



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**KAJIADO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**

**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP-EU	African Caribbean Pacific – European Union
ADRA	Adventists Development Relief Agency
AEOs	Assistant Education Officers
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
AP	Administration Police
ARIDSAK	Agro Forestry for Integrated Development in the Semi Arid Areas of Kenya
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Committee Control
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro - Pneumonia
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DACCO	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCAC	District Children Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFO	District Forest Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLPO	District Livestock Production Office
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DRB	District Roads Board
DRC	District Roads Committee
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWE	District Water Engineer
EAC	East African Community
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
ICDC	Industrial Commercial Development Corporation
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IEC	Information Education Communication -
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute

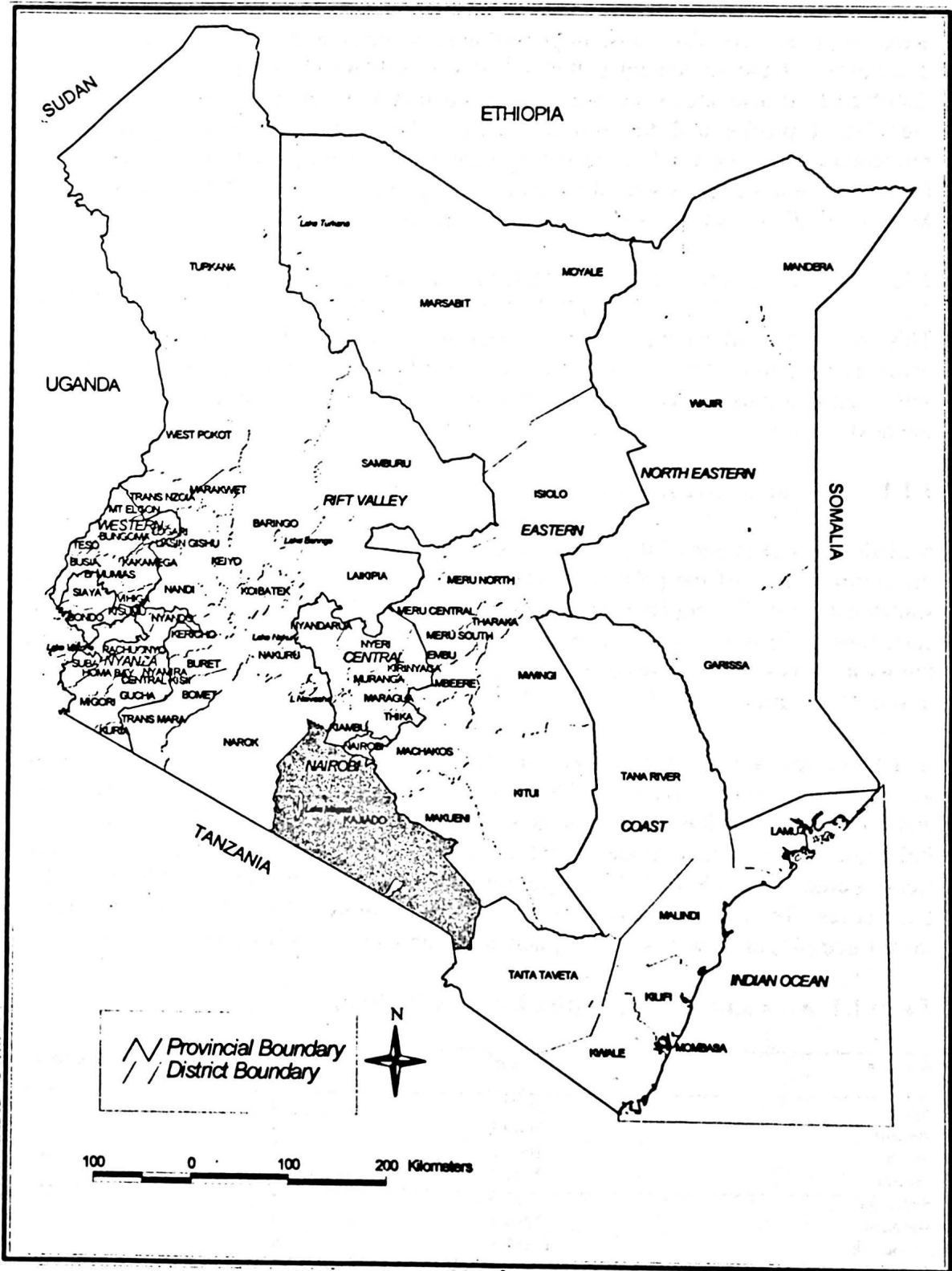
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KMQ	Kenya Marble Quarries
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
L/R 110	Land Rover Series 110 TDI
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M. Centre	Market Centres
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDTI	Multi-Purpose Development Training Institute
MOA&RD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPs	Members of Parliament
MRTC	Maasai Rural Training Centre
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NWC&PC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OCC	Olkejuado County Council
PADEP	Pastoralists Development Education Programme
PHO	Public Health Officer
PHT	Public Health Technician
PLWAs	People Living With AIDS
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Road
RHF	Rural Health Facility
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SADC	Southern African Development Commission
SARDEP	Semi Arid Rural Development Programme
SRM	Senior Resident Magistrate
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis Bacillus
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TLU	Total Livestock per Unit
U5MR	Under Five-Mortality Rate
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
VHCs	Village Health Committees
WEEC	Women Economic Empowerment Consortium
WTO	World Trade Organization

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KAJIADO IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background description of Kajiado District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It further gives a description of the settlement patterns that shows how the population of the district is distributed. It also shows sectoral data in a detailed fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and the resource base. This chapter therefore gives important reference data to be used in designing strategies and projects and programmes whose focus will be in harmony with the theme of the plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1. ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, or introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other information critical to the overall development strategy for the next 7 years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kajiado District is one of the 18 districts within the Rift Valley Province. It is located at the southern part of the province. The district borders the Republic of Tanzania to the southwest, Taita-Taveta District to the southeast, Machakos and Makueni Districts to the east, Nairobi Province to the northeast, Kiambu District to the north and Narok District to the west. It is situated between longitudes 36° 5' and 37° 5' east and between latitudes 1° 0' and 3°0' south.

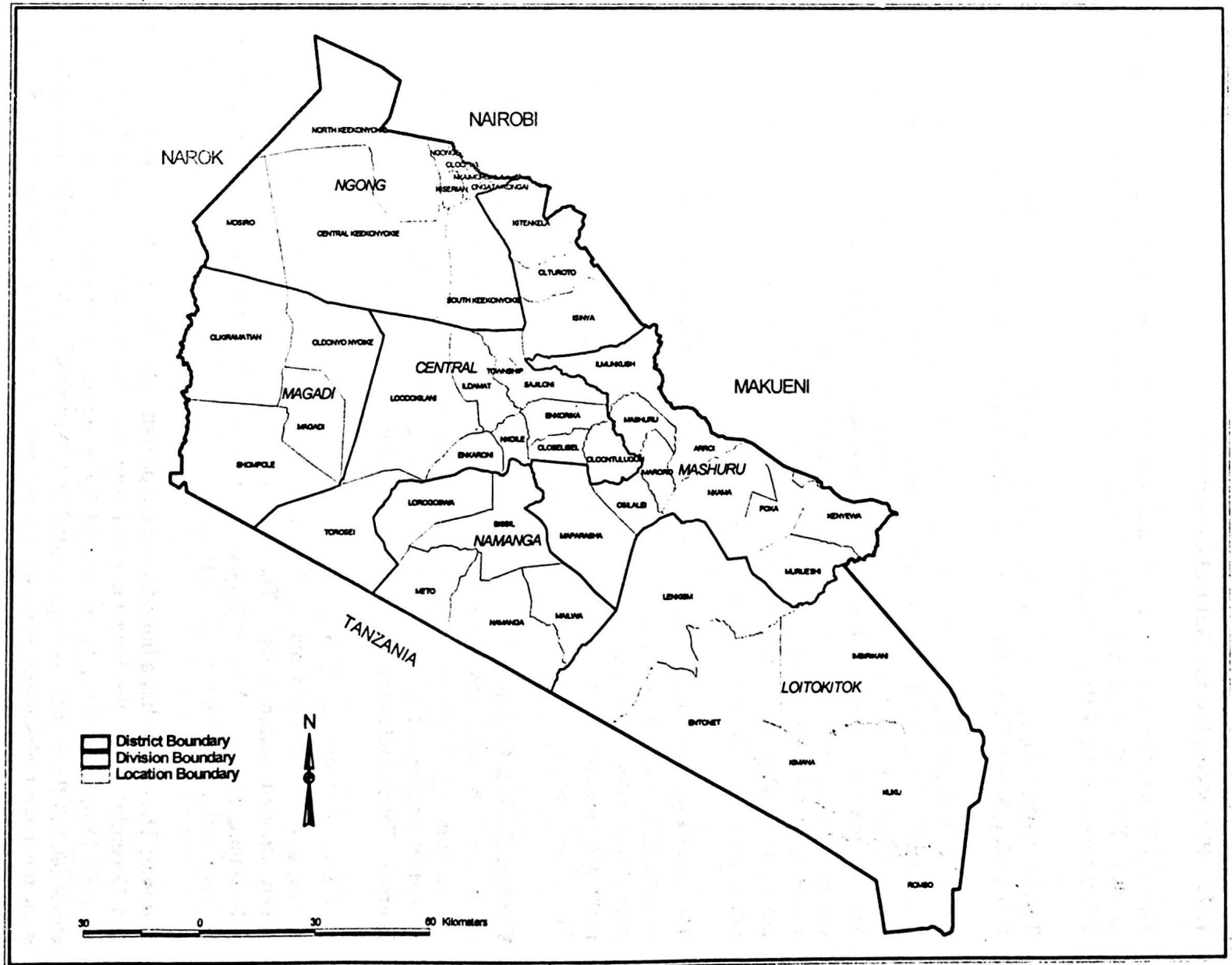
It covers an area approximated at 21,902.9 km², which is divided into seven administrative divisions namely; Ngong, Magadi, Isinya, Central, Namanga, Mashuru and Loitokitok. It has 47 locations and 120 sub-locations as indicated in Table 1.1. Politically the district is divided into three constituencies namely; Kajiado North, Kajiado Central and Kajiado South. These political units do not coincide with the administrative boundaries. The district has two local authorities namely Olkejuado County Council with forty-three (43) civic wards and Kajiado Town council with six (6) civic wards.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area km ²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Ngong	3698.1	10	29
Magadi	2640.3	4	13
Isinya	1066.3	3	7
Central	2909.7	10	27
Namanga	2238.0	5	11
Mashuru	2994.2	9	17
Loitokitok	6,356.3	6	16
Total	21,902.9	47	120

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kajiado, 2001

KAJIADO DISTRICT; Administrative Boundaries



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Plains and occasional volcanic hills and valleys are the main physical features in the district. The land varies in altitude from about 500 meters around Lake Magadi to about 2,500 meters in the Ngong Hills area.

Topography: Topographically, the district is divided into four different areas namely: Rift Valley, Kapiti Plains, Central Broken Ground and the Amboseli Plains.

The Rift Valley: This is a low depression on the western side of the district running from north to south. It is made up of steep faults giving rise to plateau, scarps and structural plains. The depression has important features such as Mount Suswa, Lake Magadi and Lake Natron. Both lakes have substantial deposits of soda ash, although commercial exploitation takes place only at Lake Magadi. On the far western Nguruman Escarpment there are three main rivers namely, Oloibortoto, Entasopia and Sampu, which are significant in irrigation of horticultural crops in the Nguruman area. The altitude range is 600-1740m above sea level.

The Athi Kapiti Plains: These plains consist mainly of gently undulating slopes, which become rolling and hilly towards the Ngong Hills. The hills are the catchment areas for Athi River, which is fed by the permanent Mbagathi and Kiserian tributaries. These rivers are important sources of water for livestock, domestic use and small-scale farming. The altitude range is 1580 – 2460m above mean sea level.

Central Broken Ground: This area comprises a 20-70 kilometres wide stretch from the northeastern boarder across the district to the southwest. There is permanent water source draining in the area. Criss-crossing the area are also dry riverbeds, which are important sources of sand for the building and construction industry in Kajiado and Nairobi. The altitude ranges from 1220 to 2073m above sea level.

The Amboseli Plains: The plains are characterized by flat to gently undulating and rolling slopes with deep reddish brown clay, loams and flat sedimentary plains with poorly drained cotton soils. The area surrounds Lake Amboseli and borders the Kilimanjaro slopes. Amboseli National Park is within this basin. Altitude ranges between 850m to 1340m above sea level.

Climate: The district has a bimodal rainfall pattern. The short rains fall between October and December while the long rains fall between March and May. Annual rainfall in Kajiado District is strongly influenced by altitude. Loitokitok, which has a high elevation, has the highest average rainfall of 1,250mm while Magadi and Lake Amboseli with the lowest elevations have the lowest annual average rainfall of about 500mm. Heavy rains also occur around Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills and Nguruman Escarpment. Analysis of rainfall data for the two rainfall seasons indicates that most of the areas receive more annual rainfall during the March to May season than during October to December season. The rainfall pattern on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Loitokitok region) is, however different in that, the October to December rainfall is more than the March to May rainfall.

Temperatures in the district also vary with both altitude and season. The highest temperatures of about 34⁰C are recorded around Lake Magadi while the lowest minimum

of 10°C is experienced at Loitokitok on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The coolest period is between July and August while the hottest months are from November to April throughout the district.

Geology and Soils: The district consists of three geological regions: quaternary volcanic, pleistocene and basement rocks soils. There is a close relationship between the geological formation, topography and soils.

Quaternary Volcanic: They are found in the Rift Valley floor around Loitokitok and Sultan Hamud.

Basement System Rocks: These rocks, which comprise of various gneisses, chists, quartzite and crystalline limestone, are found mainly along the river valleys and some parts of the plains.

Pleistocene: They are found in the inland drainage lake system around Lake Magadi, Lake Natron and Lake Amboseli.

The geological formation gives rise to minerals of economic importance such as gypsum, limestone, soda ash, salt, quartile and meerscham. Gypsum is mined at Isinya while limestone is available in big quantities in Kibini, Toroka and Ngatataek areas. There are large deposits of soda ash in Magadi. Quarrying of building stones is scattered all over the district but the major areas are Ngong, Ongata Rongai and Kitengela.

Water Resources: The district does not have adequate surface water resources for livestock and human consumption or irrigation. To a greater part, therefore, the district depends on ground water reserves. The occurrence of the ground water in the district is mainly influenced by climate and topography as well as origin of underlying parent rock. The other alternative source of water for domestic and livestock are sub-surface resources such as water pans, dams and shallow wells. The amount of surface water varies from area to area.

The Ngong Hills are the catchment areas of the upper Athi River. Other rivers originating from these water catchments include Embakasi, Kitengela, Stony Athi and Kiboko River with its tributaries, Olkejuado and Selenkei.

The Tsavo River, with its main tributaries Nolturesh, Magoine and Rombo flows from the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. This river is perennial in the upper parts and provides water to Loitokitok Division.

The southern and central parts of the district are served by a number of water sources, some of which are seasonal. These include Uwaso Nyiro, which enters Kajiado through Mosiro.

There are also several streams flowing from the eastern face of the Nguruman escarpment and Loita Hills.

Forestry: All the forests are mainly protected catchments areas serving a conservation function. There is hardly any commercial exploitation saves for local supply of firewood. The few forest resources available in the district are not for any economic exploitation,

but more for necessary environmental management. Re-afforestation and afforestation are priority activities in the district. Table 1.2 presents the main forests in the district by name, size, type and status.

Table 1.2 Main Forests in the District

Name	Area (ha)	Type of Forest	Status	Mode
Ngong hills	3,077	Indigenous/Exotic (large part still grassland)	Gazetted	Forest/Game
Loitokitok	765.8	Indigenous	Gazetted	Forest
Namanga	11,784	Indigenous/Exotic	Gazetted	Forest
Embakasi	573	Indigenous/Exotic	Trust land	Forest/Game
Ololua	667	Exotic/Indigenous	Trust land	Forest/Game

Source: Forest Department, Kajiado, 2001

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Semi-nomadic pastoralism has been the traditional Maasai mode of life, practised on land that was communally owned. However, this lifestyle has undergone changes due to ongoing land adjudication and sub-division of group ranches leading to individual land tenure system. This has increased the rate of land sales thus opening to immigration especially in the relatively high agricultural potential areas of the district to farming communities from other parts of the country. These areas include Ngong, Loitokitok, Nguruman in Magadi division and foot slopes of Namanga hills.

The district's proximity to Nairobi has also attracted high immigration to Ngong and parts of Isinya Divisions, thus exposing them to high population growth.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2008
Ngong	40.5	46	50	66
Magadi	8	8.7	9.5	11.4
Mashuru	12	14	15	17.8
Central	14	16	17.6	21.1
Isinya	27	30	33.2	39.8
Namanga	16	18	20	23.9
Loitokitok	15	17	18.6	22.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kajiado, 2001

From Table 1.3 above it is evident that these areas have experienced high population concentration resulting in high population densities. Ngong Division has the highest population density, which is expected to grow to 66 persons per km² in year 2008. The lowest density is recorded in Magadi Division.

It has been observed that land sold out is mainly in high and medium potential areas thus pushing the local pastoralists to drier parts of the district. On the other hand, urban centres have experienced rapid population growth due to rural-urban migration causing high population densities.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like district area, topographical and climate, demographic and population profile, social and economic indicators and agriculture. It also reflects on provision of facilities such as schools, hospitals and roads among others.

