

## FOREWORD

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Development Committee of various members under the leadership of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Committee. The plan was discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

The Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided guidance through periodic consultation of the committee and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One provides background information on the District Council and its various services local and provincial.

Chapter Two provides a profile of the people of the district, the major employment activities, and the standard of living. It also provides a general overview of the district.

## WAJIR

# DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1994 - 96

Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development



## FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development



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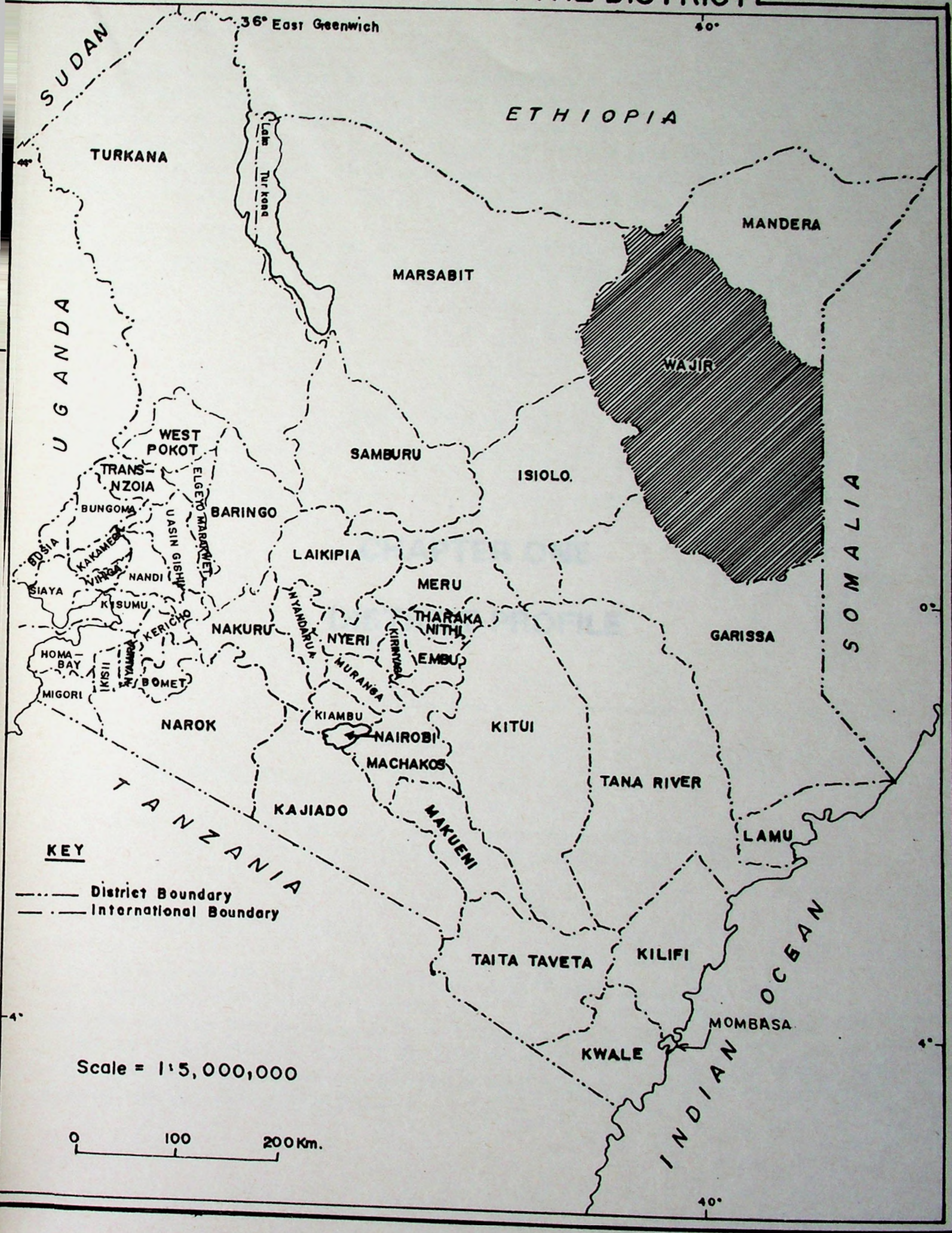
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# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT





## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location and Size

Wage District covers an area of 58,501 sq km. It lies between latitudes 6° 40' and 9° 20' N and between longitudes 38° E and 41° E. It is the largest district in the North Eastern Province and the third largest in the republic after Galle and Turakana Districts respectively. It borders the Republic of Ethiopia to the west, Mandera District to the north east, Republic of Somalia to the east, which it shares to the south west, Moyale District to the west and Garissa District to the south.

The district is divided into eight administrative divisions. These are Habayash, Giflu, Central, Duna, Bura, Wajir Bar, Harado and Terebe as indicated in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Area by Division (Sq. Km)

Division	Area (Sq. Km)
Habayash	15,455
Giflu	9,412
Central	12,758
Duna	3,551
Bura	3,788
Wajir Bar	4,258
Harado	
Terebe	
Total	58,501

## CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE

Source: CBS Projections, Wajir, 1993.

Note: \* Terebe Division has been carved off Central Division.

\*\* Harado Division has been carved off Giflu Division.

### Topography and Geology

Most of the district is composed of an extensive sandy plain lying between 150 metres and 450 metres above sea level. The plain rises gently from the south and east towards the north rising to 200 metres at Duna and 450 metres at Bura and Giflu at the foothills of Ethiopian Highlands. There are no rivers or dry lakes in the district but seasonal swamps exist at lag (Bura) area and in the western and southern parts of Habayash Division.



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location and Size

Wajir District covers an area of 56,501 sq km. It lies between latitudes 3° 60'N and 0° 20'N and between longitudes 39° E and 41° E. It is the largest district in the North Eastern Province and the third largest in the republic after Marsabit and Turkana Districts respectively. It borders the Republic of Ethiopia to the north, Mandera District to the north east, Republic of Somalia to the east, Isiolo District to the south west, Marsabit District to the west and Garissa District to the south.

The district is divided into eight administrative divisions. These are Habaswein, Griftu, Central, Buna, Bute, Wajir Bor, Hadado and Tarbaj as indicated in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

### Area by Division (Sq. Km)

Division	Area (Sq. Km)
Habaswein	15,485
Griftu**	9,412
Central*	19,786
Buna	3,661
Bute	3,789
Wajir Bor	4,368
Hadado	-
Tarbaj	-
Total	56,501

Source: CBS Projections, Wajir, 1993.

Note: \* Tarbaj Division has been carved off Central Division

\*\* Hadado Division has been carved off Griftu Division

### Topography and Geology

Most of the district is composed of an expansive sandy plain lying between 150 metres and 460 metres above sea level. The plain rises gently from the south and east towards the north rising to 200 metres at Buna and 460 metres at Bute and Gurar at the foothills of Ethiopian Highlands. There are no rivers or dry lakes in the district but seasonal swamps exist at lag Bhogal area and in the western and southern strip of Habaswein Division.



The higher areas of Bute and Gurar receive higher rainfall of between 500mm and 700mm per annum where crops like maize, sorghum and vegetables are grown. In the swampy areas of Habaswein, irrigation is possible but research needs to be done on this aspect. The district is mostly covered with young sedimentary rocks with loamy soils towards the north bordering Ethiopian Highlands. Limestone and sand are in abundance and are used in the local building industry.

### Climate

The entire district can be classified as arid and semi-arid. It lies within the Sahelian climatic region which is characterised by long dry spells and short rainy seasons. Annual precipitation averages 200 mm and occurs mainly in October/November, for the short rains, and April/May, for the long rains. The rate of evapo-transpiration averages 250 mm.

Table 1.2

#### Mean Monthly Rainfall - 1988/92 (mm)

Month	Long term Monthly Mean	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	7.6	18.9	4.0	1.1	2.2	9.5
February	8.6	33.3	12.2	63.1	4.2	5.1
March	33.9	18.8	8.1	112.6	4.3	4.5
April	83.6	80.5	63.6	192.2	35.8	83.7
May	35.5	23.4	52.0	0.8	57.2	6.0
June	1.6	20.1	1.1	2.3	TR	TR
July	3.1	TR	TR	TR	15.3	0.5
August	1.1	8.2	0.8	TR	0.8	1.7
September	2.8	14.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.7
October	34.1	14.2	58.5	5.6	0.3	5.0
November	45.2	37.3	84.5	33.9	18.8	130.0
December	22.8	32.7	10.9	145.5	34.8	75.0

Source: Meteorological Department, Wajir, 1993.

Note: Long term monthly mean rainfall has been derived from the record of the last 22 years.

Table 1.2 indicates that the long rains occur in April/May period and the short rains in the October/December period. The figures shown above are for Wajir



Town which represents the whole district with the exception of Bute and Gurar which are to the north of the district. In Bute and Gurar area, average rainfall ranges between 500mm and 700mm. It should be noted that this is the only area of the district where agriculture is practised.

**Table 1.3**

**Mean Monthly Temperatures, 1989-92**

Month	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	29.5	29.3	29.0	29.7
February	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.8
March	30.2	29.4	30.4	30.3
April	29.5	28.4	29.8	30.1
May	28.2	28.2	30.1	28.1
June	27.4	26.9	27.3	27.9
July	26.7	24.7	26.1	26.6
August	26.5	26.8	26.0	26.4
September	27.7	27.7	27.2	27.5
October	28.3	28.4	29.0	28.3
November	28.3	28.6	28.0	28.2
December	28.0	27.4	29.1	27.0
Mean annual Temperature °C	28.4	28.0	28.5	28.4

Source: Meteorological Department, Wajir, 1993.

Temperatures are normally low during wet seasons; April/May and October/September. January, February and March are usually the hottest months of the year with March recording mean temperatures of over 30<sup>o</sup>c.

Temperatures start dropping in the last week of March before the start of the long rains. During the long rains, which persist in the months of April and May, the temperatures are usually moderate. The months succeeding the long rains are usually very dry but vegetation continues to do well due to low evaporation rate precipitated by low temperatures. There is usually a gradual increase in temperatures from the month of September towards the end of the year and as the short rains continue.



## ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Wajir District is divided into nine administrative divisions, 21 locations and 41 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4

### Administrative and Political Units

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub/Locations	No. of Wards
Habaswein	2	4	2
Central	4	12	4
Wajir Bor	2	4	2
Griftu	5	7	5
Buna	3	5	3
Bute	4	8	4
Dif	1	1	1
Tarbaj (Central)	-	-	-
Hadado (Griftu)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Records, Wajir, 1993.

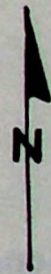
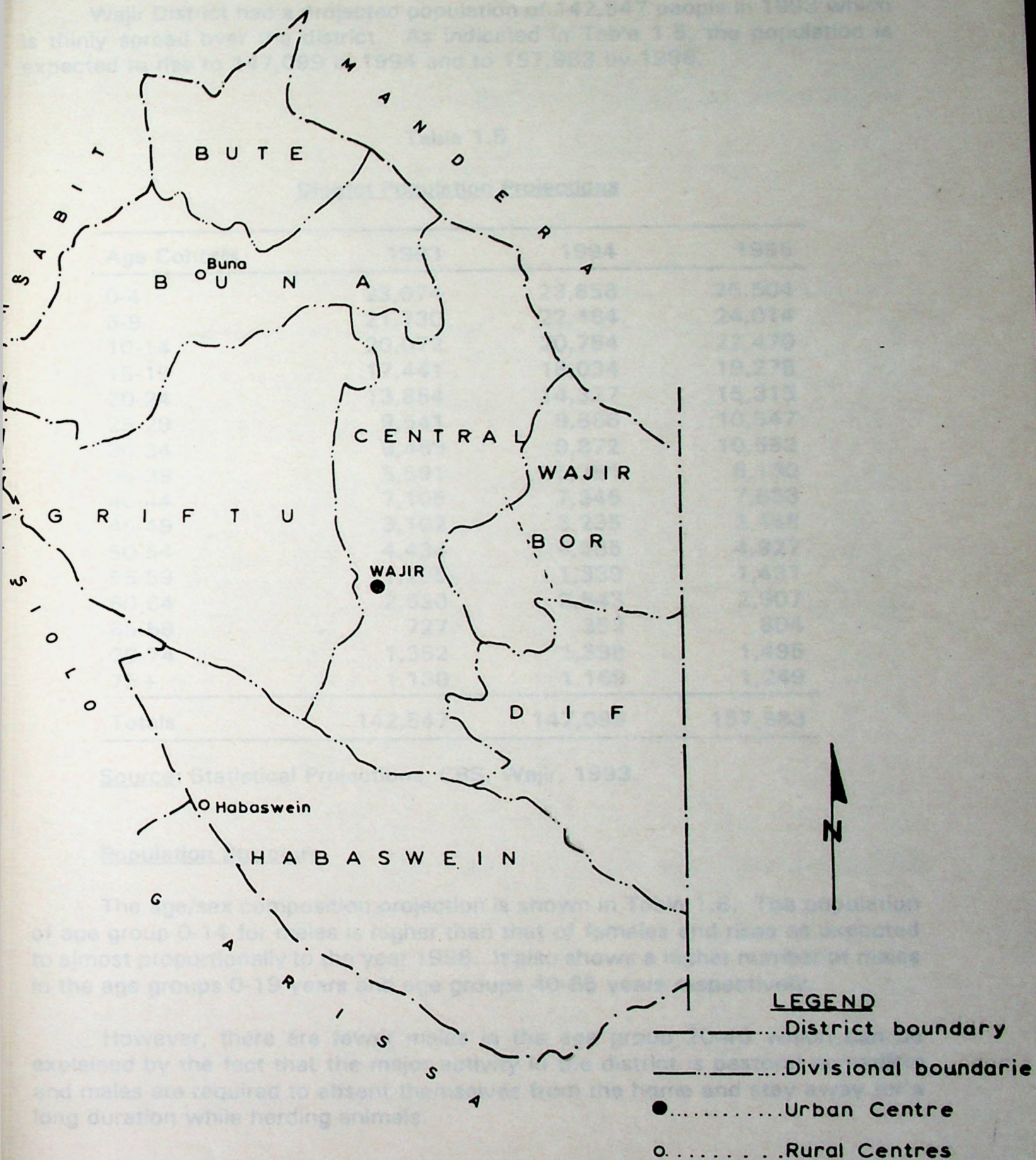
Out of the nine divisions, two of them, Tarbaj and Hadado were formed recently having been carved out of the older existing divisions of Central and Griftu respectively.

