibitions	reports	Holders	stake holders	training

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
ICT centre in the District.	10m	5 yrs	1 centre operational	Reports, tender documents, minutes, designs and plans.	-ministry of information and communication.	Government of Kenya	--Provide funds. Technical capacity.
Set up a DIDC.	5M	5 yrs	Modern DIDC operational.	-Tender documents, minutes, designs and plans reports.	-DDO	Government Of Kenya.	-Provide Finances. Provide Personnel.

4.2.7 Provincial administration and internal security.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Communication Sets Installation	50M	2009-2010	No of sets installed	Delivery notes; Inventory register;	OCPD	GOK	Provide funds and logistical support
Training of Provincial Administrators	10M	2002-2010	No of personnel trained	Training reports; Expenditure returns	OOP	GOK	Provide facilitators; training manual and funds.
Staff houses Construction	13.85M	2009-2012	No of houses constructed	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.
Dos Office construction.	5.272M	2009-2012	No of offices constructed	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.
Refurbishment of staff houses	2M	2009-2012	No of houses refurbished	Tender minutes; Site	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
				inspection reports; Audit reports			Provide design and technical expertise.
Staff houses Construction- APs camps	8M	2009-2012	No of camps established	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.
AP office Construction	1.8M	2009-2012	No of offices constructed	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.

3: Probation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Social investigation and Enquiries	2M	2009-2012	No of Cases heard	Case reports;; Annual reports	Probation Office	GOK	Financial support; Technical support
Counseling and Guidance	500,00	2012	No of Probationers	Case reports;; Annual reports	Probation Office	GOK	Financial support; Technical support

C: Prisons

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Building staff Houses- Blocks	20M	2009-2010	No of Blocks constructed	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.
Fencing Prision premises	10 M	2009-2010	No Metres erected	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; provide land; Provide design and technical expertise.
Sewerage System	5M	2009-2010	Systems put in place	Tender minutes; Site inspection reports; Audit reports	OOP; DWO	GOK	Provide funds; land; Provide design and technical expertise.

4.2.8 Special Programmes

A. Youth Affairs and Sports:

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Acquiring of Land and Building of Office space	700,000	1year	Size and offices built	Tender documents MOW reports	MOYA MOW DYO	GOK, Donor agencies	Providing funds and monitoring
Acquiring land and building of Youth Resource Centre	1million	4years	Size and offices built	Tender documents MOW reports	MOYA DYO	GOK, Donor agencies	Providing funds and monitoring
Workshops to train Youth on Entrepreneurship skills	300,000	2years	Number of youths trained	Training reports	MOYA	GOK, Donor agencies	Provide funds
Equipping Mandera Polytechnic	1million	3years	Well equipped	Delivery notes	MOYA DYO Polytechnic management committee	GOK, Donor agencies	Funding and taking care of the equipment
HIV / AIDS awareness	2million	5 years	Openness on HIV issues	Training reports	MoYA MoH	GOK, Donor agencies	Provision of funds and personnel
Workshop on Drug and substance abuse	2million	5 years	Number of youths trained	Training reports	MoYA	GOK, Donor agencies	Funds and technical skills.
Workshop on Peace	300,000	1year		Attendance lists	DYO YO	GOK, Donor agencies	Mobilize the youths

B. Gender and children

Project Name	Cost(Ksh)	Time frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholder
Street Children Rescue Centre	6M	2 Yrs	No. of centres operating	Reports, tender documents, Designs and plans, Personnel, minutes	Gender and Children ministry. Local authorities.	Provide finance
Completion of office blocks and its furnishing	500,000	6 months	Operational of the office		Gender and children ministry.	- finance -labour

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

Sub-Sector	2008 Present situation	2010 Mid -Term	2012 End of Plan period
Agriculture			
Irrigated Land area (Ha)	2,110	4,000	5,000
Food crop production area (Ha)	2971	6,000	8,000

Sub-Sector	2008 Present situation	2010 Mid -Term	2012 End of Plan period
Livestock production			
Milk production Kg	5,657,000	7,650,000	9,000,000
Egg production	15,600	18,000	21,000
Physical Infrastructure			
Gravelled roads (kms)	215	320	700
Rural access roads	650	400	300
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	67.4	60	55
Immunization Coverage	75	85	90
Doctor /Patient Ratio	1:34,000	1:32,000	1:30
HIV/AIDS incidence	2	1.5	1
Education			
Primary School Enrolment	19,538	25,000	30,000
Primary School Dropout Rates %	15	10	8
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:65	1:55	1:40
Secondary School Enrolment	2,012	2,500	3,000
Secondary School Dropout Rates %	5	3.6	3.0
Teacher /Pupil Ratio	1:50	1:40	1:30
District literacy level %	7.2	15	30
Poverty levels	86.3	75	60
Water /sanitation			
No. of household with access to piped water	4,000	4,500	5,500
Number of Boreholes	15	25	50
Energy			
No of h/hs with electricity connections	1,120	2,000	3,000
Number of trading centres with electricity connections	1	2	5
Energy			
Households kerosene/gas (cooking) %	0	3	5
Households using solar power %	15	20	40