Area	
Total area	21,902.9 km ²
Arable area	1,688.4 km ²
Non arable land	20,214.5 km ²
Water surface	142 km ²
Gazetted forest	156.3 Km ²
Urban area	15.3 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Highest – Ngong	2,073m
Lowest – Magadi	500m
Rainfall	Between 500 – 1,250mm per annum
Rainfall by seasons	
Long rains	625mm
Short rains	375mm
Temperature range	Between 10°C-34°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (at start of plan period)	464, 883
Population Structure	
Total No. of males	236,249
Total No. of females	228,634
Female/Male sex ratio	100: 103
Total No. of youthful population	111,580
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	
Male	59,880
Female (2002)	57,560
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	
Male	20,685
Female	20,422
Total Labour force (15-64)	244,072
Dependency ratio	100:90
Population growth rate	4.51%
Density	
Highest density/km ² (Ngong Division)	41
Lowest density/km ² (Magadi)	7.6
Average density	19
Rural population	
Rural population at the start and end of the plan period	2002 - 371,153 2008 - 470,280
Urban Population	
Number of towns with population of more than 2000 persons	6
Urban population at the start of the plan period	104,090
Crude birth rate	46.9/1,000
Crude death rate	8/1,000
Life expectancy	63 years
Infant mortality rate	45/1,000
Under 5 mortality rate	74/1,000
Total fertility Rate	6.3 per woman
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	96,621
Average household size	4.2

No. of female-headed households	1012
No. of children-headed households	48
No. of disabled	7
Children receiving special protection (CNSP)	1223
Absolute poverty (total and urban)	27
Contribution to national poverty	1.8%
Average Household Income: Sectoral	
Contribution to Household Income:	
Agriculture	15%
Rural self-employment	10.1%
Wage employment	5.7%
Urban self-employment	6%
Others	6.2%
No. of interventions	10,555
Agriculture	
Average intervention: small-scale	1.2 FL
Average intervention: large-scale	2.1 FL
Value added: small-scale	Value added: small-scale, contribution value added: agriculture
Value added: large-scale	Forestry and Forestry value added: agriculture
Total average: small-scale	1.2 FL
Total average: large-scale	2.1 FL
Value added: forestry	
In form	Forestry - grants
In form	Forestry - grants
Population working in the agriculture-sector	101,700
Total no. of jobs	15
Average size of jobs	15 - 100 FL
Value added: forestry	Value added: forestry and forestry
Value added: forestry	1.2 FL
Population working in the forestry sector	101,700
Value added: forestry	Value added: forestry
Population of fish farms	15
No. of fish ponds	2
Size of planted forests	15 (2) FL
Size of non-planted forests	15
Value added: forestry	Forestry value added: forestry
% of people engaged in forest related activities	
small-scale forestry work, etc	1.2%

Cooperatives				
Activity	Active	Dormant	Share Capital	Turnover
Cereals	1	4	209,094	3,797,436
Dairy	2	2	480,544	4,607,471
Coffee	2	-	189,436	119,258
Multi-purpose	6	11	186,000	775,605
Horticultural	-	3	28,220	-
Farm purchase	-	2	2,594,800	-
Consumers	-	4	125,600	-
SACCO	19	4	95,374,913	56,079,080
Savings	1	3	1,375,000	-
Handcraft	1	5	131,215	-
Housing	2	6	343,590	3,600
Transport	-	1	57,720	-
Livestock	16	18	2,779,210	201,412
Hides and skins	-	1	-	-
Butchers	1	6	856,000	274,844
Jua kali	2	-	79,435	-
Beekeeping	1	1	14,000	-
Building and construction	-	2	57,600	-
Farmers	-	3	103,500	-
Marketing	2	8	51,300	-
Totals	56	91	105,037,177	65,858,706
Water and Sanitation				
No. of households with access to piped water	26,354			
No. of households with access to potable water	27,000			
No. of permanent rivers	3			
No. of wells	259			
No. of protected springs	24			
No. of boreholes: Operational boreholes	400			
Non-operational	200			
No. of dams	105			
No. of households with roof catchments	860			
Average distance to nearest potable water point	10km			
No. of VIP latrines	500			
Education Facilities				
Pre-primary				
No. of pre-primary schools	589			
Total enrolment rates				
Males	10,748 (53.5%)			
Females	9,351 (47.6%)			
Primary				
No. of primary schools	198			
Total enrolment rates by sex				
Males	29,431 (55.8%)			
Females	24,847 (50%)			
Total drop-out rates by sex				
Males	8.5%			
Females	6.27%			
Total No. of teachers	1,312			
Teacher pupil ratio	1:41			
Average years of school attendance				
Males	-			
Females	6			
Secondary				

Trade and Commerce and Tourism		
No. of major trading centres	33	
No. of hotels	520	
No. of tourist class hotels	8	
Main tourist attractions	Amboseli, Ngong Hills, Magadi, Nairobi National Park	
No. of registered hotels	38	
No. of licensed business	2,700	
Total number of informal sector enterprises	13,575	
Banks and Financial Institutions		
No. of banks	5	
Volume of credit provided	247 million average	
No. of other financial institutions	2	
No. of micro-finance institutions	3	
List of Active CBOs and NGOs as at December 2001		
Name	Activities	Coverage
Dupoto-e-maa	Land issues and education	Whole district
NIA (Neighbours Initiative Alliance)	Livestock improvement and civic education	Central, Ildalalekutuk and Iloodokilani
SARDEP	Agriculture, livestock, water, education NRM issues	Magadi, Central, Loitokitok
CDTF	Infrastructure-livestock, water, roads	Whole district
AMREF	Health, water, and sanitation	Loitokitok, Magadi, Central, Namanga, Mashuru
UNICEF	Education, Health and water	Central
Loitokitok Catholic Mission	Dairy and Galla goats Beekeeping Camels	Loitokitok
Eco-systems	Natural Resources Management Beekeeping Ostrich	Central – Loodokilani
MRTC	Offer cert. courses in agriculture & livestock Livestock up grading (Borans, Dorpers and dairying)	Isinya, Magadi, Loitokitok
ARIDSAK	Agro forestry Dry land crop production.	Mashuru
SIMOO (Simba Maasai Outreach Org.)	Livestock upgrading, agri, dry land crops beekeeping	Ngong –Oloisho Oibor
ITDG	Fuel saving jikos Water harvesting, animal traction	Magadi
Nature conservation centre (MSG)	Range/livestock management and improvement	
GEF/Biodiversity	Integrated resource management (livestock/agri/water)	Namaya
ICIPE	Livestock/agri. pest management	Magadi
KETRI	Livestock /pest management	Magadi
AWF (African Wildlife Foundation)	Water/ wildlife	Loitokitok, Magadi
MAAP (Maasai Aids Awareness Programme)	Livestock/agriculture	Isinya
Honey care	Beekeeping	
CCF (Christian Children Fund)	Agriculture/livestock	Loitokitok, Ngong, Central
Methodist church	Agriculture/livestock	Mashuru
World Vision	Livestock/ agriculture	Loitokitok, Ngong, Mashuru

	agri. dry land crops beekeeping	
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ICIPE	Livestock agri. pest management	Magadi
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AWF (African Wildlife Foundation)	Water wildlife	Loitokitok, Magadi
MAAP (Maasai Aids Awareness Programme)	Livestock agriculture	Isinya
Honey care	Beekeeping	
CCF (Christian Children Fund)	Agriculture/livestock	Loitokitok, Ngong, Central
Methodist church	Agriculture/livestock	Mashuru
World Vision	Livestock/ agriculture	Loitokitok, Ngong, Mashuru
Olkiramatian/Shompole community Dev. Project	Livestock/agriculture	
Mennonite Central Committee	Livestock Improvement	Ngong
PADEP	Community Education	Loitokitok
WEEC	Credit/Health	Ngong, Isinya
Maendelo ya Wanawake	Mobilizing women to articulate development issues	District wide
ADRA	Water	Mashuru
Women Lobby Group	Promoting girl child education	District wide

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a review of the implementation of the 1997-2007 District Development plan and the lessons learnt. It also indicate the institutional framework linking the 2002-2008 District Development Plan to National Development and other policy papers. This is meant to facilitate the harmonization of the activities of various development agencies to focus on poverty and the theme of the plan, "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth, and Poverty Reduction*". After having addressed this, the chapter then provides an analysis of the major development challenges and crosscutting issues that the district expects to face in the process of reducing the effects of poverty.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 DISTRICT PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was "*Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development*". This theme aptly reflected the commitment of the government to alleviating the twin challenges of poverty and unemployment through an integrated approach. All the sectors of the economy were expected to play a complementary role in contributing to high productivity in the industrial sector by increasing their own productivity and efficiency of utilization of available resources. In view of this, the plan proposed a number of programmes/projects to be funded by the government, private sector and the community in order to harness the available resources towards the district development goals.

Water Supplies: The people in the district having over-relied on ground water, which unfortunately could not fulfil their needs, had to look for other sources such as roof catchments, surface, pans and shallow wells. Priority was, however to be given to rehabilitation of non-operational boreholes through cost sharing. By the end of the plan period the number of rural water supplies rose from 48 to 54. Operational and non-operational boreholes rose from 507 to 600. The number of dams increased from 35 to 39 while that of pans rose from 387 to 426. Consequently, the average distance to nearest potable water point decreased from 15 km to 10km.

Road Network: There was a need to develop a road network to allow intra district communication to ease travelling within the district. During the plan period, feeder roads were therefore developed giving priority to areas with available economic resources. The total length of classified road increased from 1852.4 Km to 1901.4 km while that of unclassified decreased from 839.2 km to 790.2 km.

Agriculture and Rural Development: At the beginning of the plan period, the agriculture and livestock development department had planned to increase crop and livestock production in the district. However, there was no achievement realised during the plan period. This was attributed to irregular and unreliable rainfall and frequent droughts that imposed high risk on the livestock and agricultural production systems practised in the area.

Human Resources Development: The human resource in the district was to be exploited fully in order to improve productivity. The district had planned to develop a pool of literate, healthy and skilled labour force. The number of both primary and secondary schools in the district increased therefore encouraging more enrolment and

reducing the distances from one school to the other. More trained teachers were also deployed in the district. To reduce HIV infection rate in the district, deliberate efforts were made to intensify educational programmes, blood screening, surveillance and treatment of STD/STI. However, due to slow behaviour change, the HIV prevalence rose to 13 percent.

Improvement of Marketing System: The livestock marketing was to be done through the construction of more livestock yards, provision of market information to educate and raise awareness among pastoralists as well as encouraging formation of formal livestock markets. The agricultural marketing system was to be improved by introducing contract farming and promotion of co-operatives procedures. However, the marketing system of both the livestock and agriculture produce never improved. Consequently, the benefits associated with a good marketing infrastructure were not realised. At the beginning of the plan period, more credit institutions were to be welcomed to operate in the district in order to assist the willing investors. However, collateral for procuring loans remains a big problem as individuals who had been allocated land from group ranches ended up selling the land, thereby worsening the poverty situations.

During the period under review, the DPRSP consultative forum was held. The forum was all-inclusive, with all stakeholders including the communities involved in charting out their problems and possible solutions. The DPRSP is being used to prepare the plan and most of its inputs are being incorporated into the 2002 to 2008 DDP. This was a deviation from previous plan preparation, which was seen as a government exercise.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN

There were 197 projects and programmes distributed among 30 departments, which were to be implemented during the plan period (1997-2001). The projects and programmes proposed were to address the specific strategies adopted for each sector to bring about industrial transformation in the district.

Table 2.1 gives a summary of physical implementation status for the various departments over the period under review.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status During the Plan Period (1997-2001)

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status
Water	16	10	62.5
Police	9	2	22
Education	11	7	64
Fisheries	4	1	25
NWC & PC	7	1	14
Veterinary	6	6	100
KWS	4	1	25
Children	1	1	100
Forest	3	2	67
Co-operative	7	1	14
Roads	8	1	12.5
Livestock	7	5	71
Social Services	6	2	33
Applied Technology	4	-	-
Adjudication	23	7	30
Culture	2	-	-
Trade	3	1	33
Environment Conservation	1	1	100
Information	3	-	-
Adult Education	14	3	21
Isinya Multipurpose			
Adult Education	2	-	-
Sports	2	-	-
Dev. Coordination	2	-	-
Agriculture	6	6	100
Health	22	-	-
Judicial	3	-	-
Transport & Communication	6	-	-
Local Government	13	-	-
Energy	2	-	-
Total	197	57	30

Source: District Development Office – Kajiado, 2001

During the plan period, various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the table above. The overall rate of project and programme implementation was 30 percent. Children, Environment Conservation and Agricultural Departments managed to implement all the projects proposed during plan period.

Some projects and programmes that were not in the plan were also implemented during the plan period. These projects and programmes were implemented through government departments, development agencies, NGOs private sector and the community.

Constraints: The major constraints during the plan period was inadequate funding (both development and recurrent) of projects and programmes, the quarterly allocation of funds and freezing of voted funds, poor networking among the various stakeholders, unfavourable weather conditions including both recurrent drought and El-Nino rains and lack of adequate equipment and transport facilities. During the plan period, many programme activities were also affected due to public sector reform programme that saw many civil servants retrenched. This made it difficult to achieve targeted activities.

Lessons Learnt: The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycles thus putting sustainability in jeopardy. Monitoring and evaluation system of the projects and programmes was not in place during the plan period except for the donor-supported projects. In some cases legislations such as Forest Act proved to be bottlenecks as they are vested with different authorities, which functioned independently. These needed to be harmonised. There is need for collaboration between the government departments and other development partners for efficient utilization of available resources in the district.

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

In the recent years, the government has been instituting far-reaching reform measures that are intended to reverse the declining economic growth. Among the measures are the Civil Service Reform Programme, formulation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), implementation of a new budgeting system, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the involvement of other stakeholders in formulation of policies.

In 1999, the government developed a National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), which presents a framework on how to tackle poverty that afflicts a large percentage of the people. The plan covers 15 years from 1999 to 2015. To implement the NPEP, a shorter-term 3 years strategy paper, the PRSP developed through broad consultations was introduced with stakeholders within and outside government. The paper introduced measures designed to improve economic performance while at the same time identifying key actions to reduce the incidence of poverty. The PRSP is also linked to a three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which aims at harmonising planning and budgeting.

The 2002-2008 District Plan has the theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" and seeks to implement in the Medium Term, the NPEP in the district. The plan covers seven years and draws heavily from the District PRSP that was developed through intense consultations. The major challenges to the district are how to ensure proper and effective management of the available resources to reduce the rising poverty levels. The targets set in the plan will therefore be implemented through the three years rolling MTEF budget. This will improve the linkage between the district planning and budgeting at the National level, a link that has been lacking in the previous plans. Consequently, this will increase the implementation rates of the plan since most of the projects proposed will be funded.

To achieve the overall objective of the plan, however, will require the participation of all stakeholders in the development process. Therefore, all sectors, NGOs, communities and the private sector are expected to play a complementary role to one another. This will thus be building the capacity of the people to undertake and manage community development programmes and also enhancing the capacity of the individuals to be resourceful and economically independent.

The PRSP and the MTEF have established a monitoring system that seeks to provide a feed-back on the implementation of the planned activities. To provide a proper linkage to the two, the district has prepared an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix of

the plan that will review the progress, highlight constraints and propose strategies that would lead to higher rates of plan implementation.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main development goal for the district is to achieve a broad based sustainable improvement in the welfare standards of the people. To achieve this goal will require focused efforts from all stakeholders in the district in order to tackle the high incidence of poverty that afflicts over 41 per cent of the total district population.

The major challenges are diminishing pastoral resources base due to sub-division of group ranches and sale of the land. Land sold out is mainly in the high and medium potential areas thus pushing the pastoralists to the dry parts of the district. Sale of land has reduced the total number of livestock to support pastoralists at subsistence level since the district mainly depend on livestock rearing as the main economic activity. The district also is characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall, which is the cause of frequent drought. In most parts of the district, the droughts are quite severe resulting in complete loss of vegetation, death of livestock, frequent food shortages and insufficient water.

The district also portrays visible poor access to education due to attachment to cultural practices such as early marriage and moranism, resulting in high school drop out rates.

The district also experiences community-wildlife conflict due to close vicinity to game parks and game conservation areas. Lack of water and dry season grazing area for livestock is common because the game areas are no longer accessible. Wildlife also harbours vectors that cause both livestock and human disease. Carnivorous game predate on livestock while herbivores destroy crops.

Unemployment is a major contributing factor to high poverty levels in the district. Few people within the community are employed and therefore they have a heavy dependency ratio. This has been attributed to the high illiteracy levels coupled with inadequate technical skills.

Women still continue to be discriminated against over ownership of assets, access to economic opportunities and participation in decision-making. The Maasai community has thus not fully appreciated the potential of women in economic development. This situation has therefore minimized women's contribution to the pastoralists economy.

2.4.1 Population Growth

In addition to the above challenges, the district has other crosscutting issues that need to be addressed during the plan period.

Population Growth: The 1989 population census revealed that Kajiado District had a population of 258,659 people, which increased to 406,054 by 1999. This population increase represents 4.51 per cent annual growth rate, which is significantly above the national growth rate of 2.9 per cent. The population is projected to reach 464,883 persons in 2002 and 609,349 people at the end of the plan period (2008). Population

density in Kajiado District has increased over the years from 4 to 7 to 12 to 19 in 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 population censuses respectively as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Sex

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	34439	33610	39429	38479	43151	42111	47224	46086	51682	50436
5-9	30409	29172	34815	33398	38101	36551	41697	40001	45633	43777
10-14	26472	25363	30307	29038	33168	31779	36299	34779	39725	38062
15-19	22183	22713	25397	26004	27794	28459	30418	31145	33289	34085
20-24	20096	22192	23008	25407	25180	27805	27557	30430	30158	33302
25-29	19024	18256	21780	20901	23836	22874	26086	25033	28548	27396
30-34	14609	12500	16626	14311	18305	16662	20033	17140	21924	18758
35-39	10834	9 932	12404	11371	13575	12444	14856	13619	16258	14905
40-44	7 093	6 137	8 121	7 026	8 888	7 689	9 727	8 415	10645	9 209
45-49	5 704	4 829	6 530	5 529	7 146	6 051	7 821	6 622	8 559	7 247
50-54	4 084	3 586	4 676	4 106	5 117	4 494	5 600	4 918	6 129	5 382
55-59	2 722	2 442	3 116	2 796	3 410	3 060	3 732	3 349	4 084	3 665
60-64	2 096	2 156	2 402	2 470	2 629	2 703	2 877	2 958	3 149	3 237
65-69	1 457	1 493	1 668	1 709	1 825	1 870	1 997	2 047	2 186	2 240
70-74	1 327	1 388	1 519	1 589	1 662	1 739	1 819	1 903	1 991	2 083
75-79	977	845	1 119	967	1 225	1 058	1 341	1 158	1 468	1 267
80+	1 103	1 364	1 263	1 562	1 382	1 709	1 512	1 870	1 655	2 047
Age N/S	1 722	1 722	1 971	1 971	2 157	2 157	2 361	2 361	2 584	2 584
Total	206,353	199,701	236,249	228,633	258,549	250,214	282,956	273,832	309,663	299,802

Source: District Statistics Office, Kajiado, 2001

Table 2.3 Population and Density 1969 –1999

Year	Population	Density	%Growth Rate
1969	85,903	4	-
1979	149,005	7	5.51
1989	258,659	12	5.54
1999	406,054	19	4.51

Source: District Statistics Office, Kajiado, 2001

Table 2.3 above reveals that the district has experienced high population growth. This has had important bearing on:

Land: Most of arid and semi-arid land within the district has been devoted to expansion of agricultural and livestock production activities thus causing soil erosion and desertification, especially in Central, Namanga, Isinya and Mashuru Divisions. The district's proximity to Nairobi has attracted a lot of immigrants. This has put pressure in areas such as Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kiserian and Kitengela. Land, which had hitherto been high potential for agricultural production, has been diverted to residential or commercial purposes.

Urbanization: The urban centres have also experienced rapid population growth due to rural - urban migration. As such, urban centres will not be able to raise the capital investment required for housing, health, sanitation, education and other services. This will lead to development of urban slums, increased street families and insecurity.