There are three constituencies, Wajir East, Wajir West, and Wajir South. These cut across the divisions and do not match with the administrative boundaries. The County Council wards coincide with the locations and are as such twenty one in number. There is only one local authority, Wajir County Council with its offices in Wajir Town.



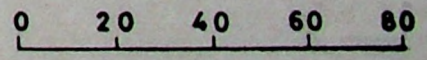
# WAJIR DISTRICT

## ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



### LEGEND

- District boundary
- Divisional boundaries
- ..... Urban Centre
- ..... Rural Centres





## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

### Population Size

Wajir District had a projected population of 142,547 people in 1993 which is thinly spread over the district. As indicated in Table 1.5, the population is expected to rise to 147,099 in 1994 and to 157,983 by 1996.

Table 1.5

### District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1993	1994	1996
0-4	23,074	23,858	25,504
5-9	21,730	22,464	24,014
10-14	20,072	20,754	22,470
15-19	17,441	18,034	19,278
20-24	13,854	14,327	15,313
25-29	9,541	9,866	10,547
30-34	9,469	9,872	10,553
35-39	5,591	5,781	6,180
40-44	7,105	7,346	7,853
45-49	3,102	3,235	3,458
50-54	4,434	4,585	4,927
55-59	1,295	1,339	1,431
60-64	2,630	2,843	2,907
65-69	727	352	804
70-74	1,352	1,398	1,495
75 +	1,130	1,169	1,249
Totals	142,547	147,099	157,983

Source: Statistical Projections, CBS, Wajir, 1993.

### Population Structure

The age/sex composition projection is shown in Table 1.6. The population of age group 0-14 for males is higher than that of females and rises as expected to almost proportionally to the year 1996. It also shows a higher number of males in the age groups 0-19 years and age groups 40-65 years respectively.

However, there are fewer males in the age group 20-40 which can be explained by the fact that the major activity in the district is pastoral nomadism and males are required to absent themselves from the home and stay away for a long duration while herding animals.



In the age group above sixty years, the ratio of male to female is low (0.92) implying a higher survival rate for females or a higher out migration of males than of females at that age.

The number of children below the age of 14 years was about 64,876 in 1993. This age group constitutes about 45.5% of the total population of the district. The primary school going age group in 1993 was 41,802 but many primary school age children do not attend school.

Table 1.6

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1993		1994		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	12,249	10,825	12,665	11,193	13,539	11,965
5-9	11,566	10,164	11,955	10,509	12,780	11,234
10-14	10,802	9,270	11,169	9,585	11,940	10,530
15-19	9,257	8,184	9,572	8,462	10,232	9,046
20-24	7,316	6,538	7,567	6,760	8,087	7,226
25-29	4,753	4,788	4,915	4,951	5,254	5,293
30-34	4,453	5,016	4,686	5,186	5,009	5,544
35-39	2,742	2,849	2,835	2,946	3,031	3,149
40-44	3,715	3,390	3,841	3,505	4,106	3,747
45-49	1,769	1,333	1,857	1,378	1,985	1,473
50-54	2,356	2,078	2,436	2,149	2,630	2,297
55-59	744	551	769	570	822	609
60-64	1,443	1,187	1,492	1,227	1,595	1,312
65-69	410	317	424	328	453	315
70-74	697	655	721	677	771	724
75+	552	578	571	598	610	639
Total	74,824	67,723	77,075	70,024	82,880	75,103

Source: Statistical Projection, CBS, Wajir, 1993.



Table 1.7

Population Projections on Selected Age-Groups

Age Group	1993		1994		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5-14 (Primary)	22,368	19,434	23,124	20,094	24,720	21,764
15-19 (Secondary)	9,257	8,184	9,572	8,462	10,232	9,046
15-49 (Female Rep.)	-	32,098	-	33,188	-	35,478
15-59 (Labour Force)	37,105	34,727	38,478	35,907	41,156	38,384

Source: CBS, Projections, Wajir, 1993.

Distribution and Density

Projections in Table 1.8 show that Bute Division has the highest population of all the divisions with 28,380 people followed by Central/Tarbaj Divisions with 25,314 people. The division with the least number of people is Griftu/Hadado with only 6,969 people in 1993. The reasons for this low number of people is inadequate water sources and pasture.

There is a population density of 7 persons per Sq.km in Bute Division as opposed to 1 person per Sq km in Griftu and Habaswein Divisions with virtually no change up to 1996. The density has not changed since 1979 with only minimal increases in absolute numbers. The explanation that can be advanced is that majority of the nomadic community of Wajir could have been away during the Census. The projections for 1993, 1994 and 1996 were arrived at using 1979 (census year) as the base year.

Table 1.8

Population Projections by Division

Division	1979	1993	1994	1996
Habaswein	17,118	17,454	18,047	19,295
Central	49,653	25,314	26,175	27,985
Wajir Bor	15,601	15,907	16,448	17,586
Griftu	13,671	6,969	7,206	7,704
Buna	15,443	15,746	16,281	17,407
Bute	27,833	28,380	29,344	31,374
Tarbaj (Central)	-	25,314	26,175	27,985
Hadado (Griftu)	-	6,969	7,206	7,704
Totals	139,000	142,547	147,099	157,983

Source: CBS Projections, Wajir, 1993.



Table. 1.9

**Population Density by Division (Persons per Sq km)**

Division	Area	1979	1993	1994	1996
Habaswein	15,485	1	1	1	1
Central	19,786	2	1	1	1
Griftu	9,412	1	1	1	1
Wajir Bor	4,368	3	3	4	4
Buna	3,661	4	4	4	5
Bute	3,789	7	7	8	8
Tarbaj (Central)	-	-	-	-	-
Hadado (Griftu)	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CBS Projection, Wajir, 1993

**Migration Trends**

In 1993, due to drought, about 252,000 people were provided with relief food in various parts of the district. Many of the district's residents had moved to neighbouring districts in 1989.

Compared to the total population in 1989 of 123,769, Wajir District had to feed 252,000 people during the drought of 1991/92 which is 120,231 people over and above the projected population figures. This is so because of the influx of people from the neighbouring districts of Isiolo, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit. Statistics from the major food distribution centres showed that non-permanent residents of Wajir moved into the district during this time of stress. Otherwise, intra-district migration as a result of nomadic pastoralism is a common feature particularly during the drought, when pasture and water are scarce. The movement is usually from the west of the district to the north and south and also from the east to the southern parts of the district.

Within the district, migration is cyclical hence this does not significantly affect population distribution. In Wajir District, therefore, settlement depends not only on the availability of water and food but also on the climatic conditions.



## **ECONOMIC POTENTIAL**

### **Land and Soils**

Most parts of the district are covered with young sedimentary rocks. To the north, the rocks weather into light loamy soils near the Ethiopian Highlands in Godoma, Bute, Gurar, Adadijole and Didimtu. In this area maize, beans, sorghum, simsim and vegetables are grown.

In the south, the rock weathers into sandy soil and black cotton soil at Lagbhogol and the Lorian Swamp near Habaswein. This type of soil is suitable for sorghum and maize but the rains are short making rain fed agriculture difficult. This is the only area that is suitable for irrigation.

Out-crops of limestone in parts of Wajir-Bor and Central Divisions are used extensively as rough building stone. Limestone is burnt locally to make white wash used for building. Sand for building is in abundance in all parts of the district except those areas with black cotton soil.

Most of the land in the district is communally owned and used for nomadic pastoralism except in a few areas to the west where agriculture is practised. The district has no gazetted forests or game reserves. In fact the entire district is categorised as trust land with 145 sq km occupied by townships.



## Water Resources

Wajir District does not have springs, rivers or lakes. The district relies on boreholes, shallow wells, pans and roof catchments for water supply. Water is a crucial development issue in the district. It is one of the main constraining factors to the development of other sectors like agriculture, health, industries and livestock production among others.

Water from many boreholes in Wajir District have a high mineral content making it unsuitable for human consumption. The water level also fluctuates with seasons, thus, some wells dry up during severe dry seasons. Lorian swamp, which is a dry dusty stretch to the south of the district, is one of the few areas which have a potential for irrigation. During the rainy season, it becomes an expansive flood plain with thick silt deposits. But this dries up within a short period. With enough reliable water supply this area can be the best agricultural spot in the district.

Most people in the district have to travel long distances in search of water. There is little knowledge about the amount of underground water in many parts of the district.

## Forestry

Wajir being an arid and semi-arid district, has no forests. However, wood clusters do exist especially during the rainy season at Lorian swamp, Lag Boghal and a strip-along Dif and Khorof-Harar. Gurar and Bute areas have relatively big trees and dense bushes. In all other parts, scattered thorny bushes are found. Other than the provision of firewood, forage for livestock, fruits, ropes building falgers and poles, household materials made from trees and gum, the trees do not generate major commercial activities.

However, different species of gum arabica trees (acacia) exist in various places in the district and are currently tapped by the local community and exported. The areas with large number of these trees include Batalu, Khorof-Harar, Bute and Griftu.

Traditional grazing system and lack of knowledge on conservation of flora by the community is a threat to tree growth in the district. During periods of drought, many animals perish or migrate due to lack of water and forage.

## Wildlife

The district is endowed with a large number of various species of wildlife. These include elephants, giraffes, cheetahs, jackals, hyenas, gerenuke, lions, gazelle, kudu and ostrich. All these can attract tourists if the other allied infrastructure like roads, hotels and telephone network was developed. There is



also a need for a gazetted national park. The map for the proposed park area is attached. These animals are widely spread in the east and north east parts of the district. At the moment they are of no economic importance to the district. There has been no up-to-date census carried out to determine the number of wildlife by species in the district although the gazelle, gerenute and giraffes are believed to be predominant.

**Table 1.10**

**Estimated Wildlife Population, 1977 - 78**

<b>Animal Species</b>	<b>Number</b>
Gazelle	47,510
Gerenuet	12,977
Giraffes	7,965
Ostrich	4,015
Zebra	564
Elephants	47

**Source:** Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing, Technical Report No. 102 of 1984.

**Commercial Minerals and Materials**

Very little information on the mineral potential is available in the district. Oil prospecting has been carried out in the western part of the district (Arbajahan and Hadado) but the results of this exercise has not been made public. The district has a potential for cement manufacturing because of the abundant limestone, although a proper study is yet to be done to determine the quantities available.

**Wind and Solar Energy**

The abundant sunshine and wind are a great resource for solar energy generation and windmill use. Solar energy is used for lighting in many institutions and also in the pumping of water from many boreholes. In a number of cases wind mills using power are used for pumping water for livestock and human use and also in a few cases for small scale irrigation purposes.

**SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

**District Development Committee and its Sub-committees**

The District Development Committee undertakes the vital functions of planning, implementing and co-ordinating all development activities in the district.



It also approves and oversees, the activities of non-governmental organizations operating in the district. The membership of this committee includes all the district heads of departments, members of Parliament, Chairman and Clerk of the local authority, local NGOs, heads of local parastatals, selected religious leaders, and Chairmen of divisional development committees. The committee meets four times in a year, and where need be, can be called to meet at a short notice. In so doing, the D.D.C. is assisted by the following sub-committees which are very active in Wajir District.

**District Executive Committee:** This is the technical arm of the D.D.C. which evaluates all proposals, programs and projects then tables them before the D.D.C. The recommendations of this technical committee are taken very seriously by the D.D.C.

**Divisional Development Committees:** These are the committees which set and prioritise the programme and project proposals from the lower level committees. These decisions are seriously looked into by technical officers of the relevant departments.

**Other Committees:** The following are other committees which are active and functional and assist the DDC to carry out its activities. District Joint Loans Board, District Inter-sectoral Committee and the District Liquor Licensing Court. So far, the District Development Committee has had few constraints which hamper its smooth operation which are:

- Little recurrent expenditure availed to the line Ministries making it difficult to fulfil the peoples expectations;
- Insufficient plant and equipments given to the districts leading to constant breakdowns; and
- Poor infrastructure within the district.

#### **The District Planning Unit (DPU)**

The District Planning Unit serves as a secretariat to Executive Committee for the day to day co-ordination of planning and implantation work. The membership comprises of DDO (Chairman), DSO (Secretary), Assistant DDO, District Statistical Officer, Quantity Surveyor, District Physical Planner and District Architect. The functions of this unit, apart from planning, implementing, evaluating and collection of data and storage through the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).



### **Local Authorities**

Wajir District has only one Local Authority, that is, Wajir County Council, with a membership of 21 councillors. Its main source of revenue is from the sale of animals and whenever there is any severe drought which affects the animals, the council's finances dwindle. It is therefore unable to carry out any major development activity and is almost unable even to collect refuse within Wajir Town.

### **Voluntary Agencies**

There are only three voluntary agencies operating in Wajir which are: Africa Muslim Agency, The Catholic Mission and the African Inland Church. The other organizations listed below came to Wajir during the drought emergency period and have done a tremendous job in food distribution, immunization, drug supply, rehabilitation of water sources, livestock immunization and general assistance in initiating income generating activities. These are, Care Kenya, Red Cross, World Vision and B.S.F.

GTZ is implementing an integrated food security programme in the district which covers most of the sectors, particularly livestock, water and agriculture. UNICEF is undertaking primary health care programme with emphasis on immunisation and safe water supply.

### **Harambee Movement**

Wajir District's residents lead a nomadic style of life. Bringing the people together to willingly contribute towards development activities has proved difficult. This is so because of harsh weather conditions and very little economic activity outside livestock rearing.

### **Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals**

Wajir District is covered under Ewaso Nyiro North Regional Development Authority but this Authority is yet to open up offices and draw up its master plan. However, there is a National Cereals Produce Board depot which has assisted a lot in food procurement and storage for the entire district. The diesel generator owned by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company has provided lighting for Wajir Town and has extended power under the National Rural Electrification Programme to the neighbouring built up manyattas. The Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation has extended telephone services to a number of administrative and market centres in the district. This exercise is still on-going and is expected to cover most of the settled areas.



## MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

### PRIMARY PRODUCTION

#### Agriculture

Wajir District is arid. As a result, crop farming in the district is insignificant. This makes the district unable to produce food to feed its population. Most food consumed in the district is therefore imported from other parts of the country.

Crop farming is practiced on a very low scale in areas which receive some rainfall. Maize, sorghum, pulses and vegetables are planted though their output is insignificant. Though 20,500 hectares are suitable for farming, only 1,500 hectares are under rainfed agriculture.

#### Livestock

Pastoralism is the dominant economic activity in Wajir District. The pastoralists raise cattle, goats, camels, sheep and donkeys. Table 2.1 shows the present status of livestock before and after drought in Wajir District.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

	1990 Before Drought	1993 After Drought
Cattle	540,000	340,000
Sheeps	800,000	800,000
Camels	30,000	72,000
Donkey	7,000	8,000

Source: Department of Livestock, Wajir, 1993.

Due to the recent drought, farmers have lost a significant number of their livestock as shown in Table 2.1. These livestock provide milk, meat, hides and skins to the farmer. Camels provide most of the milk consumed in the district, though cows also produce a significant amount. The district is therefore self-reliant in the production of meat and skins livestock to other parts of the country, earning the pastoralists steady incomes. The livestock reared is indigenous and most of the households keep them.



## MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

### PRIMARY PRODUCTION

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Table. 2.1

#### Status of Livestock before and after Drought

	1990 Before Drought	1993 After Drought
Cattle	640,000	340,000
Shoats	900,000	600,000
Camels	80,000	72,000
Donkey	7,000	6,600

Source: Department of Livestock, Wajir, 1993.

Due to the recent drought, farmers have lost a significant number of their livestock as shown in Table 2.1. These livestock provide milk, meat, hides and skins to the farmer. Camels provide most of the milk consumed in the district, though cows also produce a significant amount. The district is therefore self-reliant in the production of meat and sells livestock to other parts of the country, earning the pastoralists sizeable incomes. The livestock reared is indigenous and most of the households keep them.



Table 2.2 shows the main livestock and their products by division.

**Table 2.2**

**Livestock Production by Division**

Division	Area Sq Km	HH No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Population Density per sq Km.
Habaswein	15,485	3,314	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	1
Central	19,786	10,043	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	2
Wajir Bor	4,368	2,460	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	3
Griftu	9,412	3,497	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	1
Buna	3,661	3,141	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	4
Bute	3,789	6,254	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	7
Diff	4,572	2,570	Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Donkeys	Milk Hides & Skin Meat	2

**Source:** Kenya Livestock Population Census 1979.



From the livestock production statistics (Table 2.2), all households raise the same animal types throughout the district. The rural household numbers are highest in Central Division and lowest in Habaswein, Wajir Bor and Buna Divisions. The value of the livestock products is not easy to compute because there is no organized marketing system. Sales are not done through co-operative channels but individually to willing buyers. A bigger proportion of the livestock products are for home consumption.

## **OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES**

### **Agro-Forestry**

Agro-forestry is not significant in the district due to the harsh climate and pastoral nature of the people. However, the Government has embarked on forest extension services, in which people are educated on the need for planting trees for supply of wood and other products. The district has no single planted forest. The development of Agro-forestry in the district is however, hampered by lack of qualified extension personnel, the nomadic nature of the people and scarcity of water.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Labour Force**

It is estimated that in 1993 Wajir District has a total labour force of 71,948 people out of a total population of 142,547. There are 5,825 people engaged in wage employment in the public sector while 2,159 are in the business and informal sectors combined.

About 88.9% of the labour force in the district is engaged in pastoralism and self-employment activities. The labour force is expected to grow at an annual rate of 5% in the plan period. The public sector is expected to continue leading in the provision of wage employment in the district with an expected growth rate of 0.5% per annum.

Livestock production is expected to continue providing employment and will remain the largest employer in the plan period. It is expected to grow at 4.0% per annum. Cases of children tending livestock are common in the district.

### **Distribution of Labour**

Pastoralism offers most employment in the district and engages about 89% of the labour force. It is closely followed by public sector and business/commercial/self-employment activities while the informal sector offers the least as shown in Table 2.3



**Table 2.3****Employment Profile of the District**

	1993	% Labour Force	Annual Growth Rate 1993	1994	1996
Total Population in district	142,547	-	4.5	147,099	157,983
Labour Force	71,948	100.0	5.0	79,583	94,853
Wage Labour Public Sector	5,825	8.1	0.5	6,446	7,685
Business/Commercial & self-employment	2,015	2.8	2.0	2,228	2,656
Informal Sector	144	0.2	3.8	159	190
Pastoralism self-employment	63,962	88.9	4.0	70,749	84,324
Total	71,948	-	-	79,583	94,853

**Source:** DDO's Office Projections, Wajir, 1993.

Wage employment is mainly offered by the public service in the district as the private sector is least developed in the district. Unless in cases of drought, pastoralism offers permanent employment to the population.

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Health Facilities**

Wajir District has sixteen health facilities, whose distribution is shown in Table 2.4



**Table 2.4**

**Distribution of Health Facilities by Division**

Division	Total No.	Sponsorship
Habaswein	2	GOK
Central	4	GOK
Dif	1	GOK
Griftu	2	GOK
Wajir Bor	1	GOK
Buna	1	GOK
Bute	3	GOK
Hadado (Griftu)	1	-
Trabaj (Central)	1	-

Source: MOH, Wajir, 1993.

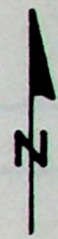
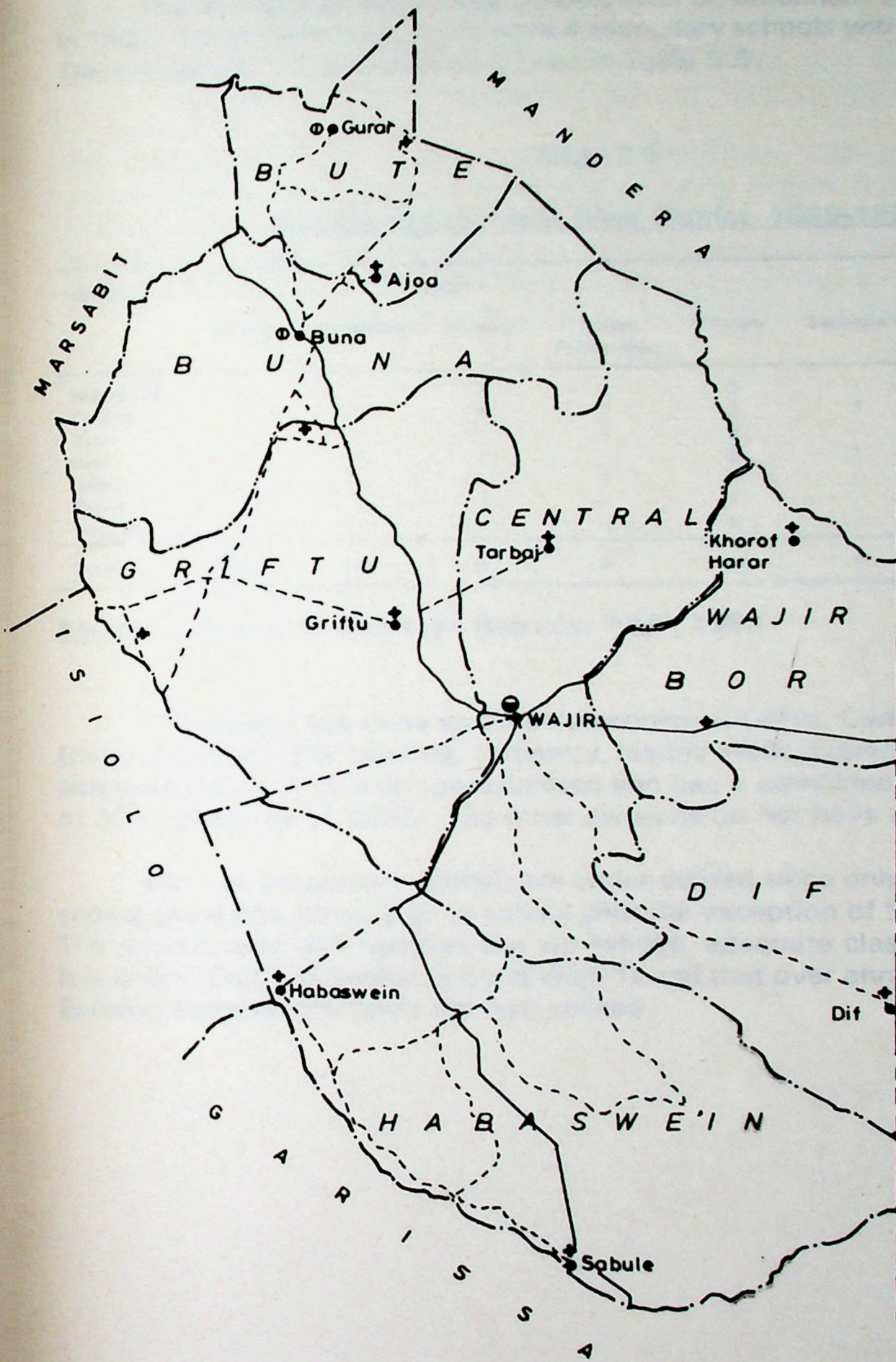
Central Division has the most health facilities while divisions like Dif and Buna and Wajir Bor have the least.

Each health facility serves an average area of 3,531 sq kms and is expected to serve 16,192 persons.

Patients attendance is generally low in all the health facilities except the District Hospital and this is because of long distance travelled to reach the nearest health centre. Many of the patients visit health centres as the last resort, while the nomadic lifestyles keep the people away from developed centres. Malaria is the most common disease treated in the health centres while diarrhoea cases are on the increase.

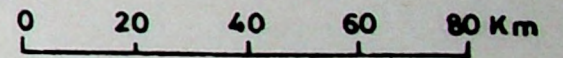


# WAJIR DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



## LEGEND

- ..... Hospitals
- ⊙..... Health Centres
- ◆..... Dispensaries
- Primary roads
- - - - - Tracks
- · - · - Secondary roads
- · - · - Divisional boundary
- - - - - District boundary





## Education Facilities

The district has 53 primary schools with an enrolment of 10,740 students in 1992. In the same year, there were 4 secondary schools with 10,435 students. There were also 17 pre-units as shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5**

### Number of Schools in Wajir District, 1989-1992

Division	1989				1992			
	Primary	Secondary	Nursery	Youth Polytechnic	Primary	Secondary	Nursery	Youth Polytechnic
Habaswein	9	-	1	1	9	1	2	1
Central	11	3	6	1	7	3	8	1
Buna	11	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
Bute	6	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
Griftu	6	-	-	1	6	-	3	1
Tarbaj	10	-	-	-	7	-	2	-
Wajir-Bor	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-
Total	53	4	9	3	41	5	17	3

Source: Ministry of Education Records, Wajir, 1993.

The district has three youth polytechnics at Griftu, Central and Habaswein Divisions which offer tailoring, carpentry, leather work, typing and masonry. The polytechnics are, however, underutilised and had a combined student population of 33 students as of 1992. The other divisions do not have any polytechnics.

Most of the primary schools are under-utilized since only 20% of children of school going age actually go to school with the exception of the Central Division. The schools also lack facilities like workshops, adequate classrooms and others. It is only in Central Division (around Wajir Town) that over enrolment is registered. Existing secondary schools are well utilised.



## Roads

Wajir District has a total of 1,696 km of classified road network and over 700 kilometres of unclassified road network that serve as link roads between divisional, locational and sub-locational centres. About 90% of the district classified roads are earth roads that require improvements quite regularly.

The most important road in the district is the B9 road connecting Wajir and Mandera Town. It is mostly used by commercial and private vehicles plying between Garissa and Mandera border post via Wajir. The other road also used by many vehicles is C80 road Wajir - Moyale up to the border with the Republic of Ethiopia. All the other remaining minor roads are seriously under utilised because of lack of commercial activities to warrant use of a vehicle.