Table 2.4 Urban Population

Centre	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	%Growth rate
Kajiado	9,165	10,244	11,033	11,883	12,798	3.7
Ongata Rongai	35,311	43,746	50,461	58,207	67,142	7.2
Ngong	20,701	26,778	31,791	37,742	44,807	8.6
Loitokitok	6,150	6,221	6,268	6,316	6,364	0.4
Namanga	6,205	6,741	7,124	7,528	7,955	2.8
Kitengela	9,327	10,360	11,111	11,917	12,781	3.5
Total	86,859	104,090	117,788	133,593	151,847	

Source: District Statistics Office, Kajiado, 2001

Human/Wildlife Conflict: Rapid human population has led to competition with wild life over resources within the district. This has raised such environmental concerns as encroachment on water catchments and forest areas of Ngong Hills in Ngong Division and slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in Loitokitok Division as well as Amboseli National Park.

Unemployment: Due to limited resources within the district and lack of investment capital, the district will not be able to generate employment opportunities to large youthful population joining labour market.

Health: The district has experienced difficulties in providing effective and efficient health services to a rapid growing population because of heavy investment involved to construct new health facilities, upgrading and modernizing existing ones. These difficulties are experienced especially in the areas with high population density like Ngong and Loitokitok Divisions and in such urban centers as Kiserian, Kajiado Town, Kitengela, Ongata Rongai, Ngong and Namanga. There is need to improve sanitation in order to reduce chances of contracting diseases.

Labour Force: Further analysis of 1999 population structure revealed that the labour force constituted 52.5 per cent of the total population and a dependency ratio of 100/90. In absolute numbers the labour- force was made up of 213,191 persons. Out of these, 108,447 were males and 104,744 females as indicated in Table 2.5. Labour force is projected to rise to 244,078 people in 2002 and 319,925 persons in 2008. About 80 per cent of labour force is engaged in agricultural production while the rest are in commercial and public sectors. This means the district need to put in place programmes and projects that will foster creation of employment commensurate with the rates of population growth.

Fertility: According to 1999 population census, the female reproductive population (cohorts 15-49yrs) was 96,559 people, constituting 23.8 per cent of the population. This age group is projected to reach 110,548 in 2002 and increase to 144,901 at the end of plan period. This high growth rate requires the district to identify and implement projects and programmes that will adequately cater for the needs relating to maternal and child health.

Table 2.5 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Table 2.5 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 Pry.Sch.	52,303	50,276	59,880	57,560	65,533	62,993	71,718	68,939	78,488	75,446
14-17 Sec.sch.	18,069	17,838	20,685	20,422	22,640	22,346	24,777	24,460	27,116	26,769
15-49 F/Ferti.	-	96,559	-	110,548	-	120,983	-	132,403	-	144,901
15-64 L/force	108,447	104,744	124,153	119,919	135,872	131,239	148,698	143,627	162,741	157,184
TOTAL	106,349	199,146	121,757	227,998	133,250	249,519	145,828	273,072	159,593	298,848

Source: District Statistics Office, Kajiado, 2000

According to 1999 census, primary and secondary school going age cohort (6-17 years), recorded 102,579 persons constituting 34.1 per cent of district total population. Out of these, 70,371 were males and 68,114 females. The population of this age cohort is projected to reach 158,547 in 2002 and 207,819 in 2008.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): The primary school going population of age 6-13 years was 102,579 in 1999 comprising of 52,303 males and 50,276 females. This population is expected to rise to 153,934 by the end of the plan period. The total enrolment in primary in 1999 was 54,278 with 55.8 per cent being boys and 50 per cent girls. This shows some marked disparity in the enrolment of boys and girls. With a total of 198 primary schools, there is sufficient institutional capacity to enrol all primary school going children upto the end of the plan period. However, this capacity can only be fully utilized with increased staffing of teachers (current ratio of teachers to pupils is 1:41) and adequate provision of teaching and learning resources. Table 2.5 gives in population of selected age groups.

Age group 14-17 (Secondary): The secondary school going age of 14-17 years had a population of 35,754 (18,069 boys and 17,685 girls) in 1999. However, there were 2,918 boys and 1,855 girls (14 per cent for boys and 10 per cent for girls) in secondary. This indicates a very low transition rate between primary and secondary education indicating excess capacity. Access to secondary education is limited due to high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. Increasing bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access.

2.4.2 Poverty

The Maasai Community perceives a poor person as one who has no livestock, no spouse, no children, no source of income and no land. The poor therefore are those who cannot meet basic family needs, such as adequate food and appropriate shelter.

During the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) consultative meetings, causes and magnitude of poverty were found to differ from division to division and on gender basis.

Major Causes of Poverty: Illiteracy emerged as the number one root cause of poverty in the district. It was found to be a hindrance for most people to take advantage of opportunities available. They cannot, for example, access to or comprehend market information, which could assist them profitably sell their produce.

Frequent droughts, which often wipe out large herds of livestock, were also identified as a contributing factor to poverty. Droughts also aggravated the problem by leaving families without inadequate water for both domestic and livestock use. The scarcity of

water leads to loss of productive time as communities spend many hours trekking for water instead of concentrating on income generating activities.

The poor are vulnerable to nutrition-related ailments and respiratory infections due to poor shelter. Further, such people are unable to work due to poor health and cannot afford health care. Poverty in the district has also a gender dimension. Whereas women have shown potential to generate wealth, they have no access to means of production, as they are controlled by men.

Until recently, young girls were forced into early marriages and thus denied access to education. Lack of education for girls meant that poverty would be a constant threat in their lives. Lately, however, the government and non-governmental organizations have intervened to empower women. Lobby groups have also been formed to campaign for the girl child education. Educated women are expected to become change agents against the negative attitude towards girl child education.

Distribution of Poverty in the District: The total number of the poor people in the district as given in the Welfare Monitoring Survey II Report of 1994 was 122,000. However, the District Social Dimensions of Development Committee estimated the number of the poor to be 166,106. Their distribution in the division (based on a rough assessment for purposes of relief food needs in May 2000) was as follows.

Table 2.6 Distribution of the Poor by Division

Division	Population Total	Estimated No. of Poor
Central and Isinya	69,402	41,703
Magadi	20,112	9,122
Namanga	35,673	12,710
Loitokitok	95,430	63,587
Ngong	149,771	17,055
Mashuru	35,666	21,929
Total	406,054	166,106 (40.9%)

Source: Poverty Reduction Participatory Report, Kajiado, 2001

In the divisions neighbouring Nairobi, i.e. Ngong and Isinya poverty is aggravated by pressure on land due to high population. In addition, the condition of the poor is exacerbated by the HIV/AIDS pandemic as the poor engage in commercial sex work to survive economically. Many poor households especially near Nairobi have resorted to sale of land as a coping mechanism. This has rendered them destitute with some ending up squatters in the farms they previously owned.

In the rural divisions like Mashuru, part of Central and Magadi, poverty is aggravated by poor infrastructure, acute water shortage and frequent droughts, which sometimes wipe out their livestock. In turn, poverty has adversely affected the environment as the poor people resort to charcoal burning, sale of firewood and over exploitation of water catchments to eke out a living.

In Loitokitok Division where adequate food is produced, there exists a human/wildlife conflict as wild animals destroy crops rendering local people poor. In addition, lack of market information constrains agricultural marketing.

In border divisions; illegal trade and movement of livestock often frustrate efforts to control livestock diseases. The frequent livestock disease outbreaks impact negatively on the economy.

A major effect of poverty is high rate of school dropouts as parents are unable to raise school fees. These dropouts then result to child labour to supplement family income. In addition, the poor are often undernourished. As a result, they are weak, prone to diseases, and unable to engage in productive work. Under such circumstances they cannot afford health care services. The poor live in poorly constructed houses without adequate lighting and ventilation. This makes them prone to respiratory infections like TB.

Life expectancy level in the district is 63 years, which is above the national average of 57 years. This level can be improved if diets and basic health care especially maternal and child health care.

Poverty has forced some people into commercial sex thus exposing them to HIV/AIDS. This trend may leave the district with many orphaned children and high dependency rates.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is on the rise with an increase of 1.1 per cent annually from 10.5 per cent reported in 1997 among the youth of 15 years in Kajiado District. The annual number of cases is expected to be 2000 with cumulative number of AIDS orphans of 6000. With the foregoing scenario change of sex behaviour is paramount. Data for 1999-2000 from the hospitals in Kajiado District indicated 13 per cent HIV prevalence.

The contributing factors are drug abuse, alcohol, rapid urbanization, cultural practices, and cross border movements. Interaction between the various groups is quite frequent and it is within the families that preventive activities and support for those affected and infected should be focused on. Encouraging healthier lifestyles is essential for well being of future generations.

Prevalence is higher in urban areas than the rural areas due to cattle trading, uncontrolled commercial sex industry, increase in unemployment, drug abuse, and impact of long distance truck drivers who lodge in urban areas. In rural areas, AIDS is attributed to cattle traders who are likely to have casual sex with commercial sex workers in urban centres where they sell cattle. Other factors include wife sharing among age mates, young girls being married off to old men who do not satisfy them sexually thus forcing them to seek other sex partners. The oldest person who died in year 2000 of AIDS was aged 75 years and the youngest infected was a schoolgirl aged 14 years who is still living. Reported cases from Loitokitok and Kajiado Hospitals were that in the year 1999, 50 persons died while in the year 2000, 106 died due to AIDS.

The government has launched AIDS control committees in each of the three constituencies in the district. These committees are meant to undertake advocacy on HIV/AIDS control and prevention in each constituency. The biggest challenge facing the district is the increasing cases of HIV/AIDS in spite of the awareness level being over 93 per cent. The district also faces the challenge of providing medical care for the infected and support for the affected. To face the challenges, the district will endeavour to

designate the HIV/AIDS through counselling which will promote behaviour change while at the same time promoting condom use for the risky groups. Efforts will also be put into place to avail drugs at affordable rates in the health facilities in the district while ensuring safe blood transfusion. For those already affected, there will be training to the communities on home-based care will be provided. Similar income-generating opportunities for the affected will be provided.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the qualitative and interdependent character of women and men in society. Sustainable economic development embodies the principles of participation and equity and should be characterized by the optimal use of human resources.

One means of alleviating poverty and promoting balanced economic growth is through the increased productivity of women. There is need to empower women by increasing their control over the choices in their lives. This can be done through increased self-reliance, which in turn will enhance their self-confidence so that they become more active players in society.

Table 2.7 Population Distribution by Sex Per Division

Division	Male	Female	Total
Ngong	76, 779	72, 992	149, 771
Magadi	10, 326	9, 786	20, 112
Isinya	15, 383	12, 941	28, 324
Central	20, 430	20, 648	41, 078
Namanga	17, 806	17, 867	35, 673
Mashuru	17, 882	17, 784	35, 666
Loitokitok	47, 747	47, 883	95, 430
Total	206, 353	199, 701	406, 054

Source: District Statistic Office Kajiado, 2001

Education: Education is key to development. Empowering people with basic skills is important for their self-reliance. Education is a means of overcoming poverty, increasing income, improving nutrition and health, reducing family size as well as raising people's self confidence and enriching the quality of their lives.

However, there is usually a disparity between male and female literacy. The incidence of gender discrimination in education is high. Most women tend to be illiterate, especially in rural areas. Chances of the girl child, as compared to the boy child being in school are proportionately lower and the discrimination continues, at times unconsciously. This may be due to cultural norms and expectations in schools. The gender gap in education however, comes at a high cost to growth and development. For example, the mother's education is the single most important determinant of a family's health and nutrition. Education and enhanced economic status for women is critical to meeting long term development objectives.

To make full use of our human resources in the district during the plan period, female discrimination must be overcome through increased awareness on the importance of education for all, and in particular, increased female participation in education and formal sector employment. During the plan period efforts will be made to establish new schools

and expand existing ones for both boys and girls, sensitise the community on the importance of literacy for women and promote adult education.

Health: Health is an integral part of development because people are both means and an end to development. By considering gender and its relation to health, it is worth noting that health opportunity and health hazards are not the same for men and women. Health needs of females and males, whether adults or children, can vary considerably because of gender differences. However, there is need to improve the status and health of all since the human energy generated by improved health would be channelled into sustainable economic and social development, which in turn will be harnessed to improve the health of people during the plan period. It will be necessary to provide improved health facilities within walking distances with quality service, which are accessible and affordable health and to promote community health education for disease prevention Promotion of Community Health Workers (CHW), and sensitisation of the community on good health and to discourage of cultural practices that affect health e.g. female genital mutilation will also be pursued.

Water and sanitation: The provision of water for households is usually the duty of women. This arduous task usually exploits their energy and time. Their daily and direct contact with water makes them particularly susceptible to water related diseases, which further endangers their health.

During the plan period it will thus be necessary to consult women when it comes to initiation of water projects since women have the incentive to make water programmes work as they are most affected by poor access to water. Communities need to be consulted on the design, construction, installation and maintenance of water supplies. Rehabilitation of existing water supplies, boreholes, dams etc will be done to ensure communities have access to safe drinking water. The importance of harvesting rainwater will also be emphasised. These measures will go a long way in reducing the burden on women and generally reduce morbidity and mortality rates for the entire population

Food security: Women in Kajiado District play an integral role in agriculture and produce a high proportion of food both for self-consumption as well as for sale. They also play an important role as farm workers. They are thus, major contributors largely to growth of the economy. The health of the people is also improved considerably through food security thus reducing nutritional deficiencies and disease incidence. Agricultural extension and education programmes in the plan period will therefore target women with the aim of improving on crop and animal husbandry, general productivity and thus enhancing rural incomes

Employment: There is a highly uneven gender-distribution in employment. The tendency is for women to be located in lower paid and less skilled jobs, which suggests that gender is a major variable in determining labour market placement. There is also occupational and task segregation in the labour market leading to enclaves of female only employment. Generally, women on average earn lower wages than men and have fewer hours of paid work.

However, for enhanced growth of the economy in the district, there is need to involve as many people as possible in income generating activities. It is necessary to provide support to the informal sector, where majority of the female labour force is employed, which would improve the economic status of women.

Resources: Women's ability to respond to new economic opportunities is constrained by their comparative lack of overall resources in Kajiado District. Stored wealth in the form of livestock, land etc, is more often in the hands of men. Many women do not control cash income, therefore cannot make any financial decisions.

The consequence of decline in women's relative or absolute economic status has long-term economic implications in that it translates to slower rates of economic growth. However, better access to vital resources would imply greater use of these resources to generate income, create employment, pursue education and training, as well as improved food security all of which would lead to sustained growth of the economy.

During the plan period, strategy for gender equity will be focused on; improving women's access to resources, promotion community based projects that make use of local resources, encouraging and supporting women to set up and operate small enterprises and to control their income, provide support to organizations serving the community, educating the community on proper loan utilization, providing more and support for the jua kali sector.

Decision-Making: Women remain in the periphery as regards to decision-making, which has in turn contributed to, and buttressed their precarious positions in terms of their political and economic well-being. In Kajiado District, women tend to be left out in the decision-making processes. Factors leading to the under-representation of women range from social consideration to outright gender discrimination. However, to ensure there is rapid economic as well as social integration in the district, then there is need for balanced participation of all.

Women will therefore be incorporated involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects meant for them. Hence, involving women in development processes and decision-making will be a major prerequisite in project planning.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing major human, property, socio-economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope using its own resources only. The major types of disasters that occur in the district are as follows: -

Drought and Famine: Kajiado District is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts. Most parts of the district are affected by drought. The effects of these droughts have always been catastrophic, as they have led to major losses in livestock and successive crop failures. The district faced drought from 1996 to 2000.

In order to manage this disaster, there is a need to develop an early warning system to detect the droughts in good time so that coping mechanism measures are put in place.

This would avoid the diversion of resources from normal activities to manage the disaster.

Flash Floods and Winds: Poverty in the district has forced people to resort to charcoal burning. The resulting deforestation has led to denudation of land resulting in flash floods. The situation has further been worsened by poor drainage. As a result of the absence of windbreaks especially in the low-lying plains of the district, ripping off roofs by winds is common. The district will promote the development of an early warning system to alert members of the community at risk of these disasters and thus allow efficient response and evaluation on migration.

Environmental Pollution: There is notable environmental destruction in discharge of raw sewage and other industrial waste materials into rivers and dry riverbeds especially in areas of Kitengela. This has mainly been brought by the proximity of Kajiado to Nairobi's Industrial Area. In order to manage the disaster the District Environment Management Committee will be made operational during the plan period. The Coordination and Management Act will be put in place and action will therefore be taken against the offenders.

Accidents: In the district, road accidents especially along major roads are common occurrences in addition to fire outbreaks by arsonist or accidental fires during the dry spell. Industrial accidents especially in the sand harvest areas are also common occurrence among others. The health facilities will therefore be equipped especially the Kajiado District Hospital, Namanga Health Centre, Ngong Health Centre and Loitokitok District Hospital so that they can handle accident victims.

2.4.6 Environment and Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is that development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the natural resource base to meet needs of future generations. Kajiado District is endowed with natural resources comprising of land, water, wildlife, forests and minerals. These resources in turn support social and economic development aspirations of the people in the district through agriculture, ranching, tourism, conservation, and mining, quarrying and human settlements.

The exploitation of the resources has led to improved food security, employment, industrialisation, raw materials, energy need, access to water and development of infrastructure and hence reducing poverty in the district.

Land Use: The growth of population in the district at 4.51 per cent per annum has led to tremendous pressure on the natural resources particularly land where sub division is now a common phenomena. Encroachment of land in fragile areas such as water catchments, forests, wetlands, and conservation areas and further to marginal areas enhances advance of desertification in the district and break down of natural ecological cycles.

Quarrying and Mining: Despite the economic gains derived from these activities, the long-term negative environmental impact cannot be ignored for they hinder alternative land use if the areas are not rehabilitated. This reduces land for grazing, agriculture and human settlement.

Degradation of Vegetation: As demand for wood fuel increases in the district and its environs particularly Nairobi, there has been rampant cutting of trees for fuel wood and charcoal production. This is common in Central, Ngong and Namanga Divisions. Kajiado being an ASAL district should not be seen as an exporter of charcoal noting the fragile environment. Measures are being streamlined to control charcoal production and this will be emphasised in the plan period. Degradation of vegetation has also been noted where land is being opened up for farming, pasture improvement without appropriate technical input from relevant departments. This has led to degradation of water catchments, riverside vegetation, hilly areas and the result has been soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, wildlife habitats and adverse climatic phenomena like recurring droughts.

Environment and Human Settlements: Major urban settlements in the district are Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kitengela, Kiserian, Loitokitok, Kajiado and Namanga. One of the emerging environmental problems in these towns is waste disposal. It is noted that none of these towns have adequate waste disposal and management. Complaints of poor waste management and services is common at household level due to haphazard planning, unrestricted subdivision and development of plots without due regard to development needs. This will be addressed in the plan period. The outcome of poor planning and waste management is social conflict, disease outbreak, and pollution of land and water resources and development of unhealthy living environmental conditions.

Environmental Challenges: Environmental challenges, which need to be addressed during the plan period, and as highlighted in the Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999 on Environment and Development, include:

Inadequate and uncoordinated environmental considerations in existing policies, i.e. on common resources like rivers and wetlands; uncoordinated policy and institutional arrangement for biodiversity conservation and management; inadequate incentives to stimulate local community participation in biodiversity/forest conservation; land uses and agricultural practices which have little environmental and resource sustainability particularly in ASAL; acceleration of soil erosion along riverbanks and in arid and semi arid areas of the district; increased pressure to change forest land to other uses such as settlement and agriculture etc. There is need to make environmental impact a requirement in all projects and programmes likely to have a posture effect on the environment.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. Except where adjustments have been made to suit the organisation of the government functions at the district level, arrangement and composition of the sectors has been closely aligned to that of the PRSP and the National Development Plan. Strategies for realisation of economic growth and poverty reduction are organised according to the following sub sectors: -

They are; Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure and Services, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communications Technology, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The total land area of Kajiado District is 21,902.9 km². Slightly over 90 per cent of this land is arid and semi arid and is used for extensive grazing of cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and to a lesser extent camels. Pockets of dry land farming are also found within the arid and semi arid zones.

About 1,688.4 km² of arable land is devoted to mix farming i.e. crops, dairy cattle, poultry, pigs and horticultural crops. Irrigation is practised in Loitokitok and Magadi. Rain fed commercial crop farming of maize and beans is practised mainly in Loitokitok sub-district.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district recognizes Agriculture and Rural Development as key in the achievement of poverty reduction efforts. District PRSP Consultative Forum places Agriculture and Rural Development second in order of priority among other sectors. It is in light of this that, proposed activities have been set up to address the issues that have been identified by the farmers and other stakeholders.

Under food security, the district will focus on the promotion of drought tolerant crops, intensification and diversification of livestock enterprises, promotion of food storage and trade by grass root farmers groups, provision of affordable credit for food and livestock production, promotion and support to farmers, marketing groups, co-operatives and provision of adequate funding for agriculture research and extension services.

To develop locally based agro-industries, the district will encourage, promote and support development of locally based agro-industries to process and add value to the various

agro-livestock products. This will increase rural employment and farmers incomes thus raising the standard of living.

The water sub-sector will mainly focus on the promotion; encouragement and support of community developed and managed water sources through cost sharing to ensure sustainability. This will result in increased crop and livestock production. The district will also encourage the utilization of the basic natural resources in a sustainable manner.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The agricultural sector remains the single most important sector in Kajiado's economy. About 70 per cent of the population live in the rural areas, and 60 per cent of the labour force is employed in this sector. It provides nearly 40 per cent of the district food requirements except in extended drought years. Accelerated growth in this sector will increase employment opportunities and act as a catalyst in improving the standard of living of the people.

Most of Kajiado District lies in the semi-arid and arid zones. The main economic activity for the majority of the local population is livestock production under semi-nomadic pastoralism. Only 8 per cent of the land is classified as suitable for rain fed agriculture. However, this area was traditionally reserved for dry season grazing. Withdrawal of this land from the pastoralists has made them vulnerable particularly to ravages of drought.

Year 2000-post drought livestock population was estimated as 330,169 heads of cattle, 416,028 sheep, 351,509 goats, 26,720 donkeys and 769 camels. The district has 230,047 poultry, 8,077 pigs, 6,134 beehives and 2,300 rabbits. In terms of livestock, cattle are the most important, accounting for 80 per cent of the Kajiado District livestock population.

Between 1997 and 1999, cattle population decreased from about 798,842 to 710,977. In 1997 the livestock population was estimated at 798,842 cattle, 645,801 sheep and 636,768 goats owned by about 388,000 pastoralists:

Pigs, poultry and rabbits are found mainly in Ngong Division. About 7,118 or 11 per cent of dairy cattle are in Ngong, Loitokitok and Central Division respectively. These animals are reared for commercial milk production. Apart from a few pure exotic breeds like Friesians and Aryshires, majority of them are mainly cross breeds of Sahiwals with the indigenous small East African zebu. The latter adds up to 60 per cent of the district cattle population. Camels were introduced in the district in 1989 and 75% of are reared in Namanga and Central Divisions.

During the year 2000, ranchers from the district received Ksh.1.293 billion from sale of livestock and livestock products. In total about 10,293 cattle, 44,140 sheep and goats, 70,959 hides, 81,675 skins and about 7,995 million litres of milk were sold.

It is expected that vigorous market promotion of livestock and livestock products like hides and skins, milk and other products such as honey and manure could increase income from 15 to 20 per cent.

Maize and beans are the most important agricultural crops both in acreage and the number of households engaged in their production. In 2000, maize occupied an area of 31,000 hectares and beans 54,400 hectares. There were 9,000 households involved in the cultivation of these crops.

In the irrigated areas, horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions, vegetables, flowers, okra and chillies are grown in addition to maize and beans. A total area of 1,500 hectares is suitable for horticultural production. Production of industrial crops has not picked up due to lack of market, low profitability and lack of processing facilities.

The area under drought resistant crops is also small. Over the years, the hectareage under these crops has fluctuated due to low crop yields and crop failures occasioned by uncertainties in weather.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Agriculture and Livestock Development	Provide extension services. Integrate NGOs and other agriculture and rural development oriented stakeholders
Private Sector	Timely provision of required agricultural inputs to farmers. Assist in sourcing for funds.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Increase the production capacity of the existing pastoral system; Stimulating livestock intensification and diversification activities.	Low productivity of livestock and low returns realized from livestock keeping; Inadequate water supply; Inadequate pasture. Increased incidences of diseases; Low yielding livestock breeds; Inadequate marketing information; Inadequate technical knowledge and skills; In accessibility to credit facilities; Wildlife menace. Degradation of natural resources.	Address problem of scarcity of water; Improved Animal husbandry; Intensify livestock farming and adoption of modern technology; Encourage investments in processing of milk, hide and skins and bee products; Organise farmers into groups for marketing purposes; Disseminate information on processing, storage and preservation of hides, skins, bee, products and milk and sharing information among livestock keepers; Entrepreneurial training for livestock.
Crop Production	Emphasis on irrigation for horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions, vegetables and flowers; Beefing up the rearing of animals for commercial milk production;	Present land tenure system; Lack of credit facilities. High prices of inputs; Fluctuating of prices; Poor infrastructure. Unpredictable weather patterns; Decline on budgetary allocation for extension	Involvement of all stakeholders in the agriculture sector; Demand driven research and extension; Recognition of indigenous technical knowledge. Promotion of drought tolerant crops. Promotion of farmer managed marketing

			channels; Use of low cost locally available inputs.
Food Security	Sensitisation on growing crop such as beans and maize. Introduction of crop varieties including the drought resistant crops.	Poor storage structures. Low market prices. Poor infrastructure; Lack of certified seeds for the drought resistant crops; Lack of control of pests and diseases due to high cost of chemicals; Low budgetary allocation for extension and research.	Stakeholders involvement in extension services; Promotion of good husbandry practices. Improve storage structures at farm level; Diversify crops and promote drought tolerant crops; Strengthen research and extension; Promote locally produced crops; Encourage agro-processing industries; Construct cold storage facilities in irrigation schemes.
Research and Development	Research geared towards cool diversification especially drought resistant and fast maturing crops; Research towards livestock disease control; To increase supply of water for animals, crops and human consumption.	Low adoption of new technologies; High cost of recommended inputs Weak research – extension – farmer linkages; Low budgetary allocations to research work; Poor research agenda setting; Low participation of farmers; Lack of recognition of indigenous technical knowledge; Lack of appropriate technologies for the semi-arid areas.	Research on locally available inputs; Strengthening the research – extension – farmer linkages; Involve farmers in the research programmes. Allocating funds for research programmes and extension services; Developing appropriate technologies for the ASAL areas.
Irrigation Development	Enhance crop production through irrigation..	Insufficient/inadequate water supplies; Low awareness and adoption of new technologies; Lack of appropriate irrigation structures; Poor farmer organization. Encroachment of water catchments areas; High cost of operation and maintenance of sprinkler irrigation..	Sink boreholes and construct water pans. Designing of appropriate irrigation structures and systems. Increase irrigation water efficiency; Conserve water catchments areas; Use pumps to meet demand.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services	Emphasise the role of cooperative credit facilities; Involvement NGOs and other development partners in provision of credit.	Inadequate information on agricultural credit facilities; High interest charged on the credit; Limited use of title deeds (where available) as collateral; Low level of productivity and erratic rainfall patterns thus increasing risks and the uncertainty associated with credit repayment; Lack of credit scheme for	Encourage farmers to access credit.. Establishing rural managed credit schemes by setting up micro-financial institutions. Strengthen CBO's through financial and training; Introduce insurance schemes to cover for total crop failure and/or livestock losses; Encourage contract farming as a way of

		agricultural development..	extending credit to farmers in the district..
Rural Water Supply	Development of alternative water sources by drilling new boreholes; Construction of new dams, water-pans and shallow wells; Rehabilitation of existing water sources.	Lack of funding or piece-meal funding; Over dependence on ground water reserve due to the limited number of permanent rivers; Uneven distribution of rains in the large fluctuations in river flows; During wet seasons there are floods, which cause serious damages on the existing water sources.	Involvement of communities in the project and programmes cycles; Empower communities to own and manage water supplies and distribution system; Introduce cost sharing in construction and repair works.
Cooperative Movement	Facilitate the evolvement of a conducive environment for the development of a member driven, independent and self-sustaining cooperatives.	Insufficient education the communities members; Low capital base. Lack of functioning marketing channels; High illiteracy level and communication problems; Lack of funds for maintenance of offices or engaging staff..	Setting up an education fund where the societies can contribute; Provision of funding to enable run cooperatives. Establishing a book keeping centre; Seek assurance of local NGOs and other organisations for training.
Environment	Promote rural afforestation and management of the existing forest reserves.	Inadequate funds to purchase seeds and for training of the communities; Inadequate water supply; Poor response to Development planting seedlings by the community; Inadequate marketing information. Recurrent droughts;	Enhancement of water supply; Sourcing of funds from the GOK, donors, NGOs and individuals. Develop partnerships with other stakeholders to promote agro-forestry; Involve the community in joint forestry management..

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food Security and Economic Development (SARDEP) Parts of Central, Magadi and Loitokitok Division	To improve the food security and increase the income of the target group in an environmentally sound and gender balanced way.	Improvement of breeds increased by 10% by end of 2002. 10% increase in milk sales; 5% increase in crop yield/ha. Crop produce sold from irrigated area increased by 5% by end of 2002.	Develop/rehabilitate alternative water sources; Introduction of improved breed; Encourage drip irrigation. Improve the dry land farming skills of farmers; Design and construct efficient irrigation systems.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Disease and Pest Control. District-wide	To minimize livestock diseases and pest control.	To vaccinate at least 80% of livestock; To control illegal movement of animals and	Vaccination against, CBPP, CCPP, LSD. Rabies, Newcastle, F/Typhoid, F/pox, Black quarter, Anthrax; Disease surveillance against notifiable

		spread of disease outbreaks by 2006.	livestock diseases rinderpest, CBPP, FMD, LSD, CCPP, rabies, poultry diseases etc. Control livestock movements through enforcement of legislation concerning livestock movement as stipulated in the Animal Diseases Act Cap 364 of the laws of Kenya. Control of trans-boundary/local livestock movement
Vector Control District wide	To minimize livestock diseases.	To reduce incidences of tick-borne diseases by at least 70%; To revive at least 50% of non-functional communal cattle dips and assist the community in accessing acaricide; Increase the number of workshop for dip management committees; Reduce incidences of Trypanosomiasis by at least 50%. To create Tsetse proof zones through use of chemicals and installation of Tsetse traps; Training of community on Tsetse Control..	Control of Ticks and Tick-borne diseases, ECF Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Heartwater by reviving and rehabilitation of cattle dips and dip management committees. Control of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis: in Magadi, Loitokitok and parts of Namanga and Mashuru divisions through:- Setting up fly traps, chemical control, surveillance, strengthen community based organizations through trainings/workshops/seminars.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services. District wide	Extending veterinary clinical services to the community.	Treat all clinical cases reported; Submit all samples for laboratory confirmation of diseases; Advise pastoralists on disease reporting and treatment; Train the community on proper use of drugs; Train the community on disease prevention and management regularly through the plan period.	Attending to and treatment of all clinical cases reported to the field staff. Taking samples and carrying out laboratory confirmation of diseases. Offering of veterinary extension services on disease prevention and management..
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	Extending veterinary clinical services to the community	Reduce breeding diseases by at least 30% and therefore increase fertility. Improve quality of dairy cattle for higher milk production.	Control of breeding diseases Brucellosis, Campylobacteriosis Trychomoniasis; Through treatments and screening of breeding herds for diseases; Upgrading of livestock using semen from proven bulls,



B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensification of Horticultural Crops Production District wide	1	To safeguard the farmers on price fluctuations.	Expand markets for horticultural crops by 2008.	Construction of cold storage, provision of market information and training on use of drip irrigation.
Industrial Crop	2	To promote and	Increase	Training of farmers

Production District wide		intensify industrial crop production in the district.	hectarage.	Coffee field days Facilitate farmers to get seedlings Justification: There is need to develop locally based agro-industries.
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B: New Project Proposal: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Construction of Divisional Offices Ngong and Loitokitok	1	To promote co-operative societies in the area through supervision and guidance.	Ensure the co-operatives are self-sustainable in the area by the year 2008.	Construct new office blocks to reduce are temporary ones. Justification Exploit potential for development of cooperatives in the district.

A: On-going Project: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community self help Water projects Magadi, Central, Loitokitok and Mashuru Division	To develop alternative water sources.	The community/ Livestock.	Construction of new dams, water pans and shallow wells Rehabilitation of existing water sources.

B: New Proposals: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eremit Water Supply Project	1	To increase water supply to the community.	The community/ Livestock.	Rehabilitation and expansion of the water sources and facilities. Justification: To improve on range livestock, there is no need to increase the water supply.
Borehole Rehabilitation and Drilling District wide	2	To develop alternative water sources.	Rehabilitate the 200 Non-operational boreholes in the District; Drill additional ones. Five per each Division	Rehabilitation and drilling of new boreholes Justification: The District being a semi arid, most sources don't have access to safe drinking water for both domestic and livestock
Namanga Water Supply Namanga Division	3	Increase water supply to the community	The community/ livestock	Rehabilitation and expansion of the water sources and facilities. Justification: There is need to increase the water supply for both domestic and

				livestock.
Ongata Rongai Water Supply Ngong Division	4	Increase water supply to the community	The community Livestock	Rehabilitation and expansion of the water sources and facilities. Justification: There is need to increase the water supply for both domestic and livestock.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Rural Afforestation Development Project Namanga, Mashuru, Central, Ngong, Magadi, Loitokitok and Isinya Divisions	To increase tree cover and tree based products to address fuel wood shortage and improve rural income To increase food security. To meet basic needs of current and future generations for enhancing the role of forestry in socio-economic development	Percentage of the current tree cover to be increased by 40% by the end of the year 2008.	Development of agro forestry practices. Promotion of urban forestry. Protection of water sources and rehabilitation of denuded areas. Establishment and management of institutional tree nurseries. Promotion of alternative energy sources. Capacity building for extension staff and local communities. Enhancement of linkages with other stakeholders involved in extension work.
Forestry Management and Development Ngong Ijill and Loitokitok	Ensure a continuous availability of tree based products and services. Promote national interests in relation to international environmental and forest related conservations principals. To contribute to poverty reduction, employment creation and to promote equity through community participation. To conserve the natural habitats, wildlife and biological diversity.	In Ngong hills forests, 60 hectares to be planted with trees and 110 hectares in Loitokitok forest.	Tree seedlings production. Clearing backlog of pruning and thinning operations in the forests Intensification of forest conservation. Timely silvi cultural operations. Rehabilitation of abandoned quarry sites in Ngong forest.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Water Tank Loitokitok Forest Loitokitok Division	1	Avail adequate water for tree seedlings production	Provide water for forest station and Community in the division by 2008.	Construction of a water tank Justification: No such facility
Office Block/Store Sultan Hamud Tree	2	Increase supervision and management of	Provide seeds for communities in the	Construction of office block and store

Nursery Mashuru Division		tree nurseries	division.	Justification: Facilities are not existing
Water Tank Repair District Forestry Office District Headquarters	3	Increment of water supply to DFOs tree nursery	GOK Communities	Repair of water tank Justification: Current tank is leaking
Office block. Isinya Division Headquarters	4	Better delivery of extension services	GOK Community	Construction of an office block Justification: Open up in the new division
Office Block Loitokitok Forest Station Loitokitok Division	5	Management of extension services	Forestry Community	Construction of divisional office block Justification: Current premises inadequate
Office block Namanga Forest Station Namanga Division	6	Provision of better extension services	Afforestation of Namanga Hills.	Construction of a division office block Justification: Current premises inadequate
Office Block And Store Magadi Division Office Magadi Division	7	To serve the community well	Provide services to the communities in the division Forestry activities	Construction of a divisional office block and store Justification: Facilities are lacking

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project/Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion Of Drought Tolerant Crops District wide	1	To make the community self-sufficient in food production	Heritage under these crops increased consumption to increase in households	Training on post-harvest handling Justification: The district has inadequate markets and poor marketing strategy.
Intensification of Horticultural Crops District wide	2	To safeguard the farmers on price fluctuations.	Expand market for horticultural crops.	Construction of cold storage, provision of market information and training on use of drip irrigation. Justification:
Rehabilitation/Intensification/Promotion of Industrial Crops District wide	3	To increase the industrial crop production in the district.	Increase hectareage.	Training of farmers Coffee field days Facilitate farmers to get seedlings Justification: There is need to develop locally based agro-industries.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	4	Improve soil fertility hence increase crop productivity	Conserve all catchments areas	Train the community on soil and water conservation techniques. Justification: Soil erosion in the district needs to be minimized.
Scaling Up Adoption of Agriculture Technology and Information District wide	5	Strengthen the Research-Extension – farmer linkage	One training per month on agriculture, Research and	Involve farmers in the research programmes. Justification

			Development	There is need to research on locally available inputs.
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B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Range Improvement District wide	1	To increase water supply for range livestock.	Drill and equip 10 new boreholes. Construct 15 earth dams and 100 water pans by 2008. Protect 3 springs in year.	Drilling new boreholes and construction of new dams, water pans and shallow wells. Rehabilitation of water sources and facilities. Justification The main priority for agriculture and livestock development in the district is livestock development - and to improve on range livestock, there is a need to increase the water supply.
Livestock Intensification and Diversification District wide	2	To increase livestock productivity and boost income for pastoralists	Acquire 30 breeding bulls, 100 dairy cows and 100 dairy goats annually. One training per month on livestock husbandry, to benefit 2,520 ranchers/year	Facilitate livestock keepers to acquire improved livestock breeds. Train pastoralists on livestock husbandry and range management skills. Promote the production of non - conventional livestock. Justification. The production capacity of the existing pastoral system needs to be increased.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The issue of rural infrastructure, which supports extension services, will remain central in all agricultural extension programmes and projects. The success and impact of agricultural extension services depends on the availability of other facilities such as credit, infrastructure, marketing, agro-industries, research and availability of water.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector vision and mission the district will continue to develop the rural access roads network through grading, gravelling and classification of the roads. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee.