Division	Primary	Secondary	Technical	Other	Total
Habsawain	5	-	-	-	5
Central	11	3	-	-	14
East	11	-	-	-	11
South	5	1	-	-	6
West	5	-	-	-	5
Wajir	10	-	-	-	10
Wajir-District	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>

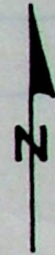
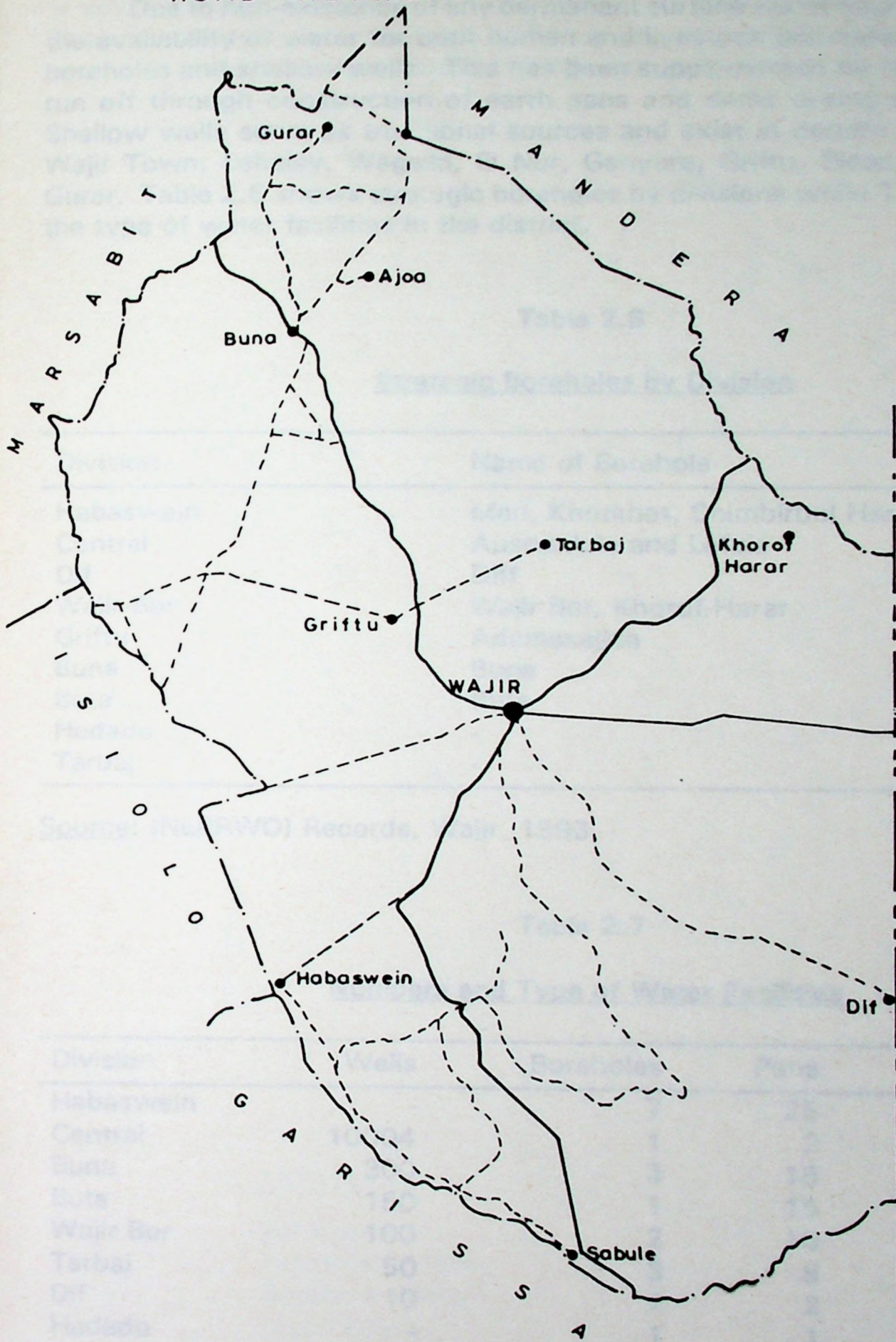
Source: Ministry of Education Records, Wajir, 1993.

The district has three youth polytechnics at Gitta, Central and Habsawain Divisions which offer tailoring, carpentry, leather work, typing and masonry. The polytechnics are, however, underutilised and had a combined student population of 33 students as of 1992. The other divisions do not have any polytechnics.

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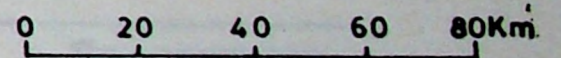


# WAJIR DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK



## LEGEND

- Primary roads
- Secondary roads
- Motorable tracks





## Water Supplies

Due to non-existence of any permanent surface water sources in the district, the availability of water for both human and livestock population is only through boreholes and shallow wells. This has been supplemented by harnessing surface run off through construction of earth pans and dams during the wet seasons. Shallow wells serve as traditional sources and exist in certain localities such as Wajir Town, Leheley, Wagalla, El Nur, Ganyure, Griftu, Eldas, Buna, Bute and Gurar. Table 2.6 shows strategic boreholes by divisions while Table 2.7 indicates the type of water facilities in the district.

**Table 2.6**

### Strategic Boreholes by Division

Division	Name of Borehole
Habaswein	Meri, Khotkhot, Shimbirbul Hara-khot
Central	Ausmadule and Lefale
Dif	Diff
Wajir-Bor	Wajir Bor, Khorof-Harar
Griftu	Ademasajida
Buna	Buna
Bute	Bute
Hadado	-
Tarbaj	-

Source: (NLRRWD) Records, Wajir, 1993.

**Table 2.7**

### Numbers and Type of Water Facilities

Division	Wells	Boreholes	Pans	Sponsorship
Habaswein	-	7	25	GOK and individuals
Central	10004	1	2	"
Buna	300	3	15	"
Bute	150	1	15	"
Wajir Bor	100	2	10	"
Tarbaj	50	3	5	"
Dif	10	2	2	"
Hadado	-	1	1	"
	-	1	1	"

Source: (MLRRWD) Records, Wajir, 1993.



Shallow wells and water pans provide most of the water used in the district. Habaswein gets its water mostly from boreholes while Central Division depends on shallow wells which do not dry even in dry seasons. Water from boreholes is saline. The water facilities are jointly owned by individuals and the Government, even though some cases of individual ownership also exist.

Table 2.6  
Strategic Boreholes by Division

Division	Name of Borehole
Habaswein	Mel, Khofar, Shindibul, Hata, Krot
Central	Ammadule and Letale
North	Or
South	Wit Bot, Khof-Harar
West	Aberassijda
East	Busa
North East	Eye

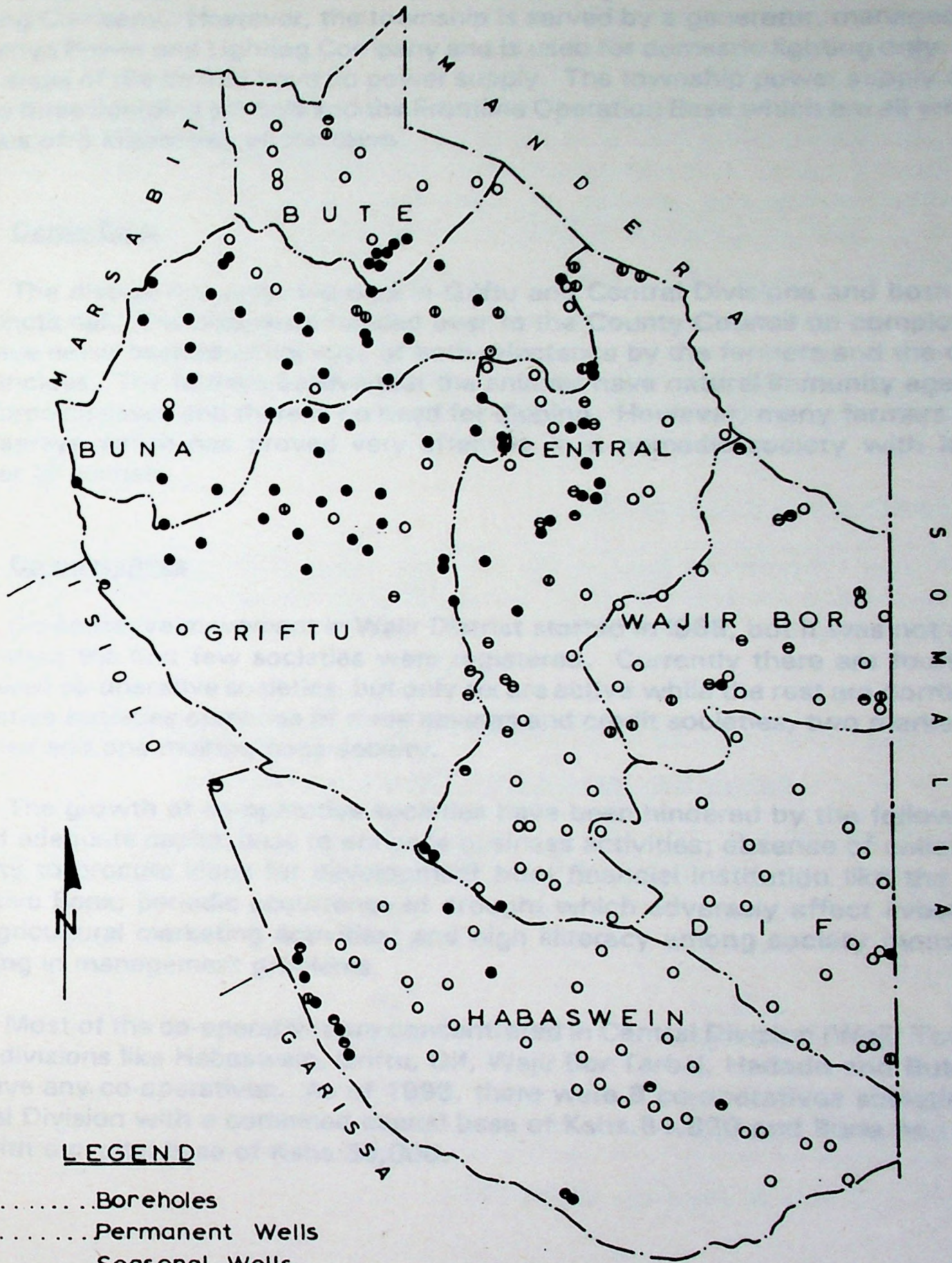
Table 2.7  
Numbers and Type of Water Facilities

Ownership	Pans	Boreholes	Wells
Sponsorship	28	7	10004
GOK and	2	1	300
Individuals	18	3	150
"	15	1	100
"	10	2	50
"	5	3	10
"	2	2	
"	1	1	
"	1	1	



# WAJIR DISTRICT

## WATER SOURCES



### LEGEND

- ..... Boreholes
- ⦿..... Permanent Wells
- ⊖..... Seasonal Wells
- ..... Dams / Pans
- ..... Natural or 'Mandile' Pans

0 20 40 60 80 Km



## Electricity

Wajir District is not covered by the national grid of the Kenya Power and Lighting Company. However, the township is served by a generator, managed by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company and is used for domestic lighting only. All other areas of the district have no power supply. The township power supply also serves three boarding schools and the Frontline Operation Base which are all within a radius of 3 kilometres of the town.

## Cattle Dips

The district has only two dips in Griftu and Central Divisions and both are not functional. The dips were handed over to the County Council on completion but have never been used because of both reluctance by the farmers and the cost of acaricides. The farmers believe that the animals have natural immunity against tick-borne diseases and there is no need for dipping. However, many farmers use hand-sprays which has proved very effective in a nomadic society with large number of animals.

## Co-operatives

Co-operative movement in Wajir District started in 1965, but it was not until 1980 when the first few societies were registered. Currently there are fourteen registered co-operative societies, but only six are active while the rest are dormant. The active societies comprise of three savings and credit societies, two marketing societies and one multipurpose society.

The growth of co-operative societies have been hindered by the following: lack of adequate capital base to enhance business activities; absence of collateral security to procure loans for development from financial institution like the Co-operative Bank; periodic occurrence of drought which adversely affect livestock and agricultural marketing activities; and high illiteracy among society members resulting in management problems.

Most of the co-operatives are concentrated in Central Division (Wajir Town), while divisions like Habaswein, Griftu, Dif, Wajir Bor Tarbaj, Hadado and Bute do not have any co-operatives. As of 1993, there were 8 co-operatives societies in Central Division with a combined capital base of Kshs.84,820 and Buna had only one with a capital base of Kshs.30,000.



### Other Marketing Facilities

Wajir Township, being the major urban centre has one large cereals board store which serves the entire district. It buys and sells all kinds of cereals although only cereals are stored and sold to the people.

Within Wajir Township, there exists a livestock sale yard and Auction Centre where pastoralists bring their animals for sale to buyers from outside the district on a monthly basis. It is managed by both the County Council, Wajir Livestock Marketing Society and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Such sale yards also exist in Habaswein, Eldas, Khot-Kot, Wargadud, and Bute.

Livestock marketing reaches the peak during the dry season when farmers are ready to dispose of their stock because of lack of pasture. However, the average monthly revenue the council receives is about K£1,000. The County Council does not keep any monthly sales records.

### Banks and Credit Facilities

Kenya Commercial Bank is the only institution offering both banking and credit facilities in the entire district. Table 2.8 gives the data on both clients and deposits for the bank as of 1993.