3.2.3 Importance of Sector in the District

A good road network is a prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction. The entire road network in this vast district is only 22,691.6 Km and most of this is earth surface which is impassable during the rainy seasons. An improved road network will open up the district and promote trade. As a result agricultural and livestock production will go up as demand for their products goes up.

3.2.4 Role Of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Roads and Public Works (Roads Department)	Maintenance of the existing classified roads
KenGen/Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Generation and distribution of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme
Olkajuado County Council	Maintain and Construct roads within their jurisdiction
Kajiado County Council	Maintain and construct roads within their jurisdiction
Magadi Soda Company Limited	Maintaining of roads leading to the company.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Priority will be given to roads with high volume of traffic roads serving agricultural high potential areas and roads serving areas with natural resources	Delayed or non-issuance of funds	Complete on-going projects. Operationalise District Roads Committee Train local contractors to manage and maintain selected road networks. Streamline ownership of the road sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency through the District Roads Committees.

3.2.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
D523 Kiserian-Ngong Ngong Division	To provide smooth access to Ngong from Kiserian. To serve areas with dense population and potential agriculturally.	Repair the 11 km of road, which has deteriorated completely.	Reconstruction of the road to bitumen standard, culverting and bridging.

B: New Project Proposals: Maintenance of Bitumen Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
A104 Isinya-Namanga Isinya/Central/Namanga Division	1	Repair the road to protect further deterioration.	Carry out regular repair and maintenance throughout the plan period.	Heavy patching, shoulder repair and resealing. Justification: Major road from Kenya to Tanzania part of Great North Road.
C58 Kiserian-Magadi Magadi/Ngong Divisions	2	Prevent deterioration of the road.	Repair entire shoulders and provide culverts 2002-2005.	Shoulder repair, culvert opening and resealing. Justification: Access road to a natural resource at Magadi.
C60 Ngong-Bulbul Ngong Division	3	Prevent deterioration	Reseal the destroyed sections 2002-2003.	Resealing. Justification: High utilization
D523 Isinya-Kiserian Isinya/Ngong	4	Prevent deterioration.	Carry out sport parking and resealing 2002 - 2003.	Heavy pothole patching and resealing. Justification: Provide all weather access from Kajiado to Ngong.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Bituminisation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Road No. C102 Ema' - Loitokitok Mashuru/Loitokitok Divisions	1	Provide all-weather access road of 115kms to Loitokitok	Construct the road to bitumen standard.	Earth works to designed level, culverting, bridging and surface dressing. Justification: Serves Loitokitok Division, which is agriculturally potential. Serves Tsavo and Amboseli Game Parks and

B: New Project Proposals: Gravelling

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
C103 Namanga - D/B T/T - Chyulu Gate. Namanga/Loitokitok Divisions.	1	Provide all-weather access to the parks to ease movement of tourists.	Rehabilitate 148 Km of the road.	Gravelling, culver- ting and bridging. Justification: Serves Amboseli & Tsavo National Parks
D523 Illasit-Rombo-Njukini .Loitokitok Division	2	Provide all-weather access from Loitokitok to Taita Taveta District	Rehabilitate 44 Km of the road to provide efficient road network.	Raising, gravelling, culver. ting and bridging. Justification: Connects Taita Taveta District with Kajiado.
E2023 Olkiloriti-Msangairo Loitokitok Division	3	Provide easy movement for farmers, transporting their produce to market centres.	Gravel 6 km of the road to provide efficient road network.	Gravelling Justification: Serves a high potential agricultural area.
D524 Kajiado-Mashuru	4	Repair bottleneck	Make the whole road	Gravelling

Central/Mashuru Divisions		zones of the road by replacing worn out gravel.	of 111.5kms all weather	Justification: Provide short cut route from Kajiado to Loitokitok Division through Mashuru division.
E401 D524 Kepass-Sultan Hamud Mashuru Division	5	Provide easy transport of farm produce.	Gravel 18.8km of the road to make it all weather	Raising gravelling, culver ting Justification: Serves a high potential agricultural area.
E705 Makutano-Simba Mashuru. Division	6	Improve the quality of the road which is in poor state	Make all weather the whole road of 52.4 kms.	Raising, gravelling, culver ting and bridging. Justification: Provide access to Mombasa road from Emali – Loitokitok road.
E1492 Matasia Ololua Ngong Division	7	Provide all-weather access	Rchabilitate 6kms of the road	Raising, gravelling and culver ting. Justification: Serves a denscly populated area.
E2012 Isinya-Konza Isinya Division	8	Provide all-weather access.	Rchabilitate 30kms of the road.	Raising, culver ting, bridging and gravelling Justification: Serves a pastoral area
E1493-Ngong-Ololua Ngong Division	9	Provide all weather access to the residents.	Rchabilitate 6.3 km of the road.	Raising, culver ting and gravelling. Justification: Serves a densely populated area.
E703- C102 Illasit Loitokitok, Division	10	Provide all weather access to farmers	Rchabilitate 7.5 km of the road.	Gravelling and culver ting Justification: Serves a high potential area agriculturally
E406-A104 Kajiado C58 Kamukuru Central/Magadi Division	11	Provide easy movement for traders and pastoralists.	Rchabilitate 68.1 km of the road.	Gravelling, culver ting and bridging. Justification: To provide short cut access from Kajiado to Magadi..
E1498 Kona Baridi-Kipeto Ngong Division	12	Provide easy movement for traders and . pastoralists.	Rchabilitate 45 km of the road.	Raising, gravelling and culver ting Justification: Serves pastoral and agricultural areas.
E407 Kajiado-Loiyangalani-Kipeto Central Division	13	Provide easy movement to pastoralists.	Rchabilitate 41.6 km of the road.	Raising, gravelling, and culver ting. Justification: Serves pastoral area
Classification of Roads District wide	14	To provide easy access to pastoralist areas.	Classify 939.6 Km of unclassified roads	Classification of roads. Justification: The roads serve pastoralists in various places in the district.

B: New Project Proposal: Building

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction (non-residential) District Headquarters.	1	Accommodate the officers in permanent offices.	Construct a permanent office to completion by 2003.	Construct office block for District Architect, District Electrical Engineer and District Quarterly Survey. Justification: Currently the officers occupy temporary offices

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

For the sector to attain the set targets, it will require the support of the following other sectors:

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Prudent management of the financial resources and the enforcement of the existing regulations both at the Central government and Local Authorities levels will be required for the sector to provide quality services.

Agriculture and Rural Development: Agriculture and Rural Development inputs and outputs will be transported through provision of Physical Infrastructure and Services such as good roads. Industries will thrive where there is electricity/power supply while communication will facilitate search for markets. This will create employment and therefore generation of income to reduce incidences of poverty.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE & INDUSTRY**3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The main objective of the sector is to promote small-scale enterprises and medium size industries in the district. Tourism and Trade sub-sector will embark on training programmes, covering basic aspects of business management such as accounting, bookkeeping, buying and selling, costing and pricing, warehousing, banking and finance. Small-scale industries will be established in the district through development of small-scale tanneries since hides and skins are readily available in the district.

The district will encourage establishment of a milling industry for maize meal, which is plenty in Ngong and Loitokitok Divisions.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will endeavour to facilitate dissemination of vital information on trade matters. This will include assisting businessmen in establishing small enterprises, identifying opportunities for setting up small enterprises, retail and wholesale trade services, outlets self-employment possibilities, guiding upcoming businessmen about the business opportunities and providing assistance for development of businesses in the district.

The sector will also work closely with groups involved in cottage industries such as Maasai sandals; bangles and other Maasai bead work.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Provide loans through the District Joint Loan Board.
Olkejuado County Council	Contribute funds towards the Olkejuado joint Loan Board.
Commercial Banks	To give loans to the community.
Micro-Finance Institutions	To provide loans to the community

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE)	Exploitation of the potentials in the district (informal sector) Boosting of the informal sector (exploiting)	Lack of micro and small enterprise mobilization. Lack of skills to credit Inaccessibility to credit facilities. Informal sector lacks facilitation of technological innovation and the promotion, dissemination and exchange of technology. Women are left out. Poor marketing. Weaknesses in management.	Facilitation of information dissemination and registration of the micro and small enterprises associations. Identifying and addressing jua kali sector needs and problems and allocating resources and benefits to jua kali artisans. Identification and provision of sufficient and suitable sites at rural and urban centres and soliciting funds for necessary infrastructure. Jua kali artisans to be facilitated to attend training/workshops/seminars etc. Displaying jua kali products at jua kali exhibitions and ASK show. Strengthening and upgrading the existing small enterprises. Enhancement of the entrepreneurial development. Provision of technology for enhancing product development.
Wildlife Service	Mobilize and initiative community based wildlife management organisations. Initiative income generating conservation activities.	Human/wildlife conflict since the communities feel that they have been getting nothing in return from the benefits accruing from tourism.	Compensating for human and livestock losses. Mechanism to be put in place for the Communities to benefit directly from tourism proceeds. Projects for fencing the wildlife sanctuaries to be implemented.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Olkejuado Trade Development Joint Loan Board Central Division	To enable more members of the community acquire loans for business and other commercial activities.	Extend credit facilities to small-scale traders in the district as a whole at the rate of 85 traders per year. Recover loans from both normal/defaulters at the rate of KShs.700,000 per year.	Disbursing loans to small – scale traders in the district as a whole on a revolving basis under the loan scheme.
Training of Small-Scales Traders District wide	To provide small-scale entrepreneurs with basic management skills, to operate their business successfully.	To train at least five hundred (500) traders per annum.	Mount courses and mass seminars/workshops for traders in the entire district on various management topics to improve their business skills.

A: On-going Projects: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Micro and Small Enterprise Training and Technology Project District wide	To improve Jua-Kali products through training.	The development of the Jua-Kali sector in the district.	Reducing constraints to employment promotion and income enhancement within the micro and small enterprises, sector in the district. Stimulate employment creation by facilitating rapid vertical growth within the micro and small enterprise sector with a special focus on the development of the Jua-Kali sector.

B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Office Block District Headquarters	1	Office accommodation for DATO staff	Complete one office block by 2002.	Construction of office block Justification: Lack of office accommodation
Handcrafts Development Central, Ngong, Namanga and Loitokitok	2	Construction of selling centres	Provide centres for handcrafts in the three divisions by 2003.	Revitalize existing handcrafts and build centres where the products can be sold Justification: Increase income
Youth Development District wide	3	Establish small-scale enterprises	Train youths annually.	Identify youth programmes Justification: Increase income
Buttons, Ornaments Factories Project Central, Magadi, Namanga and Loitokitok	4		Construct sheds and plans in the divisions.	Construction of sheds, ornaments plant Justification: Increase income
Technical Education Support Programmes District wide	5	Increase number of enrolments of students	Train youths annually.	Enrolment in youth and technical institutes Justification: Low enrolment in technical education

Youth Polytechnics Equipping Programme District wide	6	Well equipped youth polytechnics	Equip polytechnics in each division.	Provide books, equipment tools and working benches. Justification: Improve the quality of education.
Staffing Youth Polytechnics All Divisions	7	Capacity building	Train instructors and ensure all divisions are provided.	In-service training for youth polytechnics instructors. Justification: Low staff in the youth polytechnic.

B: New project Proposals: Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Community Based Wildlife Management Committees District wide	1	Develop wildlife management committees	Form wildlife management committees in each division.	Form wildlife management committees Justification: Reduce the human/wildlife conflict
Income Generating Conservation District wide	2	Create income generating forums	Individual group ranches (no.)	Initiate eco-tourism, bee- keeping and farming camping sites Justification: Increase income
Integrated Land Use Area Bordering Parks)	3	Hold meetings	Hold regular meetings with GOK departments, private sector groups, involved Land owners.	Land use planning Justification: Reduce Human/Wildlife conflict.
Community Scouts Magadi Division	4	Manage wildlife for better profits and co- existence	Number of game scouts by 30% by the end of the plan period.	Train community game scouts Justification: Reduce Human/Wildlife
Wildlife Barriers	5	Manage wildlife for better profits and co- existence	Areas bordering game parks	Construction of wildlife control barriers Justification: To avoid further destruction of human livelihood
Problem Animal Control District wide	6	Reduce wildlife/human conflicts.	Ensure problem is eradicated by 2005.	Construct game patrols.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities i.e. roads, telephone and electricity is a prerequisite to the development of the sector. Entrepreneurial skills hinder the growth of the sector and will need to be developed during the plan period. The community will also need to be involved in the planning and implementation of the projects and programmes and also benefit directly from proceeds occurring from the sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Development encompasses labour and employment, education, population and social services. It is through this sector that the community is prepared for semi-skilled and skilled labour and therefore incomes.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to improve performance, enrolment and retention in schools, enhance community skills in management, and improve utilization and conservation of local resources and empowerment of communities to participate fully in the preventive health care. It will, therefore, be necessary to sensitise the community on their roles in education, health and community participation so as to fully utilize their potential for development.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Through Human Resource Development strategies, the district will be able to stimulate and empower individuals to participate fully in all other sectors. The sector will develop human skills for both formal and self-employment, mobilize people and resources necessary for local development and sensitise the local communities to conserve and use local resources for development.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministries of Health and Education	The government will provide financial resources and technical personnel to create a favourable environment for human resource development.
NGOs	Provide policy guidelines concerning the sector. Supplement the government effort in providing, sourcing and mobilizing resources.
Civil Society	Provide human resource, funds and other local resources. Participate in local development projects and decision making

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Promotion of food, quality control and water safety Management of food and water related diseases. Malaria control and management through quality treatment and public education on control and	Lack of adequate drug supply. Lack of maintenance funds for health facilities, in adequate working tools, trained motivated skilled health workers. Inadequate funds allocation	Immunise children below five years. Undertake reproductive health, capacity building for TBAs. Construct and strengthen public education/advocacy on HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention measures.

	<p>preventive measures. Change of behaviour for the control and prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections. Expansion of existing health facilities. Development of new health facilities.</p>	<p>for promotion and prevention activities. Uneven staff distribution and communication facilities.</p>	<p>Encourage balanced diet to prevent dietary disorders Enhance quality treatment and supply of sufficient drugs. Advocate on community participatory approach for environment sector control and prevention.</p>
Education	<p>Expansion of the education facilities. Increase awareness on the importance of education for both girls and boys to improve enrolment and retention rates of students in school.</p>	<p>Low priority of education. Pastoralism way of life encourages high mobility and child labour. High cost of education and low enrolment and retention of students in schools. Disruption of school due to frequent drought and famine. Understaffing of the primary schools. Low attendance due to long distances from to school. Limited awareness of the importance of education.</p>	<p>Intensive sensitisation on the importance of education. Encourage boarding facilities. Introduction of other bursary schemes. Promotion technical education. Procurement of learning materials. Address cultural practices are the hindering education. Urging the government to set quotas for pupils from public schools in National schools. Ensure completion of all ongoing projects.</p>
Adult Education	<p>Eradication of illiteracy among adults and youth. Improving basic skills in reading, writing, communication skills and numeracy. Ensuring sustainable literacy through post literacy and continuing education programme.</p>	<p>Lack of funds for operations. Lack of mobilization and sensitisation on the importance of adult education. Failure to link literacy and livelihood. Lack of training for both full time and part time teachers. Poor and irregular remuneration of part time teachers Lack of learning materials</p>	<p>Provide training for teachers. Sensitise the community and institutions on functional literacy and post literacy programmes.</p>
Isinya Multi-purpose Development Training Institute	<p>Construction of physical facilities.</p>	<p>Lack of funds for further development of physical facilities. Lack of staff.</p>	<p>Raising funds to undertake the development of the institute. Improving the staffing situation.</p>
Social Services	<p>Ensuring and promoting sustainability of community initiated projects. Diversification of income generating activities and integration of gender in community decision-making forums.</p>	<p>Inadequate funds for operation. Poor and outdated equipment. Low staffing levels particularly at location and sub-location level. Gender imbalance in decision-making.</p>	<p>Strengthening community capacity to manage, utilize and conserve local resources. Formulation and promotion of use of alternative resources. Encouraging and developing strategies and designs that integrate gender empowerment in the sub-sector.</p>
Department of Sports	<p>Provision of facilities of sports an equipment. Promoting sports in all the divisions.</p>	<p>Lack of outdoor sports facilities. Lack of social halls. Poorly trained and inadequate sports officials. Inadequate finances for sponsorship of sports activities and teams. Lack of sports activities for the physically disabled and destitute.</p>	<p>Establishment rehabilitate sports facilities. Increased sponsorship for sports activities. Diversify sports activities to tap a wider spectrum of talents. Provide high-level professional sports training of sports officials. Increase sports activities for the destitute and physically disabled. Increased participation of women in sports activities.</p>

			Promotion and support sports activities.
Department of Culture	Promoting the exploitation of the existing cultural practices in the district.	Lack of cultural centres in the district. Lack of proper marketing agency curios. Exploitation by middlemen. Inadequate finances for hosting of cultural exhibitions. Poorly trained cultural groups officials. Low managerial skills and record keeping for the established groups Low quality.	Encourage research on traditional herbal medicine. Encourage the growth and establishment of cultural centres. Promote artistic work through regular art exhibitions. Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly. Strengthening the district cultural office to perform its function effectively. Provide incentives for herbalists, traditional groups to motivate them.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expanded Programme of Immunization District wide	Ensure that children under 5 are immunized against the infant childhood diseases.	Immunize children below five years and raise coverage to 80%; Regular supervision and supply of vaccines	Immunize all children below five years; Regular supervision and supply of vaccines.
Reproductive Health District wide	Equip the youth, TBAs with knowledge on Reproductive health.	Train TBAs and youth on HIV/AIDS; STI in all divisions.	Capacity building of TBAs, youth groups.
HIV / AIDS/STI/TB Control and Prevention District wide	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS/STI from 14 % to 10% and that of STI to 50% and contain spread of TB	Manage the % of childhood illness.	Public education /advocacy on HIV/AIDS/STI control and prevention measures at all levels. Blood safety practices. Increased care and support for PLWAs.
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness District wide	Reduce childhood illnesses	% of reduction of childhood illnesses.	Carryout regular treatment in all the divisions.
Food Quality Control District wide	Reduce food and water borne/related diseases Reduce environmental pollution.	Reduction of water borne/related diseases. In the district by the end of the plan period.	Carry out inspections on food premises and hygiene licensing. Carry out food sampling. Encourage communities to consume balanced diet to prevent of dietary disorders. Carry out water sampling for bacteriologic and chemical safety. Food hygiene laws enforcement. Capacity building using HACCP methodology Building sanitation inspections. Environmental pollution control and controlled wastes disposal.

Communicable Diseases Surveillance District wide	Intensive diseases surveillance.	Quantity of drugs dispersed Rate of reduction of diseases.	Quick response and investigation of factors that may lead to diseases outbreaks and take immediate actions.
Malaria Control and Prevention District wide	Reduce malaria and malaria vector to manageable level. Have communities support malaria vector control and prevention activities.	No. of houses screened. Rate of reduction of cases of malaria. % of breeding sites affected.	Enhance quality treatment and supply of sufficient SP drugs. Environmental vector control and prevention through community participatory approach; Encourage the public to sleep in bed nets; Collaborate and involve other partners in vector control and prevention.
Ngong Health Centre	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construction of MCH/OPD, Female ward, kitchen, laundry, drying area, septic tank water tank, ablution block, surface drainage, workshop
Kajiado District Hospital	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construction of mortuary.
Kipeto Dispensary	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Isinya Health Centre Isinya Division	Improve wastes disposal at the health centre.	% of improvement	Complete septic tank that stalled.
Sinet Dispensary	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Enkirgirri Dispensary	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
KMQ Dispensary Central Division	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Longusua Dispensary	Improve health delivery services	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Singilaine Dispensary	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Kipini Health Centre Mashuru Division	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.
Olshaki Dispensary	Improve health delivery services.	Magnitude of medicines disposed.	Construct dispensary block.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Dining Hall Noonkopir Secondary School Isinya Division	To enhance cleanliness To enhance discipline.	To complete the dining hall by 2002.	Construction of a dining hall.
4 Staff House Mashuru Secondary School Mashuru Division	To enable teachers perform their duties more effectively. To enhance discipline.	To construct 4 staff houses constructed.	Construction of staff houses.
Administration Block Kimana Secondary School Loitokitok Division	To improve head teacher and teachers working environment	Complete construction of an administrative block.	Construction of administration block.
Laboratory. Kibiko Secondary School Ngong Division	Enhance science education in schools.	Complete construction of science laboratory.	Construction of a science laboratory.
Dining Hall	Enhance hygiene.	Complete construction	Construction of a dining

Nakeel Secondary School Ngong Division		of dining hall.	hall.
Dinning Hall Kiluwani Secondary school. Namanga Division	Enhance hygiene.	A dining hall in place	Construction of dinning hall.
Staff houses Merueshi Primary School. Loitokitok Division	Enhance discipline Accommodate teachers within school compound.	Two staff houses in place.	Construction of 2 staff houses.
Staff houses Naningoi Primary School	Enhance discipline Accommodate teachers within the school compound.	Four staff houses constructed.	Construction of four staff house.
Provision of learning Facilities District wide	Enhance learning.	Spectrum of learning facilities put in place.	Provision of learning facilities.

B: New Project Proposal: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mile Tatu Rombo, Loitokitok	1	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km.	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Pakase Dispensary	2	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km.	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far.
Ngatu	3	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct a dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Olturugum	4	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Ilmarba	5	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Memeshi	6	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct a dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Ipartimaro	7	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Isara	8	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Emarti	9	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct a dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
Esonorua Magadi Division	10	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far

Shokut	11	Improve health service by providing facility within radius of 5km	Construct a dispensary.	Construct dispensary block Justification: Nearest facility is far
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B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Provision of Textbooks and Furniture to Primary Schools District wide	1	Improve academic performance. Improve learning environment.	Supply text books supplied and furniture to cut identified schools by 2008.	Identify the relevant books and furniture necessary for distribution to needy schools Justification: Improve standard of education
Expansion Of Existing Boarding Schools District wide	2	Increase enrolment in schools. Improve retention of pupils in schools.	Enhance retention of pupils in primary schools and expand boarding schools in all divisions by 2008.	Identify NGOs, donors and governmental organization to put necessary infrastructure for boarding schools Justification: Retention of more pupils in learning institutions
Introduction of More Youth Training Institutions District wide	3	Provision of skills for self-reliance. Improve the quality and increase production of their services. Provide an occupation to discourage them to promote cultural practices.	Provide training to youths for self-employment by 2008.	Build more youth polytechnics. Equip the polytechnics. Justification: Retention of more pupils in learning institution
Building Of Science Facilities in Secondary Schools District wide	4	Improve performance in science subjects.	One science laboratory put in place in each school by 2008.	Identify needy schools for the project and the necessary equipments. Justification: Improved and expand skills
Diversification Of Curriculum to Include Information and Communication Technology	5	To acquire necessary skills to fit the present job market.	3 big schools like Moi Girls, O.H.S. and Oololaiser High School supplied with computers.	Acquisition of computers and related accessories. Justification: Improve learning of science subjects
Staff Houses Mashuru Secondary School	6	Make teachers comfortable and effective. Enhance student's discipline in school.	4 staff houses completed	To complete the 4 staff houses that have stalled. Justification: Open students to information technology
Dormitory Ibissel Girls Secondary schools	7	To provide accommodation to students currently living in the classroom.	No. of dormitories constructed	Organize resources from the community and NGO's for the construction. Justification: Lacks such facilities
Additional Tuition Block, Library for Ibissil Girls Secondary School.	8	Provide learning venue.	One library block put in place	Mobilize resources for the construction of the same. Justification: Lacks such facilities
Procurement of Transport in Najile Secondary	9	Ease transport problem to remote	One vehicle acquired	Mobilize resources to secure school transport.

School				Justification: Lacks such facilities
Dormitory Kiluanji Secondary School	10	The school is growing and needs additional dormitory for students population increasing.	A dormitory completed	Request donors (sponsor) to put up a dormitory for the expanding school. Justification: Lacks such facilities
Tuition Block Illasit Secondary School	11	Increase enrolment of students. Provide suitable learning environment.	Increase enrolment.	Source and mobilize resources to build more classrooms in the school. Justification: Lacks such facilities
Classrooms at Oloolaiser High School	12	To cater for the additional stream introduced last year.	Two more classrooms constructed.	Source for funds to build the classrooms. Justification: Few such facilities in the institute
Borehole Nakeel Secondary School	13	Ease the perennial water shortage in the school.. Irrigate vegetable garden for the school..	One borehole sunk and put in place.	Mobilize resources from PTA and community. Source for funds from NGOs. Justification: Current water source is inadequate
District Centre for Early Childhood	14	Training centre for early childhood education. Teaching/learning material production centre. Venue for development seminars.	One DICECE completed	A plot is already identified. Source for funds from government and NGO's Justification: Will cater for the increasing child population

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Teachers District wide	1	To equip the teachers with skills of teaching adults. To make the teachers conversant with the curriculum for adult learners.	Provide Training to fulltime and part time teachers in all divisions by 2008.	Training of both full time and part time teachers. Justification: The district has very few trained Adult Education Teachers
Sensitisation of Community Advocacy Seminars District wide	2	To provide positive knowledge towards adult education.	Conduct advocacy seminars for adults on adult education in all divisions.	Sensitising the community at large on the importance of adult education. Justification: Illiteracy level in the district is very high.
Functional and Post Literacy Programmes District wide	3	To provide the learners with skills which they can apply in their daily life.	Train and equip youth by the end of the plan period.	post literacy programmes Justification: Reduce the illiteracy level
Offices Blocks Magadi and Mashuru Division	4	To provide office accommodation for the AEOs	Offices constructed for the DAEOs	Construction of divisional offices for both Magadi and Mashuru divisions Justification: The division don't have offices for the divisional staff
Administration	5	To provide offices.	Offices and	Completion of

Block/Library at Isinya MDTI Isinya Division		To provide a library.	Library completed library	administration cum library block Justification: This project started in 1998 but stalled at foundation level. After completion there will be offices or staff and the institute will have a library
Dining Hall Cum Kitchen Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	6	To provide a kitchen and dinning hall.	Complete dining hall and kitchen	Construction of a dinning hall cum kitchen with a capacity of 300 people. Justification: At completion course participants will have a spacious eating-place. It will also provide a good kitchen and storage
Dormitories at Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	7	Provide more accommodation.	3 dormitories completed before end of plan period.	Construction of 2 dormitories with a capacity of 160 person self-contained rooms. Justification: The existing dormitory has only a capacity of 30 person therefore the construction of the dormitories will increase the accommodation capacity
Septic Tank Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	8	To provide storage for refuse waste of the entire compound	One refuse storage completed	Construction of a septic tank Justification: At completion it will contain all waste in one place
Staff Housing at Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	9	To provide accommodation for the staff members.	No. of houses completed for staff members.	Construction of both senior and junior staff quarters. Justification: The construction of staff houses will make the operation of the institute easy because all staff will be available at all times. This will also generate revenue
Classrooms Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	10	To provide additional space for workshops/seminars	Complete construction of four classes.	Construction of 4No. classrooms Justification: This will provide space for holding several workshops running concurrently
Sports Playgrounds Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	11	To provide recreational facilities	One playground provided	Construction of football, netball, basketball and volleyball playgrounds Justification: After completion the games held they will refresh the course
Borehole Drilling Isinya MDTI Isinya Division	12	To provide water for the institute	One borehole sunk	Drilling of a borehole Justification: After drilling the Institute will have its own water resource and even perform other duties with it e.g. irrigating the institute farm

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name, Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building District wide	1	To ensure and promote sustainability of community project initiated through self-help, Government efforts, NGOs and churches.	People sensitised on management, utilization and conservation of resources in all divisions.	Conduct group training community awareness & sensitisation seminars and open barazas to empower community with skills to manage utilize and conserve local resources Justification Such skills are missing
Promotion and Diversification of Alternative Livelihood District wide	2	To ensure diversified income-generating activities for local poor communities to reduce dependence on livestock production.	Form alternative resource groups.	Formation and promotion. User groups, women groups, farmers groups, disabled groups, older people groups and Jua kali groups. Justification Such institutions are missing in the district.
Gender Empowerment District wide	3	Promote the participation of women in decision-making. Empower women through participation in local institutions advocating against violence. Discourage harmful cultural practice Strengthen local level institution advocating against violence.	Build capacity of women in decision making and socio-economic activities	Train women to take active roles in decision-making and social-economic activities. Justification: The institution put in place will form spring boards for future groups
Vocational Rehabilitation, Training Centre Kajiado District Headquarters	4	To impact technical skills to physically handicapped people in Kajiado District and its environs.	Construct and complete training centre completed	Construction and equipping the training centre Justification: Will cater for the increasing youth population
Social Halls Project Kajiado Town, Ngong Division and Loitokitok Division	5	To establish much purpose meeting halls in all divisions.	A social hall completed	Construction of social halls in the three divisions of Kajiado Justification: Provide recreational and meeting places and thus earn revenue.
Strengthening of District Social Development Office District Headquarters	6	To build the capacity on the office to improve a data gathering and maintaining in community projects and sustainable extension support.	Provide equipment.	Provision of equipment, machines and vehicle, computer photocopying machine and stationeries. Justification: Improve administration services.

B: Project Proposals: Sports Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kajiado Stadium Central Division	1	To provide a playing field for sportsmen and sportswomen.	Completion of the stadium for use by sportsmen and women.	Building and equipping of a stadium with a playing court for basketball, volleyball and netball plus administration office and fence round the

				stadium. Justification: The stadium is unable to train sportsmen, women and others for all sporting events
Rehabilitation of Ngong Stadium	2	Provision of playing fields for training and hosting of tournament for sportsmen and sportswomen.	Completion of the stadium for use by sportsmen and women.	Levelling of the field, marking of the field and track and fencing around it. Justification: The stadium is not safe for use
Building of Loitokitok stadium	3	Provision of playing fields for training and hosting of tournament for sportsmen and sportswomen.	Completion of the stadium for use by sportsmen and women.	Building and equipping of stadium. Justification: The stadium is unable to train sportsmen, women and others for all sporting events.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
District Cultural Centre Central Division	1	Provide a place for display and performance of cultural activities and goods.	Completion of the centre for use by cultural groups.	Purchase materials and construct a cultural centre with an office block, displaying galleries for cultural good and room for performance of cultural activities. Justification: Will enhance cultural development in the district
Divisional Cultural Centres District wide	2	Centre will provide a place where culture will be preserved and marketed.	Completion of centre for use by respective cultural groups in the divisions.	Building of a centre with office block, room for exhibiting arts, cultural work and herbalists. Justification: Promote cultural development in the district,

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To improve accessibility to learning institutions, there is need to have a good road network. The agricultural sector will have to provide food for the population. Highly knowledgeable personnel are required for quality services both in government and private sector. To enhance the provision of services, security needs to be intensified. Rural electrification should be spread throughout the district to boost industrialization and create more job opportunities and incomes. Population growth rate should be maintained at 2 per cent to avoid overstressing available resources such as health facilities. This will ensure availability of a healthy and productive labour force in the district.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Poverty reduction cannot be achieved without rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic growth, on the other hand, is not possible in the absence of an effective and comprehensive system of communication, which helps in the identification of markets and business transactions.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

Use of Information Technology (IT) in the district is concentrated in the larger townships and especially those nearer the capital of Nairobi such as Ngong, Ongata Rongai and Kitengela, while most of the rural areas have few opportunities, if any.

In response the vision and mission for the community, the district plans to introduce IT in schools and other institutions, which are served with electricity in order to develop manpower with capacity to embrace this sector.

Through this sector, local livestock and crop producers will improve the marketing of produce and eventually improve their quality of life. The sector has a potential to bring gains to the districts pastoralists and crop farmers particularly those who have been dealing with middlemen in marketing their products.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Information is a powerful tool in any part of the world today. Access to market information for example, means that a producer can sell his/her produce to the highest bidder. This district is endowed with many products ranging from livestock and livestock products to natural resources such as wildlife, minerals and under-utilised tourist potential. A well-developed information communication technology sector is crucial if these resources are to be utilised to fight high poverty levels.

The sector is also crucial in the dissemination of other information pertaining to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and human rights, which are crucial to development.

The growth of this sector is, however, handicapped by limited electricity and telephone coverage in the district. The district is more than 21,902.0 km² but has only 3,549 telephones land lines while mobile phones covers 1,256km². Electricity has been supplied to 22 trading centres in the entire district, most of which are small trading centres, which cannot even attract investors to put businesses such as cyber cafes.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Communications Commission of Kenya	Providing framework for the sector and licence more service providers.
Telkom Kenya Safaricom	Provide additional landlines and public booths. Provide communication network beyond the present coverage of use of 1,256 Km ²
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	To provide electricity and extend the gridline in the district.
NGOs	Conduct civic education and training

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
The Mass Media	Promoting the mass media in order to inform, educate and entertain the community	Low literacy levels in the district.	Step up literacy campaigns efforts to enable the rural folk to benefit from information contained in newspapers and other periodicals. Provide information on radio issues like market intelligence and civil education
Telecommunications	Extension of the existing telephone lines. Autoware Mashuru Division to Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) .	Limited distribution cables.	Expansion of exchanges which are operating at full capacity.
Information Technology	Increased use of computers in data management and in accessing and distribution of information.	Lack of electricity in many urban and rural areas. Lack of telephone coverage in most areas.	Supply electricity to areas proposed by the DDC. Upgrading the DIDC and enhancing its use.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Upgrade DIDC District Headquarters	1	To create an accurate and to update databank on activities in the district. Assist development agencies in the district access information via internet.	Improve DIDC by 100%	Install computers, create a website publicise the centre. Justification: Provide vital information and data to researchers from within and outside the district
Electrification Programme District wide	2	To facilitate adoption of ITC in these rural areas.	Supply areas proposed by the DDC in all divisions.	Install electricity to KMQ, Mile 46, Paranae, Sajiloni, Enkaroni, Ildamat, Enkiwanchani, Mashuru, Masimba, Emali, Isara etc. Justification: Open up new trading centres for rural industrialization
Expansion of Telephone Facilities District wide	3	Facilitate use of the internet and ease communication.	Expand electricity to rural areas by end of plan period.	Extend telephone coverage in identified areas. Installation of more transmitters for cell phones. Justification: Ease communication between district headquarters, other parts of the district and Kenya as a whole.
Construction of Divisional Information and Documentation Centres District wide	4	To create an accurate and also updated databank on all activities in the division.	All the 7 divisions in the District.	Construct and equip all the 7 Divisional Information and Documentation Centres Justification: Provide vital information and data from within and outside each division..

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Information Communications Technology cannot thrive without such infrastructure as electricity and telephone facilities. These facilities should also be supported by training facilities on computer and other technology so as to ensure availability of manpower at the district level. A good road network will facilitate easy circulation of newspapers and other periodicals.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Public Safety, Law and Order sector provides a favourable environment under which all sectors including itself can thrive. It provides the security without which no investment can develop. Through this sector, members of the community can go about their activities confidently.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors in this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources. This will be done by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to the people.

During the plan period, emphasis will be put on community participation in all issues relating to development and security. Assistance will also be provided in order to develop their capacity to play the envisaged role.