Table 2.8

#### Kenya Commercial Bank Clients and Deposits

Year	Type of Account	No. of Clients	Deposits (Mill. Kshs.)
1989	Current	200	12.0
	Savings	580	6.0
1990	Current	210	12.0
	Savings	600	7.5
1991	Current	212	18.2
	Savings	550	10.3

Source: K.C.B. Office Records, Wajir, 1993.

The banking services are not widely used as shown in Table 2.8 and since 1989 only seven loans have been given out. Lack of securities hampers the issue of loans to prospective loanees.



## WELFARE INDICES

### Components of Incomes

**Livestock Production Values:** The major economic activity in the district is pastoralism. Therefore, the major proportion of the district's incomes comes from livestock sales. The sales of the animals are in most cases undocumented due to migratory nature of the people in the district.

**Wage Earnings:** Those engaged in formal employment are civil servants especially the provincial administration, various government ministries' departments, parastatals and the only bank in the district. Other source's of formal employment are the NGOs operating in the district.

**Informal Sector:** There are few activities carried out under the informal sector programme in Wajir District including handicraft selling, milk selling, charcoal selling and welding of jikos and shoe repair. Table 2.9 indicates the crude estimate of total number of people engaged in these activities and earnings netted monthly in Wajir Township only.

Commerce and trade and other jua kali operations form another source of income. Table 2.9 gives estimates earnings from this sector.

**Table 2.9**

### Informal Sector Monthly Activities - Wajir Township by category - 1993

Activity	No. of People Engaged	Volume of Sales	Total Earnings (Monthly Kshs.)
Milk Selling (litres)	600	45,440	30,000
Charcoal/Wood (kg) Selling	250	4500	10,500
Handicraft Selling	25		5,200
Shoe Repairs (clients)	12	45	2,750
Tin (clients) Smiths/Welders	26	226	4,060
second Hand clothes dealers (clients)	30	600	20,560

Source: DDO's office Wajir, 1993.



Milk and charcoal selling employ most people in the informal sector of Wajir Township. The other activities gaining ground in the district are second hand cloth selling and tin/smiths welding.

## OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

### Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in the district is high and it is attributed to high illiteracy rate among mothers, low immunization coverage, few and scattered health facilities and high disease incidences.

### Disease Incidence

The major disease common in Wajir District are malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea, worms, anemia, pneumonia, gonorrhoea, TB and ear infections. Malaria is the most prevalent disease and has been increasing since 1991. Its spread is mainly assisted by open water pans and dams in the district which act as mosquito breeding grounds. Respiratory diseases rank second in prevalence and their cases have been increasing. Cases of all the other diseases have been increasing as shown in Table. 2.10.

Table 2.10

### Disease Incidence by Type

Type of Disease	1991	1992
Malaria	27,535	38,450
Resp.Infections	26,182	32,463
Diarrhoea	4,208	18,425
Anaemia	2,406	4,462
Pneumonia	2,119	3,408
Ear Infection	2,012	3,147
Worms	1,511	4,362
Gonorrhoea	1,082	1,171
Tuberculosis	85	590
Measles	55	2,261
Cough	23	6
Tetanus	1	114

Source: MOH Wajir, 1993.



Diarrhoea cases have been increasing at an alarming rate and between 1991-92 the disease increased by over 4 times. Its spread is attributed to use of contaminated water during the drought period. Pneumonia, ear infections and T.B are also increasing at alarming rates and therefore call for measures to control them.

Malaria, diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) are the most prevalent diseases in the divisions. Malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection are most common in the Central Division. Other divisions where malaria is prevalent is Griftu and Bute as shown in Table. 2.11.

**Table 2.11**

**Morbidity for Three Main Illnesses by Divisions (1992)**

Division	Diseases		
	Diarrhoea	Malaria	ARI
Habaswein	1,843	3,845	
Griftu	4,606	9,613	3,246
Central	6,449	13,458	8,116
Wajir Bor	2,211	4,613	11,362
Buna	921	1,923	3,896
Bute	2,395	4,998	1,623
			4,220

Source: MOH Wajir, 1993.

**Nutrition**

Cases of malnutrition among the children in Wajir District is common. It is caused by inadequate food intake, which facilitates onset of child diseases like diarrhoea which causes wasting and stunting growth among children. In 1992, malnutrition rate was 60% in the district. The introduction of supplementary feeding programmes has however reduced it to 15-20%. According to Weight-For Height survey conducted in 1992, 80% of the children in the district were underweight. Table 2.12 shows percentages of stunted, wasted and underweight children in samples taken across the district.



**Table 2.12****Nutritional Status of Children in Wajir**

Division	Number	Percentage of Children		
		Stunted	Wasted	Underweight
Central	304	36.8	22.7	58.2
habaswein	96	25	25	43.8
Griftu	241	26.6	45.6	63.1
Wajir Bor	131	26	24.4	51.1
Buna	77	39	27.3	67.5
Bute	161	32.3	19.9	50.9

Source: North Eastern Province Drought Baseline Study, Wajir, 1993.

Buna Division leads in level of stunted children followed by Central and Bute Divisions respectively. Griftu leads in the level of wasted children while Buna and Wajir Bor rank second and third respectively. As regards underweight children, Buna Division has the highest level followed by Griftu and Central Divisions respectively.

### **Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitute)**

The entire district is rural because even life in major market centres is predominantly rural. Most of the people selling and buying at these centres retire back to the 'manyattas' in the evening after work, so nobody roams around at night, apart from workers from far who have to stay. Because the entire Wajir society revolves around the clan lineage, destitutes are absorbed by the clan and therefore not visible. There are no slums or shanties because the so-called settlement or dwellings in the Manyattas look like slums.

### **Family Planning**

The district's contraceptive prevalence is 2.2% with 2.3% of mothers attending family planning clinics. The rate of use of contraceptive method is 3.6%.

The low use of contraceptive methods is attributed largely to fear of side effects (85.4%), need for having more children (8.9%), religious obligations (4.4%) while spouse objections account for 1.2%. Only 10% of the women in the district use the pill or surgical contraceptive methods. Most of the population use natural methods of family planning. The use of condoms is increasing gradually.



## Literacy (Adult Education)

The spread of adult education in the district has been constrained by lack of adequate teachers. Since 1990, the adult literacy enrolment has been falling. However, a baseline survey conducted in 1993 indicated high illiteracy levels among males and females across the division as shown in Table. 2.13.

Table 2.13

### Illiteracy Levels in percentage by Sex and Division

	Male	Female
Central	82.8	79.9
Wajir Bor	81.3	88.4
Buna	73.7	84.7
Habaswein	94.3	86.1
Griftu	87.7	88.9
Bute	87.4	88.6

Source: North Eastern Province, Baseline Study , Wajir 1993.

## Food Availability

The district is food deficient with the exception of milk and meat. Unpredictable weather patterns in most parts of the years have prevented farming of cereals and other crops in suitable places. Most of the cereals consumed in the district are purchased from other parts of the country. Due to the recurrent droughts, crops grown are inadequate. The influx of refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia has worsened the food situation in the district.

## Status of Women

Women in Wajir District experience low literacy levels. The low literacy level has been attributed to drop out from schools among girls due to lack of funds, culture and lack of motivation. Nomadic movements also hinder provision of adult education. Few women seek pre-natal and antenatal maternal health care as the district has few and scattered health facilities.

The level of female headed households in permanent settlements ranges from 6-19% with highest level of female headed households being in Bute (19.2%) and Habaswein (18.9%).



Among temporary settlement, incidences of female headed households are high and range from 9-27%. This is mainly because most males are away in search for pastures for their livestock. Buna (27.2%) leads in female headed households among temporary settlements followed closely by Wajir Bor (20%) and Bute (19.5%) Divisions. The traditional cultures places heavy responsibilities on women like grazing, provision of food and water among others.



**CHAPTER THREE**  
**STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**



## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

Wajir District is generally an arid and semi-arid district. Most of the development constraints experienced in the district are associated with the arid conditions. The development constraints are discussed as follows:

Insufficient Water Supplies: The aridity conditions of the district has lead to insufficient water supplies to sustain livestock, human needs and agricultural activities. The few water resources available are unreliable and sparsely distributed.

The problem of water availability is aggravated by over-stocking in some areas which means the water supplies or water points suffer siltation. High concentration of the stock around the water points has led to environmental degradation and soil erosion.

Inadequate Health Facilities: The health facilities are inadequate and sparsely distributed over large areas. Mobile clinics and other cold chain system is also inadequate leading to poor immunization coverage and insufficient drug supply.

Poor and Inadequate Education Facilities: There are few education facilities within the district. The existing education facilities in most cases have students outside the district implying low enrollments of the local people. This has resulted to high illiteracy rate within the region. High illiteracy rate has made information dissemination difficult among the nomadics and more so among the health staff and the community. This language barrier hamper the implementation of any project especially where community participation is of paramount importance. This problem of communication with the local community has also contributed to inappropriate management of resources which has led to poor household food security among the nomadic pastoralists.

Poor Roads Network: Most of the roads in the district are poor and do not serve the entire district evenly. Most areas are inaccessible by motor vehicles especially when it rains. This hampers the supply of material or delivery services.

The Problem of Migratory Nature of the People: Perhaps this is one of the major constraining factor to development in the district. The nomadic way of life discourages construction of any permanent dwelling including social amenities such as schools or any economic generating activity. It is difficult to provide extension services or provide information as they are always moving.

It is very difficult to establish permanent marketing facilities such as auction yards, etc. Selling of the animals in most cases is determined by the weather conditions rather than on economic bases. This implies that even if market facilities are established, they will remain dormant until the onset of draught or other calamity.



## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Livestock production sector and agriculture will be emphasized during the plan period. Therefore, food production will be encouraged where possible through increased acreage under crops, especially crops like maize, sorghum, and vegetables; improvement of the existing extension services will be undertaken and where lacking; access to farm inputs like fertilizers, and seeds will be improved; increased livestock vaccination campaigns will be organized and coordinated with full involvement of the pastoralists; more livestock marketing centres will be opened and the dormant centres will be revived to improve on the animal sales by the farmers.

In health and sanitation the strategy will be to, provide more static health facilities and increase the mobile clinics to cover a wider area of the district since many people walk for more than two days before reaching a health facility; improve on the immunization coverage and health education campaigns; emphasize on the importance of community and beneficiary participation in the provision of health services; improve access to safe water points and involve the community in water conservation and management of water facilities; identify and develop cheap water sources like, rock catchments and pans and avoid concentration of livestock in large numbers around non-permanent water points.

In education, the strategy will be to recognize and make use of traditional and religious educational systems which are applicable to nomadic way of life, encourage the parents to enrol as many children as possible in schools and to allow them complete the system without falling-out and undertake research and studies on the socio-cultural profiles of the district and identify mechanisms of strengthening education programmes.

The strategy for communication network will be to improve on the main access roads and other means of communication to stimulate economic growth, and strengthen and expand the district's capacity to give early warning on emergencies by providing resources like weather equipments, information storage and use.

## DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

### Agriculture and Livestock Production

- Objective:** Reduce the prevalence of poverty among the nomadic pastoral communities with emphasis on the domestic food security.
- Targets:** Evaluate poverty levels and the root causes with a view to designing quick remedial measures; Plan Strategic Drought Recovery Programme; improve on the livestock products marketing needs and opportunities; increase



food storage facilities at strategic centres; design alternative income generating opportunities that can be practised as alternatives to pastoralism; reduce the animal disease occurrence and institute an effective continuous livestock campaign with full vaccination participation of the communities; develop an effective sustainable community financing mechanism for livestock drug supplies; promotion of camel production for environmental conservation; assist the farmers who practice rainfed agriculture by providing for livestock drug supplies; increasing hectarage under food crops; develop small scale community water supply system, with emphasis on conservation of the environment and water resource.

### **Commerce and Trade**

**Objective:** Improve and support marketing outlets available to the nomads but not fully utilized.

**Targets:** Assess credit requirements within the nomadic pastoral community and develop practical appropriate intervention; revive the dormant livestock marketing co-operatives and encourage them to go in for credit facilities available in banks and other loaning institutions; provide facilities for handling the sales of animal products like milk, hides and skin; farm produce like gum arabic, aloe and in liaison with private agencies and cooperative societies; procure facilities to preserve and transport the commodities.

### **Human and Social Resources**

**Objectives:** Increase the provision of social services especially for the disadvantaged within manyattas and other settlements.

**Targets:** Conduct assessment of the nature and magnitude of the problems facing children in difficult circumstances and take remedial measures; sensitize elected leaders, religious leaders and other leaders on all the community social needs; support departments and NGOs in the implementation of all appropriate interventions; ensure appropriate participation of women in all stages and in all decision making on community issues besides raising appropriate gender concerns without any favour;



conduct a socio/economic-cultural survey of the pastoralist society and make use of the findings to improve this social status; and promotion of donor intervention in community sponsored projects to enhance community participation in providing their basic needs.

**Objective:** Improve access to safe water sources and proper water management and conservation.

**Targets:** Develop appropriate systems and models for community managed and maintained water sources; improve and develop shallow wells; improve rain harvesting techniques; and improve and rehabilitate existing boreholes besides intensifying the exploration of ground water studies.

**Objective:** Provide enabling environment for the production of livestock and livestock products and distribution of food in the district.

**Targets:** Grade and improve all security roads in the district; increase patrol of regular police and the army to reduce banditry and cattle rustling; increase and improve the condition of airstrips in the district as alternative means of communication when the roads are impassable; and improve to all weather standards the main truck roads from Isiolo to Wajir and Mandera, Wajir to Bute, and Wajir to Wajir-Bor and Diff.