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

3.6.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will continue playing the important role of creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth. This environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial

management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.6.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration and Police	To ensure that law and order is maintained,
Judiciary	To ensure that justice is carried out,
Penal Institutions and Probation Department	To ensure that offenders who go to prison are put under probation and are helped to become useful members of the society,
Finance and Planning	To ensure sound planning and accountable transparent systems,
The Public	Initiate, plan and implement development programmes. Participate in monitoring and evaluation.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Strive to instil a high sense of financial discipline in all spending units in the district. Put in place mechanism to maximise revenue collection.	Lack of transport.. Poor staffing levels Limited training opportunities.	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue due to the government is collected and accounted for.
Provincial Administration	Coordination of Government activities in the district.. Reduce crime rate. Facilitate speedy conflict resolution. Build capacity of staff for development. Sensitise and mobilize community to take charge of their development process.	Shortage of vehicles. Lack of offices. Lack of regular training opportunities.	Conduct regular field tours and public barazas to follow-up on project implementation. Provide funds for construction of offices.
Police Department	To ensure that the level of crime is reduced.	Shortage of vehicles. Police-population ratio is very low. Insufficient housing facilities and offices Lack of regular training opportunities.	Procure vehicles and to put up additional police stations/posts. Mobilise community to participate in community policing and construction of police stations/posts.
Administration of Justice	Endeavour to promote and nurture the culture of respect and adherence to the laws of the land. Speedy delivery of justice; accessibility to courts and strengthening linkages with other stakeholders for effective administration of justice.	Lack of court facilities in Loitokitok Sub District. Insufficient staff to man the Kajiado SRM Court. Lack of computers for Kajiado SRM court/registry Vastness of the district Poor road network.	Continue to run mobile courts in Loitokitok. Computerization of Kajiado SRM court Recruitment of another magistrate and support staff.
Probation Services	Community Service Orders programme to be implemented. Rehabilitation of criminals. Reduction of drug dependence and abuse. Opening up of service	Inadequate funding. Inadequate personnel. Lack of reliable transport. Lack of working tools.	Sensitisation seminars and training of stakeholders through public barazas. Counselling in schools for pupils and teachers on negative effects of drugs and substance abuse.

	stations.		Conflict management and resolution through seminars and counselling sessions.
Local Governance	Strengthening community governance systems (structures) to make them more transparent and accountable in the management of local resource.	Lack of resources. High rate of illiteracy and negative impact on the efforts to mobilize community to participate in decision-making.	Communities will be empowered to democratically elect their leaders. Resources i.e funds and personnel will be sourced from the government and other development partners.
Penal Institutions	Putting up a new prison and staff houses in Kajiado Prison Improve the working conditions for staff. Providing rehabilitation programme for prisoners. Support Community Service Order programmes. Enhance collaboration and linkages with other stakeholders.	Lack of adequate resources (both financial and personnel).	Solicit funds from the government. Train prisoners on various skills and counsel them to become useful members of society.
Legal Service	Improve accessibility of legal services. Make legal services affordable to the public. Promote awareness on their legal rights and encourage them to seek legal redress whenever necessary.	High cost of legal services. Ignorance on the part of the public on their legal rights.	Encourage legal practitioners to venture into the rural areas. Hold meetings, workshops etc to educate community on the importance of legal services.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project and Programme: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kajiado Children's Home (DLAC)	Provide shelter, education and food	Orphaned and destitute children	A home for the destitute and orphaned children

B: New Project Proposals: Administration Police

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Police Line HQ, Loitokitok, Ngong, Namanga and Isinya Division	1	Provide good accommodation for officers.	No. of houses constructed. Amount of money spent.	Construction of house for Administration Police Posts Justification The district lacks such facilities
Purchase Lorry District Headquarters	2	Provide transport for officers on operations and water transportation to outlying posts.	One lorry purchased	Purchase vehicles for the A.P.s Justification: No means of transport
Communication Equipment	3	Ease communication	Equipment	Purchase and install equipment. Justification Such facilities are lacking

B: New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Modern Court House District Headquarters	1	Improving the working conditions	Put up a modern courthouse.	Construct a modern court house at the district headquarters Justification: Current court house is in a condemned building
Panel Court House Loitokitok Sub District	2	Improving the working conditions	A modern court put in place by 2003.	Construct a panel courthouse in Loitokitok sub-district. Justification Lacks such facility
Panel Court House	3	Improving the working conditions	A modern court put in place by 2003.	Construct a panel courthouse in Ngong division. Justification: Lacks such facility

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Loitokitok Sub-District and Residential Building Kuku, Loitokitok	1	To put up a headquarter for the proposed Loitokitok District and DC's residence	District Headquarter in place by 2003.	Construction works Justification: The current facility is inadequate
Provision of transport District wide	2	To facilitate mobility for Administration and police officers for security operations	A vehicle bought	Purchase of vehicle 4 L/R (110) TDI for DOs (Mashuru, Central, Isinya headquarters 5 L/R 110) TDI for police 2 Patrol cars for police Justification: Facilities are lacking
Isinya Divisional headquarters Isinya	3	To provide offices for the newly created Isinya division	A completed divisional Headquarters	Construct a divisional headquarters Justification: Facility lacking

B: New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of non Residential Buildings Headquarters District Headquarters	1	Construct offices at divisional headquarters. Improve security.	Residential houses and offices built.	Construct offices and staff quarters Justification: Current housed in a small building
Ongata Rongai Police Station Ngong Division	2	Reduce crime in the area	A police station and staff houses built.	Construction of a police station and staff houses Justification Such facility lacking
Kitengela Police Post Kaputiei Location Isinya Division	3	Curb crime spillage from Nairobi	Police post built..	Construction of a police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Bissel Police Post Bissel Location Namanga Division	4	Reduce increasing crime rate	Police post built.	Construction of a police post and staff house

				Justification: Such facility lacking
Kerarapon Police Post Ooloua Location Ngong Division	5	Curb crime increase and spillage from Nairobi and surrounding areas	Police posts built.	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Mashuru Police Post Mashuru location Mashuru Division	6	Only police post and serves as station	Police post built.	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Kataka Police Post	7	Reduce increasing crime	Police post built.	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Kalembwani Police Post Amoi Location Mashuru Division	8	Reduce increasing crime rate	Police posts built.	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Mbirikani Police Post Mbirikani Location Loitokitok Division	9	Reduce increasing crime rate.	Police posts built.	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Matasia Police Post Ngong Division	10	Reduce increasing crime rate.	Police posts built	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Kibiko Police Post	11	Reduce increasing crime rate.	Police posts built	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking
Kiserian Police Post Kiserian Location Ngong Division	12	Reduce increasing crime rate.	Police posts built	Construction of police post and staff houses Justification: Such facility lacking

B: New Project/Proposals: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Kajiado Prison	1	The current prison is made up of temporary structures, which is unsafe to be used as a prison.	Modern prison put in place	Construction of a modern prison. Justification: The current premises are inadequate and insecure.
Vehicles/Transport	2	To facilitate the operations of the departments involved in rehabilitation of offenders	Lorry purchased	Purchase of a lorry and L/R for prison and 2 L/R for Probation and Children's Departments. Justification Lacks such facility.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration Safety Law and Order will require very strong linkages with other sectors such as Physical Infrastructure, Information Communication Technology and Human Resource Development to realize its vision and mission.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism, to be used during the plan implementation period in determining the progress made in the various poverty reduction strategies through the set performance indicators. It entails setting up clear goals and identification of variables that are to be used to measure progress towards the achievement of these goals. The monitoring indicators in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix will help in following the progress made towards the overall achievement of the plan theme.

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

In order to ensure that the plan is implemented with all stakeholders' involvement, it is important that an institutional framework is developed from the grassroots to the national level. At the village level, the project management committees will do monitoring and evaluation. The committee will continuously oversee the day-to-day implementation of the projects. All stakeholders at this level will be represented.

At the divisional level, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div M&EC), which will be composed of the District Officer, Divisional Departmental heads and representatives of other development partners such as the NGOs operating in the division. The membership will therefore be drawn from the Divisional Development Committee. Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will therefore, be a sub-committee of the Divisional Development Committee. Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis through field visits.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be composed of the District Commissioner, District Heads of Departments and representatives of other development partners. The District Information and Documentation Centre will be strengthened to enable analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling M & E information of all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective actions. The M & E system will be inbuilt in all the annual work plans. The main M & E tools will be through field visits, annual and quarterly progress reports, annual reviews, DDC/DEC meetings and expenditures reports.

At the provincial level, the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its elaborate mechanism will monitor and evaluate the projects and programmes while at the national level, the ministries headquarters will monitor and evaluate projects in the medium term. While monitoring will be a continuous process, evaluation will be done in the medium term and at the end of the plan period in 2008.

4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Project Name Location/Division	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Range Improvement	50 M	2002- 2008	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped in a division per year. Number of earth dams and water pans constructed or desilted by 2008. Hectarage of pasture and fodder per division each year. Number of community managed range pasture seed multiplication projects in the district by end of plan period.	Reports to the DEC and DDC. Progress reports. Reports from community.	DWE/DALEO	MOA&RD: Mobilization Department of water: Technical advice Donor: Funds Community: Labour
Livestock Intensification and Diversification	10 M	2002- 2008	Number of breeding bulls, dairy cows and dairy goats introduced; Percentage increase in milk and meat production per year; Number of livestock owners trained on livestock husbandry, pasture and fodder conservation per division each year. Number of hives and camels introduced per division in a year.	Reports to the DEC and DDC. Reports from community. Progress reports.	DALEO/DVO	MOA&RD – Facilitating Beneficiary - Funds
Food Security and Economic Development		2001 – 2008	Field/Hectarage into each crop; Percentage increase in milk production.	Reports to the DEC and DDC progress reports; Reports from the community.	DALEO/ SARDEP Kajiado	MOA&RD: Technician advice; SARDEP Kajiado- funds; Community: Funds and Labour.
Livestock		2001 –	Vaccine used;	Progress	DVO	MOA&RD:

Vector Control		2001 - 2008	Number of trainings for the community on Tsetse control; Number of workshop of dip management committees; Percentage decrease of tick-borne diseases.	Departmental progress reports; Reports to the DDC and DEC.	DVO	MOA&RD: Control of Ticks and Tick-borne diseases. Control of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis; Community based organisations: To be strengthened through trainings/workshops/seminars.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services.		2001 - 2008	Number of clinical cases treated; Number of trainings undertaken for the community on disease prevention and management and proper use of drugs.	Departmental progress reports; Reports to the DDC and DEC.	DVO	MOA&RD: Attending to and treatment of all clinical cases; Advice pastoralists on disease reporting and treatment.
Artificial Insemination Services		2001 - 2008	Percentage decrease of breeding diseases; Percentage increase in milk production per each dairy cattle; Number of dairy cattle that have been improved on quality.	Reports to the DDC and DEC; Progress and Annual reports; Reports from the Community.	DVO	MOA &RD: Upgrading of livestock using semen from proven bulls and also control of breeding diseases; Livestock keepers: To participate in the process.
Promotion of Drought Tolerant Crops Production and Utilization	8 M	2002-2008	Seed/ planting material adoption rate Hectarage under each dry land crop. Yield / Hectare under each crop. Technology demonstrated and under Trial.	Reports to the DEC and DDC. Reports from community.	DALEO	MOA&RD: Facilitating Beneficiary: Funds
Intensification of Horticultural Crops Production	20 M	2000-2008	Functional cold storage facility. Timeliness in marketing decision. Crop production plans made and adopted. Drip irrigation kits adopted. Hectarage under drip irrigation	DDC and Community progress reports.	DALEO	MOA&RD: Facilitating Beneficiary: Funds
Soil and wWater Conservation	4 M	2000-2002	Laid out farms Soil fertility. Crop productivity.	DDC and Community progress reports.	DALEO	MOA&RD: Facilitating Beneficiary: Funds
Promotion of Industrial Crop Production	2.5 M	2000-2008	Technology/ Information Adoption Rate. Hectarage under coffee. Coffee yield per Hectare	DDC and Community progress reports.	DALEO CRF (Coffee Research Foundation)	MOA&RD: Facilitating Beneficiary: Funds
Scaling up Adoption of agriculture technology and information through	15M	2000-2008	Technology adoption rate. Crop and livestock productivity. No. of farming groups.	DDC and Community progress reports.	DALEO KARI	MOA&RD: Facilitating Beneficiary: Funds

participation of farmers in Research and Extension Development			Food security and income levels.			
Eremit Water Supply Project	38 M.	2002-2006	No. of people supplied with water. Revenue collected. Amount of funds spent.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community. Annual reports and workplans.	GOK/Donor	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice. NGO: capacity building. Community to participate in planning and implementation process.
Borehole Rehabilitation and Drilling	100 M.	2001/2002	No. of people supplied with water. Revenue collected. Amount of funds spent.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community. Annual reports and work plans.	GOK/Donor	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice. NGO s: capacity building. Community: to participate in planning and implementation process.
Namanga Water Supply	8 million	2002/2008	No. of people supplied with water. Revenue collected. Amount of funds spent.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community. Annual reports and work plans.	GOK/Donor	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice. NGO s: capacity building. Community: to participate in planning and implementation process.
Ongata Rongai Water Supply	8 million	2002/2008	No. of people supplied with water. Revenue collected. Amount of funds spent.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community. Annual reports and work plans.	GOK/Donor	GOK/Donor: funding and technical advice. NGO s: capacity building. Community: to participate in planning and implementation process.
Community self help water projects	40 million	2002/2008	No. of people supplied with water. Revenue collected. Amount of funds spent.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community. Annual reports and work plans.	AMREF/SAR DEP)	Development Agencies: to fund GOK: to give technical advice Community: to particularly in planning and implementation process Community also to cost share

Construction of new office Block	3 million	2002-2003	Amount of money spent	Progress reports designs	GOK-Cooperative department	GOK: Cooperative department to provide funds DWO (Works) to provide Technical personnel
Water Tank - Loitokitok	0.2m	2002 - 2003	Constructed water tank	Progress reports. Response to DEC/DDC.	DFO	GOK: Financial Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Office Block/Store - Sultan Hamud	1.2m	2003 - 2004	Constructed office block and store	Progress reports. Response to DEC/DDC.	DFO	GOK: Financial assistance Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Water Tank Repair-Headquarter	60,000	2002 - 2003	Repaired water tank	Progress reports Response to DEC/DDC	DFO	GOK: Financial assistance Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Office Block – Isinya Division	1m	2004 - 2005	Constructed office block	Progress reports Response to DEC/DDC	DFO	GOK: Financial assistance Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Office Block – Loitokitok Division	1m	2006 - 2007	Constructed office block	Progress reports Response to DEC/DDC	DFO	GOK: Financial Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Office Block – Namanga Division	1m	2005 - 2006	Constructed office block	Progress reports Response to DEC/DDC	DFO	GOK: Financial assistance Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Officeblock/store-Magadi Division	1.2m	2006-2008	Constructed office block and store	Progress reports Response to DEC/DDC	DFO	GOK : Financial assistance Supervision Utilization Maintenance
Rural Afforestation	7m	2002-2008	No. of farmers practising agro-forestry Increment of land under agro-forestry. Increment in wood products, vegetables, fruits No. of demonstration plots. Level of	Questionnaires Direct observations Field Visits Interviews Discussions Training Schedule Manual Monthly Reports	GOK/forestry Donors NGOs Community	Forest Department to ensure availability of seedlings for planting. Supervision Funds and other materials. Donors: Financially and materially NGOs: Financially and materially

		2008	farmers practising agro-forestry Increment of land under agro-forestry. Increment in wood products, vegetables, fruits No. of demonstration plots. Level of understanding of agro-forestry practices. No. of tree seedlings planted and surviving.	Direct observations Field Visits Interviews Discussions Training Schedule Manual Monthly Reports	Donors NGOs Community	Department to ensure availability of seedlings for planting. Supervision Funds and other materials. Donors: Financially and materially NGOs: Financially and materially Community Plants more trees Local authorities Financial support.
Management of Forestry Development	5.9m	2002-2008	No. of hectares of backlog plantation pruned and trimmed. Hectares of land prepared for planting Mined areas re-afforested No. of seedlings raised planted out and sold	Monthly/annual reports Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK Donors Communities	DFO: Supervision and overseeing tree planting and management. Donors: Financially and materially. Community – Curb fire out breaks. Provide labour (manual)

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Road No.D523 Kiserian-Ngong 11km	217,265,687 million	2002-2003	Km of resurfaced road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
Road No. A104 – Isinya- Namanga 106Kms	212,000,000	2002-2003	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
Road No. C58 Kiserian – Magadi 86kms.	172,000,000	2002-2003	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
C60 – Ngong- Bulbul 5 kms	10,000,000	2002-2003	Km of repaired	Reports to DDC/DEC	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the

			road	Progress reports		community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
			Amount of funds spent			
Road No. D523 Isinya-Kiserian 41 kms	\$2,000,000	2002-2003	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
Road No. C102 Emali-Loitokitok	1,384,800,000	2002-2005	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
Road No. C103 Namanga-T T03 Chyullu gate 148kms	296,000,000	2002-2004	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E2023-Olkiloriti Msangairo – 6km.	12,000,000	2002-2004	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
D536 – Illasit Njukini 44kms	175,000,000	2002-2004	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
D524 – Kajiado-Mashuru 111.5kms	100,000,000	2002-2005	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E401 D524 Kepass-S/Hamud – 188kms.	37,000,000	2002-2005	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E705 Makutano – Simba – 53.4km.	107,000,000	2002-2006	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E1492 Matasia – Ololua – 63kms	12,500,000	2002-2007	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E 1493 – Ngong – Ololua – 6kms	12,000,000	2002-2007	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E2012 – Isinya-Konza	60,000,000	2002-200	Km of repaired	Reports to DDC/DEC	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the

30kms			road	Progress reports		community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E703-Illasit → C102 – 7.5 kms	15,000,000	2002-2007	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E406 – Kajiado – Mile 46 – Kamukuru 68.1 kms	136,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E1498 – Corner Baridi – Kipeto 45kms	90,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E407 – Kajiado – Loyiagalani – Kipeto – 41.6kms	82,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment.
Buildings						
Office Accommodation for District Architect, District Electrical Engineer and District Quantity Surveyor.	2,800,000	2003-2003	MOR & P to design, cost and supervise	Designs Monthly reports Reports to DDC/DEC	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW will provide fuels. DWO (works) will provide technical personnel.

4.2.3 Tourism Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Building Office Block – District Headquarters	4 m	2002-2005	Available office block.	Monthly implementation and completion report.	DATO, MOW	Funding Expertise
Hand Craft Development – Central, Ngong, Namanga and Loitokitok Divisions	2 m	2002 - 2008	No. of the sheds for selling the handcrafts.	Monthly and completion reports	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise
Youth Development - District wide	2 m	2002 - 2008	Amount of funds available.	Monthly and progress reports.	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise
Burtons Ornaments Factory - Central, Magadi, Namanga and Loitokitok divisions	4 m	2002-2008	Availability of the plant structures.	Monthly and completion reports.	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise

Technical Education Support District wide	4 m	2002-2008	Number of students in the technical institutions.	Reports	DATO, Community members GOK	Funding Expertise
Equipping Youth Polytechnics	6 m	2002-2008	Increased in number of tools and equipments.	Reports	DATO, Community members, GOK	Funding Expertise
Youth Polytechnic Staff Development	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of instructors trained.	Staff development report.	DATO community members GOK	Funding Expertise
Micro and Small Enterprise Training and Technology	1.4 M.	2002 - 2008	Amount of money spent; Number of Micro and Small enterprise trained.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DATO and NGOs.	DAATO and NGOs: Technical advice and funding.
Olkajiado Trade Development Joint Loan Board	5 M.	2002 - 2008	Amount disbanded us credit; Number of beneficiaries per year.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DTDO/NGOs.	DTDO: Expertise; NGOs and Community: Funding.
Training of Small Scale Traders	1.4 M.	2002-2008	Amount of money spent; Number of traders trained.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DTDO and NGOs.	DTDO and NGOs: Expertise and funding.
Wildlife Barriers	5 M.	2002 - 2006	No. of barriers constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC. Community reports; Monthly and annual reports.	KWS Communities.	Funding, Expertise Labour, Materials..
Problem Animal Control (PAC)	0.5 M.	Continuo us	No. of patrols conducted	Reports made	KWS	Security/Patrolling Meeting reports.
Community Based Wildlife Management Organization	0.2 M.	5 years 2002 - 2006	No. of organizations established No. of active committees No. of trained scouts	Monthly reports from communities and KWS	KWS Communities - Individuals	Labour Materials Funding
Income Generating Activities	0.5 M.	Continuo us	No of establishments created	Reports to DEC/DDC Other reports	KWS communities	Labour, Materials Funding
Community Scouts	1 M.	2003/4	No. of trained scouts	Reports to DEC/DDC Monthly and annual reports	KWS	Labour, Materials Funding
Integrated Planning	1 M.	5 years	No. of meetings held	Reports	KWS GOK/ Departments	Labour Materials, Funding

30kms			road Amount of funds spent	Progress reports		community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E703-Illasit → C102 – 7.5 kms	15,000,000	2002-2007	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E406 – Kajiado – Mile 46 – Kamukuru 68.1 kms	136,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E1498 – Corner Baridi – Kipeto 45kms	90,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment
E407 – Kajiado – Loyiagalani – Kipeto – 41.6kms	82,000,000	2002-2008	Km of repaired road Amount of funds spent	Reports to DDC/DEC Progress reports	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW, KRB, DRC, KWS and the community will maintain roads and prevent vandalism and encroachment.
Buildings						
Office Accommodation for District Architect, District Electrical Engineer and District Quantity Surveyor.	2,800,000	2003-2003	MOR & P to design, cost and supervise	Designs Monthly reports Reports to DDC/DEC	M.O.R. & P.W.	MOR&PW will provide fuels. DWO (works) will provide technical personnel.