**Objectives:** Strengthen support for the referral, extension, and static services within the district.

**Targets:** Rehabilitate the existing health facilities that serve the nomads; review and strengthen provision of immunization through mobile services; mobilize the communities to form village health committees and use them as entry points for service deliveries; support community initiatives to put up facilities like pit-latrines, drug stores and to appreciate the need to observe personal hygiene and cleanliness; mobilize and make use of social health workers and other useful actors like teachers and sheikhs; and promote madarasa education by expanding curriculum - as an alternative education system for nomadic pastoralists.



**Objective:**

Establish an appropriate education system relevant to the needs of the nomadic society.

Develop an appropriate curricula for nomadic pupils and teachers. This should include materials for different subjects taught in schools; develop a manageable simple system for continuing education beneficial to the nomadic teachers; train and equip teachers who will be able to move with the nomads constantly and offer the services when and where they settle;

Open up more adult-literacy classes/campaigns and encourage as many nomads to use the facilities so offered; and increase number of centres with the most Electricity to encourage small scale industries.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS



**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS**



## **INTRODUCTION**

### **HIV and AIDS**

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. Its main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

### **HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya**

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National AIDS Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to AIDS Control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National AIDS Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the cases ever gets reported to the National AIDS Control



Programme. Since there is no cure for aids, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Provinces. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

### Modes of Transmission

**Sexual Transmission:** The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted disease (STD), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

**Blood Transfusion:** Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

**Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child):** Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

**Transmission through Unsterile Surgical and Skin-Piercing Instruments:** Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This



reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

## PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN WAJIR DISTRICT

### Reported Cases and Trends

The AIDS epidemic hits the productive age-groups hardest, 75% of those dying of AIDS are between 20-44 years. Wajir District Hospital started screening and testing for HIV/AIDS in 1991. Table 4.1 shows the number of positive cases screened.

Table 4.1

### The Numbers of HIV/AIDS Cases Screened

Year	1991	1992	1993 (June)
Total No. of HIV positive	315	233	290

Source: Wajir Hospital Records, 1993.

The trend shows a general increase of HIV positive cases every year as shown by the few number of tested cases. The position is likely to be different if all the suspected cases would be reported. Since 1992, there have been two deaths arising out of AIDS recorded at the District Hospital.

Going by the figures reported, and a rough arithmetic assumption, out of every 300 people tested 40 would be HIV positive cases, then Wajir District would have 19,000 HIV/AIDS cases amongst the official population of 142,547 people. This figure is already huge enough to cause alarm.

Regional distribution of reported positive cases within the district are not available since screening at the District Hospital is done without taking the details of the patients place of birth or permanent residence. However, from the available sources, it is estimated that one half of the cases are from non-permanent residents of Wajir District.



### Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures, some of these being linked to demographic factors, age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization, while others are linked to the cultural institutions of marriages, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the socio-cultural values and practices include:-

- a) Initiation rites and traditional surgical practices like circumcision and teeth removal.
- b) Marital practices like polygamy, widow inheritance, wife sharing, widow and widower remarriage, child marriage etc

Other factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS are commercial sex, pre-marital and extra-marital sex, ear piercing and migration among male workers.

The main contributing factor for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Wajir could be the loose sex morals within the major urban centres in the district especially in Wajir Township where there are commercial sex workers.

Table 4.2

#### HIV/AIDS Distribution by Clinical Information, 1991

Clinical Information	No. Tested	No. Positive	%
Routine check up	232	15	6.5
Urethral Discharge	34	7	20.6
Balanitis	0	0	0
Vaginal Discharge	20	1	5
P.I.D.	10	0	0
Genital Ulcer	15	4	26.7

Source: Hospital Health Records, Wajir, 1993.

This shows that although routine check up has 15 positive cases, genital ulcer and urethral discharge account for the highest percentage of infection of HIV.

According to the available data the Military Army Clinic had 35.7% cases and by June, 1993 they had 8.5% cases. The General Out Patient Department which had a total of 26.7% cases in 1992, had by June, 1993, 51.4% which shows a dramatic rise in the number of reported cases.



Wajir has a projected population of 142,547 and a labour force of 71,948 people. If you look at the cases reported by age group you find see that the most affected age-group is between 15-44 years which happens to be the most productive age-group.

Table 4.3 indicates that HIV/AIDS between 1991 and June 1993 was most prevalent in persons of 25-34 and 15-25 years of age i.e. the most sexually active part of Wajir's population. It cannot be explained why cases of 35-44 years of age were more in 1992 and negligible in both 1991 and in January to June, 1993.

Table 4.3

HIV/AIDS Cases by Age-Groups

	1991	1992	1993 (June)
0-15	-	-	-
15-25	12	15	17
25-34	12	25	20
35-44	1	15	3
45+	2	-	-
Total	27	55	40

Source: Hospital Health Records, Wajir, 1993.

According to the figures given in Table 4.4 the males have higher figures compared to the females over the years an issue which is not easy to explain unless more details of the patients tested are recorded. However, in a nomadic pastoralist society where males play a major role in livestock management, the danger cannot be over emphasized.



Table. 4.4

HIV/AIDS Cases by Sex

Sex	1991	1992	1993 (June)
Male	16	28	24
Female	11	27	16
Total	27	55	40

Source: Hospital Records, Wajir, 1993

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE**

It is now increasingly recognised that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

**Labour-Force**

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district economy in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc. Indications suggest that people who contract HIV have incomes 30% higher than the national average. It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well educated workforce is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP.

**Bed Occupancy**

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20-30% of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

**Orphans**

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large excess of AIDS orphans, Kenya's traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet orphan's needs for education, health, clothing and nutrition.



## Infant Mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among it's victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s.

## **CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS**

### GoK Policy Statements on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last thirty years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS.

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.
- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.
- That AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. The Government will organise and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities.
- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.
- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating spread of the disease. The Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.
- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organisations.
- That sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life



Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high risks populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risks population.

- That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for **early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.**
- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impacts of AIDS.
- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.
- That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.
- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.
- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion is mandatory.
- That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training health care workers.
- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.
- That the government is against all forms discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.
- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.



## CONSTRAINTS

### Social Behavioural Changes

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioural patterns of individuals. Social relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their condition is correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the diseases to many other unsuspecting people.

From the figures shown on Table 4.5 more cases were diagnosed in married couples in 1991 in Wajir District than in singles and in the separated combined. It can, therefore, be rightly assumed that there exists a high degree of unfaithfulness amongst married couples.

Table 4.5

#### HIV/AIDS by Marital Status in 1991

	No. Tested	No. Positive	%
Single	86	9	19.5
Married	201	15	13.4
Separated	21	2	9.5
Widowed	7	1	14.3

Source: Hospital Health Records, Wajir, 1993.

There is need for public awareness campaigns especially at house-hold level, to all pregnant mothers attending antenatal clinics, to all age groups 15 years and above visiting health facilities for one reason or another, and all school children from primary to University to drum up the dangers posed by the spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the population.

At house-hold level, the parents should take it upon themselves to preach to their children the need to observe strict sexual behaviour as it used to be in the old days.

### Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS

It is evident that there is high level of public awareness on modes of transmission and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, there is general lack of knowledge of the impacts of HIV/AIDS.



In Wajir District the few health facilities and the few mobile clinics that are available make it difficult for public health education/primary health care campaigns to reach majority of the people. The population itself is sparsely and thinly distributed and highly migratory within the district, making it difficult not only to reach them but also to communicate with them.

### **Existing Cultural Practices**

Some socio-cultural ideologies in our society have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run, is almost impossible. Examples of these ideologies are polygamy and circumcision.

The existence of the disease is still not known to many rural communities in Wajir and in some cases the issue is still very remote.

### **Inadequate Resources**

Blood screening to diagnose HIV/AIDS is available only at the district hospital which is not within easy reach of many people. It is, therefore, possible that if such facilities were available in key health centres, tracking the existence of HIV would be greatly improved.

In Wajir District, it has been noted that occasionally, the screening of blood is handicapped by the absence of reagents for this exercise. This may hinder blood transfusions especially in emergency situations.

Other constraints that can be considered are, inadequate community involvement and commitment and inadequate co-ordination of Sectoral AIDS activities.

### **Legal and Ethical Constraints**

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:-

- Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and testing the victims.
- Conduct of employers vis-a-vis People With AIDS (PWAs) and HIV seropositive persons.
- Screening of blood and blood products for HIV.
- Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.



## **STRATEGIES**

The following are some of the strategies that are going to be used in Wajir District in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS in the 1994-96 plan period.

### **Promotion of Public Awareness**

This will be undertaken through schools, barazas, social workers, print and electronic media as follows:-

**Schools:** Since the school going age-group 15-24 have registered the second highest cases, there is urgent need for constant warning and awareness lessons to be given in all schools.

**Barazas:** The majority of cases reported are those of married couples which may mean unfaithfulness on the part of the couples. Open forums will be used by local leaders to re-emphasize the need for sticking to legitimate partners.

**Social Workers:** Enlightened social workers will be encouraged to visit as many households as possible and to give the correct message to the people.

**Print & Electronic Media:** For a society which is highly mobile like the Wajir, the use of radio to pass the message of HIV/AIDS would assist a lot in the dissemination of information. However, newspapers may not help much because the majority of the people are illiterate. To make matters worse local newspapers do not reach Wajir District on time.



HEALTH

The major objective of the Ministry of Health is to improve the availability to the health facilities by constructing up more clinics with modern equipment emphasizing on the regularity of medical health services. Efforts are also being made for distribution of drugs to all the facilities most of the times. Family health care services will be stepped up so as to reduce infant mortality, malaria control, AIDS awareness campaigns, and family planning services will also be given high priority. Another objective is to improve the efficiency of health services by rehabilitating.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1989 - 93 (See Table)

In the 1989 - 93 plan period two (2) dispensaries in Habeswein Division and one (1) in Gifto Division were initiated and completed. In the same period one (1) dispensary in Habeswein Division and another one (1) in Gifto Division were initiated and are ongoing.

As for immunization in the same period district wide the coverage was as follows:

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Buna	Division	770
Gifto	"	1211
Habeswein	"	801
Wagaja	"	954
Wagaja Sub	"	304

Fifteen (15) TBAs were trained in Lehaly area of Central Division in the same period.

Three (3) ferro-cement latrines with roof catchment were initiated and completed in Central Division while only one (1) was in Buna Division, three (3) in Central Division and one (1) in Gifto Division were dug and completed in the same period.

Ten (10) VIP latrines in Central Division, four (4) in Gifto and one (1) each in Buna, Habeswein and Buna Divisions were initiated and completed.

The other activities which were implemented in every division were: Malaria control programmes, Food control services, Water quality control and (1) in each district. EPI activities and other immunization were undertaken with one (1) each in the district hospital and Taped dispensary, one (1) each at Habeswein and Wagaja dispensaries and one (1) each at Gifto, Wagaja and Buna dispensaries.



## HEALTH

### Objectives

The major objective of the Ministry of Health is to improve on the accessibility to the health facilities by constructing up more clinics within settled areas and improving on the regularity of mobile health services. Efforts will also be put on distribution of drugs to all the facilities most of the times. Primary Health care services will be stepped up so as to reduce infant mortality rate. Disease control, AIDS awareness campaigns, and family planning services will also be given high priority. Another objective is to improve the efficiency in service delivery by rehabilitating.

### Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

In the 1989 - 93 plan period two (2) dispensaries in Habaswein Division and one (1) in Griftu Division were initiated and completed. In the same period one (1) more dispensary in Habaswein Division and another one (1) in Griftu Division were initiated and are ongoing.

As for immunization in the same period district wide the coverage was as follows:-

Bute	Division	770
Habasein	"	1211
Central	"	2599
Griftu	"	801
Buna	"	964
Wajir Bor	"	304

Fifteen (15) TBAs were trained in Lehely area of Central Division in the same period.

Three (3) ferro-cement tanks with roof catchment were initiated and completed in Central Division while only one (1) well in Bute Division, three (3) in Central Division and one (1) in Griftu Division were dug and protected in the same plan period.

Ten (10) VIP latrines in Central Division, four (4) in Griftu and one (1) each in Bute, Habaswein and Buna Divisions were initiated and completed.

The other activities which were implemented in every division include; Vector control Programme; Food control services; Water quality control; and PHC activities. EPI activities and solar installation were undertaken with one (1) each at the district hospital and Tarbaj dispensary, one (1) each at Habaswein and Sabule dispensaries and one (1) each at Griftu, Wagalla and Buna dispensaries.



## HEALTH

### PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A: On-Going Projects

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Project Name and Location	Description of Activities
1. Kenya expanded programme on immunization (District wide)	Immunize to check outbreaks of measles, whooping cough and T.B.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
2. Primary Health Care Programme (District wide)	Enhance the training of community leaders, district leaders and women groups.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
3. Rehabilitation of Wajir District Hospital	Renovation of maternity wing and operating theatre.  <u>Funding Source: World Bank</u>
4. Griftu health Centre (Griftu Division)	Complete the main health centre facilities, fencing and installation of solar power; provide water.  <u>Funding Source: GOK/UNICEF</u>
5. Biyamadhow and Arbajahan dispensaries staff house	Construction of staff houses for the two dispensaries staff.  <u>Funding Source: RDF</u>
6. Maintenance of Health facilities (District wide)	Provide maintenance services to all the health facilities in the district.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>

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**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of a new district hospital	1	<p>Construction and equip a new district hospital.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank</p>
Gurar Dispensary (Bute Division)	2	<p>Construct a new dispensary to replace a small dilapidated building which is being used as a dispensary.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Tarbaj Dispensary (Tarbaj Division)	3	<p>Construction of new dispensary. The current mobile clinics service has become inadequate due to increase in population of the divisional headquarters.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>



## AGRICULTURE

### Objectives

The main objective of the Ministry of Agriculture is to encourage (recruit many people into farming activities) farmers to grow enough food crops. The main crops are maize, sorghum, millet and vegetables. The objective is to make the district self-sufficient in the production and supply of these crops by providing extension services, farm inputs and credit facilities where possible. Intensification of soil conservation programmes will be pursued.

Agriculture as an economic activity is not given much attention in Wajir District except that during the long-rains, scattered farming is done in Bute, Central, Buna, Griftu and Habaswein Divisions. This makes it difficult to record crop harvests and sales. Efforts are being made to encourage as many people as possible to undertake farming activities whenever there is enough rainfall by providing free seedlings, fertilizers and farming implements.

### Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

The number of farmers visited and trained was higher in Bute Division than in any other because this is the area where rainfed agriculture is practised most. That also applies to farming demonstrations and the training of technical personnel.

Activities	Division					
	Buna	Habaswein	Central	Griftu	Bute	Wajir Bor
No. of farmers visited	258	254	229	226	870	172
No. of field days held	-	-	-	-	1	-
No. of FTS held	-	-	6	5	4	-
No. of farmers trained in FTC courses	-	-	11	24	56	-
No. of demonstrations carried out	106	172	121	123	157	104
No. of TAs trained	21	21	84	20	52	24



## AGRICULTURE

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### On-Going Projects

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Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme II (District wide)	Educate farmers so as to adopt the crop/animal husbandry practices. Production/efficiency will be increased and the farmers will have better living standards.  <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
2. Soil and Water Conservation (District wide)	Creating awareness in environmental conservation i.e. training local leaders, teachers, farmers and staff.  <u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA
3. Dugo Settlement Scheme	Enhance food production in the district. Supply food stuff to Bute Town and the surrounding institutions.  <u>Funding Source:</u> NFRT and WVI
4. Bute Bulking Unit	Supply seed/seedlings to farmers in Bute Division.  <u>Funding Source:</u> NFRT

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## LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

Because of the limited economic rate played by agriculture in this district, emphasis will be put on livestock production to sustain the food, income and employment requirements of Wajir District. The main objective will be to improve the Range Management programme by:-

- Reducing livestock pressure on areas around permanent water sources;
- Providing water in areas which have been previously under-utilized;
- To stick to grazing blocks, so as to have forage reserves that will be available throughout the year;
- To improve livestock marketing channels and curb the livestock disease occurrence.

### Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

During the 1989-93 plan period, the National Extension Oriented Programmes and projects achieved very little. Only one (1) dip in Griftu Division was managed, two (2) improved animals supplied to farmers and one (1) cattle crush constructed in Habaswein Division.



## LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Khot Khot, Habaswein Division	1	Holding ground renovation, overhaul of auction ring, complete weighing bridge.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Griftu Centre, Eldas Centre, Griftu Division	3	Construction of a sale yard and rehabilitation of another.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Khorofharar, Jira, Central Division		Construction of a sale yard, development of grazing yard.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Sabule and Kalalut grazing blocks, Habaswein Division	2	Desilting all dams, track ways clearing in the two grazing blocks.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Hadado, Griftu grazing block, Griftu Division	5	Desilting of dam, pans, track ways clearing.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Khotkhot, Walmarrer, Dashel, Central Division	6	Desilting water pan, scooping pan  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>



Buna, Ajao, Madule, Buna Division		Desilting and scooping of pans and dams, track ways clearing, development of grazing block.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Tarbaj, Harawa, Berbirikans 1 and 2, Ber Gim, Ogoralle, Khorofarar, Tarbaj Division		Desilting/scooping dams and pans, track way clearing.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Bute, Bute Division		Development of grazing block.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Abakore, Habaswein Division, Griftu Griftu Division, Khorof-Harar, Central Division, Buna Centre, Buna Division, Bute Centre, Bute Division	3	Construction and renovation of dips.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
District wide	4	Renovation of existing and old cattle crushes.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Griftu, Central, Buna and Bute Divisions	5	Five improved animals (Sahiwal bulls) to be given to farmers.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Khotkhot hold ground, Habaswein Division	6	Rehabilitation of a borehole.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK



Between Griftu,  
Arbajahan and Hadado  
Griftu Division

Sinking of a borehole.

Funding Source: GOK

El-ben,  
Aus Embudulle,  
Central Division

Completion of a borehole,  
cleaning and equipping of  
another borehole.

Funding Source: GOK

Kuroor Batalu,  
Buna Division

Sinking a borehole.

Funding Source: GOK

Ogorale,  
Tarbaj Division

Drilling of a borehole

Funding Source: GOK

Bute Division

7

Introducing bee keeping,  
purchase of Kenya Top  
Bar hives.

Funding Source: GOK

Survey Work Undertaken in Waibir Town

Division	Activities	Funding Source
Central Division		GOK
190		
20		
69		
3		

Source: Survey Department, Waibir, 1993



## LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

The survey department's main objective is to carry-out cadastral and mutation surveys in the major urban centres of the district. Survey is the only department in the Ministry of Lands and Urban Development that is represented in Wajir District. Currently there is need to open up Lands and Physical Planning offices in Wajir District. Major emphasis will be on urban commercial plots and areas covered by institutions and other public utilities.

The department is actively involved in the provision of land information required for affective management and in particular, administration of ownership. To ensure that the potential developers utilise the land resource effectively the government controls development on the land and secures the interest of the developer by providing him/her with a legal title. The security is provided through instruments of registrations within the Ministry of Lands and Urban Development.

### Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Survey control for the other major market centres has not been established to enable surveys to be undertaken.

These same activities are also considered as on-going since the work is still continuing.

### Survey Work Undertaken in Wajir Town

Activities	Division
Central Division	
No. of topographical surveys	
Urban plots	190
Boundary plots	20
No. of cadastral surveys	
Farm surveys	69
	3

Source: Survey Department, Wajir, 1993



## LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Survey Office Block	1	District Survey Offices. It is more than twelve years since the first District Surveyor arrived in the district. He has been seeking accommodation in other offices and at times occupying condemned buildings. Currently he is occupying a water pump house.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Survey Camp Store	2	A camp composed of several houses for occupation by the subordinate staff and other workers. A store for safe custody of expensive equipments. Currently equipments are kept in a rented house/store from the council.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Market Surveys	3	Survey to provide information that is vital for planning the centres and for the registration exercise. A part from Wajir Town there is no any other centre in the district that the survey department has started.



## ENVIROMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Objectives

#### Forestry Department

The objective of the forestry department is to improve on the establishment of tree nurseries and to increase the seedlings raised in as many divisions as the weather could allow.

Wajir District has no forests, no hilltop afforestations, and consequently no timber available. This is so because the district receives very little rainfall during the two main seasons. The salinity of underground water makes the growth of exotic trees near impossible; and neither is it any better for the indigenous trees. As a result, raising of seedlings apart from being very expensive is also very difficult as is shown by the figures given for 1989-93.

#### Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Activities	Division				
	Central	Buna	Bute	Griftu	Habaswein
Forest planting (hectares)	-	-	-	-	-
Timber harvested (MT)	-	-	-	-	-
Seedlings raised	14670	7280	3950	7621	1618
New Nurseries Estab.	4	1	1	3	-
Seedlings distributed	13590	1258	1630	2650	1035

A total of 35,139 seedlings were raised out of which 20,163 were issued free for planting by farmers and schools. The remaining seedlings were planted in institutions under the food for work programme by casual workers. With all the difficulties of lack of water, and the salinity of the little available water, the department has done fairly well in the last five years of the plan period.



**ENVIROMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD**

**A: On-Going Projects**

The on-going projects for the department of forestry are maintaining the existing nurseries and to distribute the seedlings to institutions. There are very remote chances of establishing new tree nurseries because of lack of reliable water sources. During the next plan period the department of forestry will concentrate on increasing the number of seedlings to be raised for planting in the present nurseries. No definite targets can be given because of the acute water situation.

Water Sources	Number	Operational	Not Operational	Divisions	
				Bute	Dift Habaswein
Boreholes	20	18	2		
Shallow wells	160	160	40		
Other (ponds)	100	100			
<hr/>					
				Bute	Dift Habaswein
Boreholes cleaned	-	-	-	1	1
Boreholes drilled	-	-	-	-	-
New pans constructed	-	-	-	-	-
Pans drilled	-	-	-	1	2
				1	



## WATER DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

The main development objectives of the Water Development in the Ministry will be to supply adequate wholesome water to the entire population giving priorities to permanent settlement centres of the district and to livestock consumption. Development of water points encourages settlements and consequently attracts the starting of schools, health facilities and others. The second objective, is to provide water for livestock population (Range Water) in this district where livestock keeping is the dominant activity. Wajir District is deficient in surface water sources and the district is fully dependent on boreholes, pans and shallow wells for all its water needs.

### Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

During the 1989 - 93 plan period only one (1) major urban water supply was initiated and completed in Wajir District. However, other supplies initiated and completed are as summarized below:-

	Number	Operational	Not. operational	H/H served
Boreholes	20	18	2	10,000
Shallow wells	200	160	40	80,000
Others (pans)	100	100	-	5,000

With support from the Range Water Programme by the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Development and Marketing, a number of pans were desilted, new ones constructed and boreholes rehabilitated. The table below summarises that on division basis.

Water Sources	Divisions					
	Tarbaj	Griftu	Buna	Bute	Diff	Habaswein
Pans desilted	2	1	-	1	1	-
New pans constructed	1	-	1	-	2	2
Boreholes drilled	1	1	-	-	-	-
Boreholes cleaned	-	2	-	1	-	1

The on-going projects and programmes in the water sector are those indicated above under achievements in 1989 - 93 plan period because they are not completed.



## WATER DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of pans/dams (District wide)	1	Many pans/dams have silted with a consequent reduction in storage capacity. A lot of livestock depend on these water facilities very much.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors
Rehabilitation and construction of new boreholes (District wide)	2	Several boreholes need major rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of especially engines and pumps is very necessary. Drilling of new ones at Elben, Hadado, Korondille and Griftu are of high priority.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors
Expansion and improvement of Wajir Water Supply (Water Township)	3	There is an urgent need to develop a public water supply and sanitation for Wajir Township.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors
Ajawa Water Supply (Bute Division)	4	Feasibility studies have been completed with positive results and the project, if implemented should alleviate the acute shortage currently being experienced.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors
Buna Water Supply (Buna Division)	5	This is a divisional headquarters without any reliable water supply. Investigation of boreholes site is completed with positive results.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donors



**Lag-Bogol Water Supply  
(Habaswein Division)**

**6**

Feasibility studies have been completed. The centre has no permanent water source that can be used both by livestock and humans when the dam dries up.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities	Funding Source
Rehabilitation of boreholes (District wide)		Many boreholes have dried with a consequent reduction in storage capacity. A lot of livestock depend on these water facilities very much.	GOK/Donors
Rehabilitation and construction of new boreholes (District wide)		Several boreholes need major rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of boreholes especially engines and pumps is very necessary. Drilling of new ones at Eiben, Habado, Korondille and Gifu are of high priority.	GOK/Donors
Expansion and improvement of Wajir Water Supply (Wajir Township)		There is an urgent need to develop a public water supply and sanitation for Wajir Township.	GOK/Donors
Ajaws Water Supply (Bute Division)		Feasibility studies have been completed with positive results and the project is implemented should alleviate the acute shortage currently being experienced.	GOK/Donors
Buna Water Supply (Buna Division)		This is a divisional need project without any reliable water supply. Investigation of boreholes site is completed with positive results.	GOK/Donors



## PUBLIC WORKS

### Objectives

The major objectives of the roads department in Wajir is to maintain all the classified roads and all the airstrips in the district. Due to the general condition of the soils in the district and erratic weather conditions, the roads department has had to have a continuous programme of road maintenance throughout the year. More attention will be paid to bridges that are normally washed away by sudden flush floods. Special attention will be given to the main road - B9, Habaswein - Kotulo and C80 - Wajir - Buna - Moyale Road. Feeder roads leading into and out of major market centres will also be maintained as far as the available resources will allow.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

#### Roads Department

During the five year plan period a total 1163km of roads have been graded and the eight - Airstrips in the district maintained. Although the roads department is supposed to grade a total of 169km of road length annually; this is impossible to achieve due to inadequate funding. As such it is only possible to grade the key roads which are maintained all the year round.

The following are the roads that were graded during the period:-

B/9 Road - Habaswein/Kutulo	- 266km
C80 Road - Wajir/Buna/Korondille/Moyale boarder	- 196km
D504 Road - El-Dunuba/Bute/Moyale boarder	- 67km
D500 Road - Tarbaj/Burmayo/Mandera boarder	- 115km
D570 Road - Wajir/Wajir-Bor/Somali boarder	- 113km
E849 Road - Batalu/Ajawa/Gurar	- 107km
E841 Road - Kubi/Urgi/Kara/Arba - D504	- 56km
E854 road - Wajir/Dif/Somali boarder	- 223km
E851 Road - C80 - E850 Beleble	- 40km
	-----
	1183km
	=====

During the five year plan period two drift structures on the B/9 road were completed namely Laga-Bogal and Laga-Dima drifts and 4km stretch of regravelling was done on Habaswein cause way and a total of 15 culverts were replaced on the causeway on B/9 road. Back filling on sections of B/9 road and E849 road totalled to 34km stretch which were damaged by flood during the five year plan period. Re-alignment of sagged sections - on B/9, E851 and D500 totalled to 40km length.