4.2.3 Tourism Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Building Office Block – District Headquarters	4 m	2002-2005	Available office block.	Monthly implementation and completion report.	DATO, MOW	Funding Expertise
Hand Craft Development – Central, Ngong, Namanga and Loitokitok Divisions	2 m	2002 - 2008	No. of the sheds for selling the handcrafts.	Monthly and completion reports	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise
Youth Development - District wide	2 m	2002 - 2008	Amount of funds available.	Monthly and progress reports.	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise
Burtons Ornaments Factory - Central, Magadi, Namanga and Loitokitok divisions	4 m	2002-2008	Availability of the plant structures.	Monthly and completion reports.	DATO NGOs	Funding Expertise

Technical Education Support District wide	4 m	2002-2008	Number of students in the technical institutions.	Reports	DATO, Community members GOK	Funding Expertise
Equipping Youth Polytechnics	6 m	2002-2008	Increased in number of tools and equipments.	Reports	DATO, Community members, GOK	Funding Expertise
Youth Polytechnic Staff Development	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of instructors trained.	Staff development report.	DATO community members GOK	Funding Expertise
Micro and Small Enterprise Training and Technology	1.4 M.	2002 - 2008	Amount of money spent; Number of Micro and Small enterprise trained.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DATO and NGOs.	DAATO and NGOs: Technical advice and funding.
Olkajiado Trade Development Joint Loan Board	5 M.	2002 - 2008	Amount disbanded us credit; Number of beneficiaries per year.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DTDO/NGOs.	DTDO: Expertise; NGOs and Community: Funding.
Training of Small Scale Traders	1.4 M.	2002-2008	Amount of money spent; Number of traders trained.	Departmental reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DTDO and NGOs.	DTDO and NGOs: Expertise and funding.
Wildlife Barriers	5 M.	2002 - 2006	No. of barriers constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC. Community reports; Monthly and annual reports.	KWS Communities.	Funding, Expertise Labour, Materials..
Problem Animal Control (PAC)	0.5 M.	Continuous	No. of patrols conducted	Reports made	KWS	Security/Patrolling Meeting reports.
Community Based Wildlife Management Organization	0.2 M.	5 years 2002 - 2006	No. of organizations established No. of active committees No. of trained scouts	Monthly reports from communities and KWS	KWS Communities Individuals	Labour Materials Funding
Income Generating Activities	0.5 M.	Continuous	No of establishments created	Reports to DEC/DDC Other reports	KWS communities	Labour, Materials Funding
Community Scouts	1 M.	2003/4	No. of trained scouts	Reports to DEC/DDC Monthly and annual reports	KWS	Labour, Materials Funding
Integrated Planning	1 M.	5 years	No. of meetings held	Reports	KWS GOK/ Departments	Labour Materials, Funding

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Food quality Control, Safe Drinking Water and Buildings Sanitation	24.5 M.	2002-2008	No. of food premises inspected / licensed. No. food and samples analysed and remedial action taken. No. of court cases instituted. No. activities implemented. No. of community and seminars/works hops held.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. Supervisory visits done and staff meetings held. Expenditure allocated utilized.	Ministry of Health -- District Public Health Office	Extension services. Funding. Expertise. Supervision and management. Capacity building
HIV/AIDS/STI /TB Control and Prevention	42 m	2002-2008	Reduced cases of TB. Reduced cases of STI. No. of CACs active. No. of planned activities implemented by CACs. No. of orphans assisted. No. of other partners/ groups implementing HIV/AIDS activities.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. CACs & other partners meetings held. Expenditure allocated utilized.	Government of Kenya District AIDS Control Committee Constituency AIDS Committee	Funding. Sensitisation/awareness. Extension services. Capacity building.
Communicable Diseases Surveillance	3,500,000	2002-2008	Reduced cases of diseases. No. of planned activities implemented. No. of update sessions held. No. of other partners groups implementing activities.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. Other partners involved. Expenditure allocated utilized	Ministry of Health Kajiado District Diseases Surveillance Team	Surveillance. Funding. Expertise. Sensitisation/Awareness.
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (MCI)	3.5 M.	2002-2008	Reduced cases of diseases. No. of planned activities implemented. No. of update sessions held. No of other partners/ groups implementing activities.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. Other partners involved. Expenditure allocated utilized.	Ministry of Health. Kajiado District Health Management Team.	Surveillance. Funding. Expertise. Sensitisation/Awareness.

Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	0.7 M.	2002-2008	Reduced under five children immunized fully. No. of planned immunization activities implemented. No. of update sessions held. No of other partners/ groups implementing activities.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. Other partners involved. Expenditure allocated utilized.	Ministry of Health Kajiado District Health Management Team	Surveillance. Funding. Expertise. Sensitisation/ Awareness.
Malaria Control and Prevention	7 M.	2002-2008	No. of persons using treated bed nets. No. of planned vector control activities implemented. No update sessions held. No other partners / groups implementing activities.	Monthly reports. Annual reports. Work plans. Other partners involved. Expenditure allocated utilized.	Ministry of Health Kajiado District Health Management Team	Surveillance. Funding. Expertise. Sensitisation/Awar eness.
Reproductive Health	3.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of Youth, TBAs trained on reproductive health; Amount of money spent.	Monthly/Annual reports; Work plans; DDC and DEC reports.	District Public Health Office.	DPHO – Funding and expertise.
Ngong Health Centre	20 M.	2001 - 2003	Amount of money spent; Work done.	Progress reports; Designs; Site visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.	GOK - MOH	GOK: MOH to provide funds; DWO (Works) to provide Technical personnel.
Kajiado District Hospital	6 M.	2001-2002	Amount of money spent; Work done.	Progress reports; Designs; Site visits; Reports to DEC and DDC	GOK - MOH	GOK: MOH to provide funds; DWO (Works) to provide Technical personnel.
Kepeto Dispensary	2.5M..	2002-2004				
Isinya Health Centre	1 M.	2002-2004				
Sinet Dispensary	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Enkirgirri Dispensary	2.5M	2002-2004				
KMA Dispensary	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Longusua Dispensary	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Singilaine Dispensary	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Kipini Health Centre	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Olshuki Dispensary.	2.5M.	2002-2004				
Mile Tatu Dispensary	4 M	2002 - 2004	Amount of money spent;	Progress reports;	GOK - MOH	GOK: MOH to provide funds;

			Work done.	Designs; Site Visits; Reports to DEC and DDC.		DWO (Works) to provide Technical personnel.
Pakase Dispensary Ngatu Dispensary Olturugum Dispensary Ilmorba Dispensary Memeshii Dispensary Uportimwo Dispensary Iswa Dispensary Emocoti Dispensary Esonorwa Dispensary Shokot Dispensary.	4M. 4M. 4M 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M. 4M.	2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005 2002- 2005	Amount of Money spent; Work done - do - - do -	Progress reports; Designs; Site Visits; Reports to DEC and DDC. - do -	GOK - MOH	GOK: MOH to provide funds; DWO (Works) to provide Technical personnel. - do -
Provision of Textbooks and Furniture to primary Schools.	20.3 m	2002 - 2006	Amount of money spent.	Reports from zone inspectors of schools. Reports from PTA. Performance in National Exams.	Ministry of Education and PTA.	Provision of books. Funding.
Expansion of Existing Boarding Schools	7 m	2002- 2005	The input or resources used in the project.	Reports from zone inspectors of schools. Increased enrolment shown by school returns.	Ministry of Education PTA and local government.	Funding. Technical Advice. Labour.
Introduction of More Youth Training Institutions	8 m	2002 - 2005	The number of projects implemented Financial implications.	Reports from community. Data from inspectors of schools.	Ministry of Education.	Posting trainers. Funding. Capacity buildings.
Building of Science Laboratories in Schools	30 m	2002 - 2006		Improved performance in science. Inspection reports.	Ministry of Education BOG and PTA.	Funding: Parents. Labour : Parents.
Diversification of Curriculum to include Information and Technology	4.5 m	2002 - 2004	Number of computers purchased.	National examinations. Inspector of schools reports.	Ministry of Education, BOG and PTA.	Expertise. Funding. Capacity building. Provision of teachers.
Staff Houses in Mashuru sec. School	0.8 m	2002 - 2003	Amount of money spent.	Reports from schools and BOG.	BOG and PTA.	Funding. Labour and materials
Dormitory in Ibissil Sec. School	1 m	2002	Amount of money spend	Information from BOG, PTA and school returns.	BOG and PTA.	Funding. Labour and materials

Tuition and Library to Ibissil Girls Secondary School	1 m	2002 – 2003	Amount of money spent.	School returns. Improved performance. BOG reports.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
Procurement of Transport Facilities for Najile sec school	1.8 m	2002 – 2003	Money spent on the purchases.	Reports from BOG School reports.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
Dormitory in Kalian Secondary School	1 m	2002 – 2004	Amount of money spent.	School records and returns. Reports from area inspector of schools.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
Tuition Block at Illasit Secondary School	8 m	2002 – 2005	Funds spent on the project.	School returns. Reports from BOG and PTA.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
Two Classrooms at Oolaiser High School	0.8 m	2002 – 2003	Funds spent on the project.	School returns. BOG and PTA reports. Area education officer's returns.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
Develop Water Borehole for Nakeel Sec. School	1.5 m	2002 – 2005	Amount of funds spend on the project.	Reports from BOG and PTA School returns. Inspector reports.	BOG and PTA.	Funding, labour and materials
District Centre for Early Childhood Education	4 m	2002 - 2007	Amount of money spent.	Reports from implementing officer.	Min of Education	Funding, labour and materials
Dining Hall Noonkopir Secondary School	2 M.	2001 – 2--3	Funds spent on the project; Work done.	School records and returns; Reports from area inspector of schools; BOG and PTA reports.	BOG and PTA	BOG and PTA: Funding, Labour and materials; GOK – Supervisory.
Administration Block – Kimura Secondary School	3M.	2001 – 2003	Funds spent on the project; Work done.	School records and returns; Reports from area inspector of schools; BOG and PTA reports.	BOG and PTA	BOG and PTA: Funding, Labour and materials; GOK – Sapervisory.
Laboratory Kibiko Secondary School	2M.	2001 – 2003	Funds spent on the project; Work done.	- do -	BOG and PTA	- do -
Dining Hall Wakesch Secondary School	2M.		- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
	1.5M	2001 – 2003	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
				- do -		

Dining Hall Kilowani Secondary School Staff Houses Merueshi Primary School Staff Houses Nanungoi Primary School	1.5M.	2001 - 2003 2001- 2003	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
Provision of Learning Facilities	20.3M	2002 - 2006	Amount of Money Spent.	Reports from zonal inspectors of schools; Reports from PTA/BOG; Performance in National Exams.	Ministry of Education: BOG and PTA	Provision of book: Funding.
Isinya Multi- Purpose Divisional Training Institute	72 m	2002- 2008	Facilities put in place: Offices, library, dinning hall, kitchen, refuse storage, classrooms, lecture halls etc.	Completion reports; Funds spent	Ministry of Labour and Donors	Community : Labour and land. GOK: Expertise funds. Donors: Funds
Training of Teachers	3.5 M.	2002- 2008	No. of teagers trained; Amount of money spent.	Departmental reports; Reports to DDC and DEC.	District Adult education Officer..	DAEO Office - Train both full time and part time teachers.
Sensitisation of Community Advocacy Seminars	14 M.	2002- 2008	No. of seminars held; Amount of money spent; Reduction in illiteracy rate.	Departmental reports; Reports to DDC and DEC.	District Adult education Officer.	DAEO Office - Sensitise the community on the importance of Adult education.
Institution of Functional and Post Literacy Programmes.	1.4 M.	2002- 2008	No. of Youths equipped with life skills; Amount of money spent.	Departmental reports; Reports to DDC and DEC.	District Adult education Officer.	DAEO Office - Promote post literacy programme.
Construction of Offices in Magadi and Mashuru Divisions.	2 M.	2002 - 2008	Number of offices constructed; Amount of money spent.	Departmental reports; Reports to DDC and DEC.	District Adult education Officer.	DAEO Office - To provide funds; DWO (works) - Technical advice.
Capacity building	14 M.	2002 - 2008	Training reports. Number of community groups trained. Level of knowledge application. Project committees and level of activities. Minutes of meetings and attendants lists. Decision made by management committees.	Interviews. Questionnaire s. Group discussions. Field visits and observations. Reports. Training curriculum and time table. Field notebooks.	GOK Community Donor NGOs	Community: Land, labour, provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Promotion and Diversification of		2002 2008	Level of alternative	Field visits and observations.	GOK Community	Community: Land, labour,

Alternative Livelihood	8 M.		resources users groups reports on groups formation level or adoption of other alternatives. Spectrum of alternative means of livelihood.	Interviews. Questionnaires. Discussion groups.	Donors NGOs	provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Gender Empowerment	14 M.	2002 2008	Report on women involvement in decision-making forums.	Interviews. Questionnaires. Group discussions. Level of participation of women in local level institutions reports of awareness meeting and attendance in gender.	GOK Community Donors	Community: Land, labour, provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Construction of a Vocational Rehabilitation Training centre	4 M	2002 2004	Status of implementation progress of construction utilize of facility.	Observations. Questionnaires. Interviews. Reports.	GOK Community Donor	Community: Land, labour, provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Construction of Social Halls Kajiado/ Town, Ngong Division and Loitokitok	5.1 M	2002 2008	Progress in construction status of the project.	Observation. Questionnaires. Reports. Interviews.	GOK Community Donors	Community: Land, labour, provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Strengthening of District Social Development Office	3.7 M.	2002	Procurement records reports and level of office equipment.	Observations. Reports. Interviews.	GOK	Community: Land, labour, provision. GOK: Funds, expertise provision. Donors: Funds, provision.
Kajiado Stadium Central Division	15 M.	2002 - 2008	Stadium facility available for use.	Monthly implementation and progress reports.	Department of sports. Urban council NGOs.	Funding. Labour. Expertise. Supervision. Maintenance.
Building and Rehabilitation of Loitokitok and Ngong Stadium	8 M.	-2002- 2008	Stadium facility available for use.	Monthly implementation and progress reports.	Department of sports. County Council NGOs.	Funding. Labour. Expertise. Supervision. Maintenance
District Cultural Centre Central Division	9 m	2000- 2008	Cultural centre available for use	Monthly implementation and report progress.	Department of culture Urban council NGOs	Funding Expertise/Technical advices.
Divisional Cultural Centre District Wide	36 m	2000 - 2008	Cultural centre available for use	Monthly implementation and progress report.	Department of culture county council NGOs	Funding. Materials. Expertise.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Information and Documentation Centre: Computer Applications to Data Management through DMIS	14 m 5 m	2002-2008	Number of Centres Number of computers bought. Number of documents bought.	Report to Ministry Headquarters/DEC/DDC Reports to Ministry Headquarters/DEC/DDC	Ministry of Finance and Planning Donor Ministry of Finance and Planning Donor	Funding Funding. Provide personnel. Capacity building.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of Loitokitok Sub District HQ and D.Cs.residence	30m	2002-2006	Constructed buildings	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC	OP/Public Works	Funds Maintenance Occupation Drawings, Supervision
Transport	12m	2002-2004	Purchased vehicles	Achieved/done works	OP	Provide more security patrols
Isinya Divisional HQ	30m	2004-2008	Constructed Divisional HQ	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC	OP/Public Works	Funds Maintenance Occupation Drawings, Supervision
Supply Electricity to More Areas as Proposed by the DDC.	100 M.	2002-2008	Number of Centres installed with electricity. Money spent.	Progress reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Energy.	Ministry of Energy: Funding/expertise.
Expansion of Telephone Facilities to Rural Area	50 M.	2002 - 2008	Area covered; Amount of money spent.	Progress reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Telecom Kenya.	Telecom Kenya: Funding expertise.
Construction Of Offices: Police Divisional HQ	6M	2002-2008	Constructed police divisional HQ	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Ongata Rongai Police Station	20M	2002 - 2008	Constructed police station	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Kitengela Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2004	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.

Bissil Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2005	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Kerarapon Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Mashuru Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Kataka Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Kalebwani Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Mbirikani Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Matasia Policepost	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Kiserian Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police post	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	OOP Public works	OOP – funds Maintenance Occupation Public works: drawings supervision and advertisement of the work.
Police Lines HQ,Loitokitok, Ngong, Namanga And Isinya	12M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed police lines	Progress reports Site visits Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP/public works	OOP provide funds and utilization of facility Works- drawings and supervision
Transport: Purchase Of Lorry	4M	2002 – 2006	Purchased vehicle	Work done/achieved	OOP	Provide funds and utilization

Communication Equipment	8M	2002 - 2008	Installed communication equipment	Eased communication Monitoring of crime	OOP	Provide funds and use the same for communication with out posts
Kibiko Police Post	5M.	2002 - 2006	Constructed Police Post: Amount of money spent.	Progress reports: DEC DDC reports.	OOP: Public Works.	OOP - Funding: Public Works - Expertise.
Modern Court House HQ	8 M	2002 - 2005	Constructed court house Completed court house	Progress reports Reports to DEC DDC Site visits	Judiciary Public works	Judiciary - funds occupation and maintenance Public works - drawings, supervision.
Panel Court House - Loitokitok Sub-District	2M.	2002 - 2005	completed court house	Progress reports Reports to DEC DDC Site visits	Judiciary Public works	Judiciary - funds occupation and maintenance Public works - drawings, supervision.
Panel Court House - Ngong Division	2M	2002 - 2005	Completed panel court house	Progress reports Reports to DEC DDC Site visits	Judiciary Public works	Judiciary - funds occupation and maintenance Public works - drawings, supervision.
Kajiado Prison	50m	2002-2008	Constructed modern prison premises	Progress reports Reports to DEC DDC Site visits	Ministry of Home affairs Public works	Prison - funds, occupation and maintenance Public works Drawings and supervision
Transport	5m	2002 - 2005	Purchased vehicles	Achieved work	Ministry of Home affairs	Prison - provide funds purchase vehicles and deploy

4.3. SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

The following performance indicators will portrays the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

	2001 - Present situation	2004 - Mid term	2008 - End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	45/1000	40/1000	45/1000
Immunization Coverage	45%	60%	75%
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:66412	1:61,865	1:55,567
HIV/AIDS incidence	16%	14%	10%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	52.5%	55%	60%
Primary school dropout rates	7.4%	6%	5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:41	1:30	1:27
Secondary school drop out rates	11.5%	10%	8%
Secondary school drop out rates	1.2%	0.04%	0.01%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:15	1:15	1:15
District Literacy level	57.8%	60%	65%
Roads			
Marrum/graveled roads	710.3km	947.7km	1185km
Water			
Access to potable water	28%	40%	50%
Absolute poverty	28%	25%	22%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	8%	28%	68%

Households using solar power	0.05%	10%	30%
Households using firewood/charcoal	95%	75%	50%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	4.95%	15%	30%
Exchange capacity			
Automatic	902	1080	1293
Manual	7	9	11
Total	907	1089	1304
Public Telephone	64	77	92