### Bush Clearing

Bush clearing which is done along the road to provide traffic - visibility totalled to 293km of road length during the five year plan period.

The roads that were bush - cleared are as follows:-

Wajir - Dif	- 223km
D500 - Tarbaj Didintu	- 20km
D570 - Wajir - Wajir	- 15km
E849 - Gurar - Ajawa	- 22km
D504 - Bute - E849	- 13km

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293km  
= = = = =

### Airstrips

There are eight airstrips in the district, two airstrips among the eight are gravelled, the other six airstrips are earth - surfaced - Airstrips.

The following are the airstrips.

- Habaswein - Airstrip - gravelled - serviceable
- Wagalla - Airstrip - gravelled - serviceable
- Griftu - Airstrip - earth - surface - unserviceable
- Dif - Airstrip - earth - surface - serviceable
- Dambo - Gurar - Airstrip - earth surface - serviceable
- Bute - Airstrip - earth surface - serviceable
- Duna- Airstrip - earth surface - serviceable
- Khorof - Harar - unserviceable - needs Bush clearing.



## PUBLIC WORKS

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 1994/98 PLAN PERIOD

#### Department of Roads

##### A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Maintenance of B9 and C80 roads	Maintenance of classified roads especially the washed-off sections of roads B9 and C80. This also applies to the drifts and bridges on the two roads.

##### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Regravelling of Kajara Section on B9 road.	1	Regravelling of Kajara Section on B9 road totalling 7Km.  <u>Justification:</u> The section renders traffic impassable during rainy season. It needs regravelling and raising with drainage structures.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Regravelling of Boji Section on B9 road.	2	Regravelling of Boji Section on B9 road, totalling 7km.  <u>Justification:</u> The section renders traffic impassable during rainy-season. Needs regravelling and raising.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK



Regravelling of Wayamadera Section on B9 road.

3

Regravel and raise the section, totalling 7km.

Funding Source: GOK

Small spot-patching

4

Regravelling of the section.

Justification: The section renders traffic impassable on B9 road during rainy season.

Funding Source: GOK



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Objectives

#### Wajir County Council

The county council's main objective is to improve on her sources of revenue by:-

- rehabilitating all the existing livestock sale yards and auction rings in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing;
- streamlining the activities of livestock marketing societies; and
- constructing modern market shades and bus terminus.

This will be done in an effort to improve on the revenue collection by the council.

#### Achievements in the 1989/93 Plan Period

The county council did not undertake any capital development during 1989/93 plan period except the construction of a slaughter house in Wajir Township in Central Division. Its main source of revenue is cess from animal sales and as is shown under the revenue column of the table below, because of the drought of 1991/92 the revenue collection failed miserably. The expenditure was higher than the revenue collected and this shows that the local authority relied on donations from NGOs and the Ministry of Local Government to finance its services.

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Total Revenue collection	K£20,000	9,000	7,200
Total Expenditure	K£20,000	12,000	10,000



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Township sanitation and conservancy	1	<p>There is no sewerage system in the town; the town is using bucket latrine system which requires physical disposal every other day. There is need to provide enough buckets, a reliable truck/trailer and refuse chambers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> NGOs/County Council</p>
Rehabilitation of sanitation equipments	2	<p>The night soil men lack protective clothing and footwear, the only exhausted in the town is broken down and the disposal sites are not well covered, spades, shovels and rakes are lacking.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> NGOs/County Council</p>
Modern sewerage system for Wajir Township	3	<p>Wajir Town has a population of about 20,000 people and this is too large to be served by bucket latrine service.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA/World Bank</p>
Provision of street lights and tarmacking of the streets in Wajir Township	4	<p>With a population of 20,000 people and insecurity incidences there is an urgent need for street lights. Also to avoid flooding during the rains the streets should be made all weather.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA</p>
Construction of modern market for fresh produce and grains	5	<p>This facility is lacking in the town and many women traders and hawkers are forced to display their wares in the open with all the dust and sun.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> LGLA/World Bank</p>



Construction of modern slaughter slabs in Griftu, Habaswein, Tarbaj, Bute and Eldas. 6

These are fast growing market centres which require such facilities.

**Funding Source: County Council**

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## EDUCATION

### Objectives

The primary objective for the Ministry of Education is to ensure that all school age children are accorded opportunities for education through provision of adequate educational facilities and teaching staff.

In Wajir District there is urgent need to provide more facilities in the existing schools by constructing more boarding facilities. The parents participation in the physical development of the schools is discouraging judging from the number of classrooms and workshops constructed. There will therefore be a need to mobilise the parents to take more interest in this sector of educational development.

The involvement of religious and other non-governmental organizations in education has been minimal. Efforts will be made to involve and encourage these organizations to assist in the starting of new schools and to provide boarding facilities. Provision of bursary assistance to children from poor families will be a step forward in the improvement of student enrolment in many schools.

Wajir District is still far behind in the provision of education facilities. The first primary school was opened in 1948 and the first secondary school in 1964 all of which were to serve all the districts of Isiolo, Garissa, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera.

### Achievements in 1989 - 93 Plan Period

In 1989-93 plan period there were 46 primary schools with an enrolment of 10,500 pupils and 337 teachers. The district has five secondary schools with an enrolment of 1200 students and 68 teachers.

As shown in the following summary, there were no additional classrooms built in the last five years except 5 in Central Division. No workshops were constructed and only three laboratories were completed in Central and Bute Divisions. Also, enrolment in primary schools fluctuates so much and instead of rising, it goes down. Though the attitudes of the community towards education is improving, the nomadic way of life does not allow for a steady enrolment. The parents participation in the physical development of the schools is discouraging judging from the number of classrooms and workshops that were constructed.



Activities	Divisions						
	Habaswein	Tarbij	Buna	Central	Bute	Griftu	Wajir Bor
Classrooms completed 1989 - 93							
Primary	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Secondary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Laboratories completed 1989 - 93	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Workshops completed 1989 - 93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment							
Primary 1989	1414	1169	1433	4636	-	-	-
Primary 1993	1999	536	339	4266	1130	-	-
Secondary 1989	-	-	-	654	-	1392	759
Secondary 1993	-	-	-	938	-	40	-
Nursery Schools opened 1989 - 93	1	-	1	6	1	-	-

There is a dire need to construct more girls secondary schools as the only one secondary school (Wajir Girls Secondary School) cannot accommodate the number that graduates from the primary school.



## EDUCATION

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Classrooms (District wide)	Complete classrooms in various primary schools in the district.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-help
2. Science Laboratories (District wide)	Complete science laboratories in three (3) secondary schools.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-help

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
20 New Primary Schools  Matho, Lensayu, Meri Hajiro Eyrib, Koton, Riba, Sitawario Handaki, Burder, Walanarer, Ingirir, Bohol, Ogonji, Garseahe.	1	Establish 20 schools. Provide educated man power.  <u>Justification:</u> More schools are required for the growing population.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee/GOK
Expansion and improvement of 15 boarding primary schools.  Tarbaj, Bambaa, Khorof-Harar, Wajir-Bor Wajir, Wajir, Girls, Wagalle, Habaswein, Sabule, Bute	2	Provision of physical facilities in 15 boarding primary schools.  <u>Justification:</u> To accommodate nomadic population.  <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/NGOs



<p>8 New Secondary Schools</p> <p>Central (2 boys/girls) Griftu (1) Habaswein (1 girls)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Establish 8 new secondary schools to accommodate standard 8 leavers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> BOG/NGO/RDF</p>
<p>Additional streams in the secondary schools</p> <p>(a) Sabunley Secondary School - triple streams (b) Wajir Girls Secondary School Double/triple streams (c) Bute Secondary Schools - Double streams</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Construction of 18 more classrooms to cater for growing population.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u>BOG/NGO/RDF</p>
<p>Provision of laboratories and Library Equipments.</p> <p>Wajir High, Sabuley, Wajir Girls, Bute and Habaswein Secondary Schools.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Laboratory and Library equipment.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Promotion of practical science subjects.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/NGO/BOG</p>
<p>Construction of workshop and Home Science Rooms.</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Promotion of practical skills subjects.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> BOG/RDF/NGO</p>
<p>20 Primary Schools 8 Secondary Schools</p> <p>Provision of workshop and home science equipment</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Promotion of practical skills subjects.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> BOG/NGO/RDF</p>
<p>Construction of dormitories 20 primary schools 8 secondary schools</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Accommodation of nomadic children, a total of 28 dormitories required.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/BOG/NGO</p>
<p>Construction of water-tanks 20 primary schools 8 secondary schools</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Water supply to growing enrolment of boarders.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/NGO/BOG</p>



Building ten teachers houses Sabunley, Wajir High, Bute, Habaswein, Wajir Girls.	10	Teachers to settle in schools for effective learning/feeding.
<u>Funding Source: RDF/NGO/BOG</u>		
Income-Generating projects 20 primary schools 8 secondary schools	11	Sustainability
<u>Funding Source; NGO/RDF/BOG</u>		



## CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

The Ministry of Co-operative Development is charged with the role of promotion, supervision, control, giving assistance and guiding the cooperative organizations with the view of getting maximum returns for the members. The Ministry therefore, tries to help the cooperatives to achieve their maximum potentials.

One important objective of Cooperative Department in Wajir District is to enhance participation of small-scale producers in the non-agricultural activities. These include whitewash making gum, extraction and livestock marketing among others.

### Achievements in the 1989 - 1993 Plan Period

The major achievements of the co-operative societies in Wajir District is mainly manifested in the savings and credit societies where members have been getting loans to acquire land, build houses and pay school fees. The whitewash co-operative society on the other hand has been producing and selling whitewash to the building and construction industry at very cheap prices as this product which is a substitute for cement is very popular in this district. The newly formed women multi-purpose co-operative society has helped the members despite its low share capital. The handicraft and clothes they sell are relatively profitable. It has a membership of thirty six (36) women cooperators.

The co-operative office is assisting in the formation of new co-operative societies and efforts have been made to revive two others. Of the four whose formation was undertaken, the registration process of two women-based co-operatives has been completed and one formally registered. One agricultural co-operative society based in Bute also has its registration process going on while one livestock marketing society's registration is still in its early stages. Those societies which the office attempted to rehabilitate are two in number, one has already been revived and is fully operational while efforts to revive the other one has been fruitless.



## CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Registration of 3 co-operatives	Complete the registration of Hawl-waithag multipurpose, Skubal livestock marketing society. The registration of these societies is in the process
2. Decentralization of livestock marketing co-operatives	Decentralize the livestock marketing society so that each division has its own livestock marketing society. The expected membership is 1,000 farmers in Central Division, 750 farmers in Habaswein, 500 farmers in Griftu, 700 farmers in Buna, 1,000 farmers in Bute, 1,200 in Wajir Bor, 500 in Diff and 600 in Hadado.

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Livestock and gum arabic co-operative societies in Bute Division	1	This is the most productive division with plenty of gum arabic and livestock
Rejuvenation of whitewash and hides and skin societies in Central Division	2	These two societies have been in existence for some time but have management problems.
Registration of new cooperative societies (District wide)	3	There is need for establishment of livestock marketing societies in all the divisions.



## CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services is to strive to develop and maintain within the community, a conducive social fabric in which economic changes can be pursued without disrupting the social life of the people. The Ministry also caters for the recreational needs of the citizens through sports, music, dram and cultural festivals. Through the Adult Education Programme, basic skills essential for the participation in the socio-economic changes are provided.

### Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

The department of Culture and Social Services did not achieve much during the last five years. The total number of enrolment in adult classes by sex is not available but only by total number. The number shows a good increase within the time period with Central Division leading by virtue of its population size as shown in the summary on the table below. Formation of women groups is discouraging with Diff Division registering only one group in five years.

Youth Polytechnic enrolment is poor and in many cases stagnant with Habswein Youth Polytechnic operating under capacity.

Activities	Divisions						
	Central	Habaswein	Griftu	Buna	Bute	Diff	Wajir Bor
Adult Literacy enrolment							
1989	1062	376	366	250	490	-	252
1993	2456	920	1080	570	1140	-	739
No. of Women Groups							
1989	25	5	7	3	3	-	9
1993	42	6	10	4	5	1	12
Youth Polytechnic enrolment							
1989	49	57	34	-	-	-	-
1993	43	33	34	-	-	-	-
Sports Stadium constructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Halls constructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 94 PLAN PERIOD

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sports Hostel Phase II (Wajir Township)	1	Because of few lodging facilities in the town, there is a need to expand the existing hostel to cater for all sporting teams that come to Wajir Township.  <u>Funding Source: MOCSS</u>
Improvements to Wajir Youth Polytechnic (Wajir Township)	2	Youth Polytechnic training is important for reducing unemployment among school leavers. Currently the polytechnic can only accommodate 50 students at full capacity.  <u>Funding Source: MOCSS/GTZ</u>
Improvement and extension of Griftu Youth Polytechnic (Griftu Division)	3	There is an urgent need to provide more physical infrastructure to the school because of the increasing number of students graduating from the surrounding primary schools and ready to join the Polytechnic.  <u>Funding Source: MOCSS/GTZ</u>
Wajir Stadium	4	This is the only sports stadium in the district and lacks water, games facilities including fencing and concrete seats.  <u>Funding Source: RDF</u>



## HIV/AIDS

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 94 PLAN PERIOD

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Income generating projects District wide	1	Start income generating projects to assist the spouses/dependents of the AIDS victims  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Distribution of condoms District wide	2	Distribute condoms free of charge within the major urban and rural centres.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Counselling	3	Counselling of AIDS victims and their families to enlighten them on the real dangers of the disease.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK